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The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

每土曜日 一回發行

No. 1] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, JANUARY 1, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

THE JAPAN MAIL

AND

THE JAPAN TIMES

BOTH WEEKLY EDITIONS

SIX MONTHS YEN 5.50

ONE YEAR YEN 10.00

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Single copies .....Sen 15 each

„ (back numbers)..Sen 25 each

One month .....Sen .50

Three months .....Yen 1.50

Six months .....Yen 3.00

One year .....Yen 6.00

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SCARCITY OF FOOD WILL NOT STOP THE WAR

Professor T. Tsuji, former instructor at the School of Oriental Languages attached to Berlin University, who remained in the German capital until September 10, 1916 despite various inducements to leave the country, writes of the German people in the January issue of the "Shin Nihon."

Prof. Tsuji went to Berlin in 1902 as instructor of the Japanese language, and after war was declared he remained in Berlin and continued his work.

He says that after the outbreak of hostilities it became dangerous to walk through the streets of Berlin, and he had to make use of a motor-car whenever he had occasion to go out. His students begged him to remain at home, but he went daily to his school. His contract with the university expired in July, and he left Germany on September 10th and returned to Japan via Russia.

Prof. Tsuji writes that the stories told him by the people of neutral countries respecting the conditions in Germany were not true, such stories erring on the side of exaggeration. However he admits that the opinions entertained by neutrals did not differ so very much from his own views. [A peculiar admission, but one which is not very clear to the translator!]

The cost of various commodities has greatly risen, and some articles are sold at twice the prices asked before the war. The lack of supplies raised the cost, and even the rich cannot now purchase what they want.

But Germany will never lack the ability to feed and clothe the people. Not only was the wheat crop this year fairly good, but in the new territories occupied by the German forces prisoners of war are put to agricultural work, and although supplies may not be abundant the Germans will not suffer from scarcity of food. In meat and butter they are meeting with a crisis, but he declares that it will be impossible for them to stop the war merely on account of the scarcity of food stuffs.

While the allies believe that the war was brought about by Germany, the people of Germany on their part attribute the war to the allied powers.

The sixty-eight million people of Germany fully realize that every step they take, every little thing they do, will directly effect the outcome of the war. The people have been educated to exercise their powers of judgment, conception and criticism, and while their opinions might differ all Germans have their individual opinion of the present war, and they are working under their own judgment.

The sense of duty and responsibility has been cultivated in the mind of all Germans, by the history of the nation and the measures adopted by the government, and every one, however insignificant the work he is doing, performs his part with the utmost energy and care. Therefore the Germans will never find themselves at a loss whatever calamity might befall them. Sixty-eight million German people are working like a single man.

The German people are practical as well as sincere, and the study they undertake is both theoretical and practical. Another point worth noting is their habit of investigating to the very bottom of a matter, they neglect nothing. They will discuss, investigate, study, until they are fully satisfied, and they do not stop their work when only half done.

Prof. Tsuji says that the Japanese lack this habit of thorough investigation. They are satisfied with surface investigation, they change their opinion, attitude, system and everything according to circumstances, and they have no foundation upon which they firmly stand.

Prof. Tsuji further criticises the Japanese on their lack of sincerity, and points out that the Japanese use flowery expressions and empty courtesies, but they are not honest, sincere, and courteous at heart. The Japanese endeavour only to keep up outside appearances. The Japanese do not pay attention to self-improvement, and when one thing is accomplished they are satisfied with it indefinitely and do not try to improve upon it.

In conclusion Prof. Tsuji says that the reason why Germany is so strong is because of the strong mutual organization of the entire race. The whole populace is working with one aim, and every one realizes his or her personal responsibility and is doing his best for the mutual benefit of the nation. Some believe that the Kaiser rules the whole German territory and the people are working under the Kaiser's directions, who compels his subjects to work for the country. Prof. Tsuji says that such an opinion is erroneous, and it is not the Kaiser that is holding the entire people of Germany together but it is the people themselves who join together of their own free will to work collectively for the good of the country.

The strength of Germany is the strength of the German people, and he hopes that the Japanese public will also follow the practice of the German public and organize themselves into one body, working eagerly and sincerely for the sake of Japan.

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RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND AMERICA

The New York "Evening Post" published a Japanese Supplement on December 30th, in which is contained an article on the condition of Americo-Japanese relations written by Mr. David Lawrence, the Washington correspondent of the paper. The New York correspondent of the "Tokyo Asahi" transmits a summary of the article, which the correspondent says may be regarded as bespeaking the Far Eastern policy of the Wilson administration, on the whole. It is highly readable as the writer of the article has especial access to President Wilson and Secretary Lansing and is accordingly in a position to have comparatively accurate knowledge of the diplomatic policy of the present government. The gist of the article translated may be summarised as follows:

Japan and the United States must be on friendly terms, but the present situation offers, as a matter of fact, more or less menace to the smooth international relationship between the two countries on account of several international questions pending between them. On the close of the European war, the Far Eastern questions will naturally come to attract the keen attention of the world and become a question of grave significance and concern not only to the United States but also to the European powers. Hence there is a necessity of the various countries interested in Far Eastern affairs making clear their respective standpoints and frankly stating their respective wishes and views in order to facilitate the possibility of a rational solution of those questions. To the United States, it is a matter of vital importance to make clearly known to Japan her views and opinions about the various questions pending between the two countries. Despite wide cries clamouring for the betterment of Americo-Japanese relations, it cannot be denied that there are some doubts about the future of Americo-Japanese friendship, and the Americans entertain some doubts or even fear as to the so-called ambition of Japan. It is a matter of imperative necessity in the diplomatic affairs of the two countries to make fundamental researches into the origin and reasons of all these problems and find measures to remove all unfavourabe elements. If, on the contrary, efforts are not made for that purpose and these problems are left untouched and unsolved as at present the result will be only to make the situation more complicated and difficult to solve. As the best means to avoid useless complications, the United States administration must take measures to let the members of the Congress know that their utterances in the legislature, either good or bad, invariably produce an echo. An appeal should be made to their conscience and self-respect to refrain from making useless, injurious utterances, while Japan must be advised to seriously reflect on how deeply Japan's attitude toward China has impressed the American Government and nation. Japan's attitude toward her neighbour in recent years makes Americans suspect Japanese statesmen.

The immigration question is the most complicated problem of all, but it must be understood that the American Government is grateful for Japan's sincerity in keeping loyal and faithful to the immigration agreement. Meanwhile, it must be recognized that both governments are making efforts to check useless agitation and malicious legislation in connection with this question.

The bad impressions created among the Americans by Japan's so-called 25-clause demands have not been yet erased from their minds, nor apparently has Japan made any attempt or effort to erase that unfavourable impression. Japanese people may opine that the Chinese questions are properly Far Eastern affairs and the United States has nothing to do with them but the Japanese must not forget that the Americans possess the same sentimental interest towards China as they had toward Japan at the time when Commodore Perry knocked at the door of Japan. It is a fact that like Great Britain, France and other powers, the United States are anxious for industrial development and activities in China under the principle of the open door, but in this respect the powers interested are cognizant of the so-called preferential rights and are ready to act in recognition of the respective sphere of influence, commercial discrimination and virtual partnership between governments, which are, however, the usages or formulae of commercial and diplomatic thoughts of Europe. What the United States want are "equal opportunity," an opportunity for commercial competition and an opportunity for free commercial competition. If given an opportunity for commercial competition, the Americans will be glad to enjoy free competition with their merchandise and their manufacturing capacity. In short, the Americans want to display their competitive spirit in commercial and industrial activities just as they are fond of doing so in sports such as football or baseball. The principle of open door advocated by Mr. John Hay is after all one and the same with this principle.

The United States Government will accordingly give emphatic support and encouragement to the development of foreign markets for American commerce and industry, but America does not like her commercial and industrial activities to be controlled and oppressed in common with the interests of individuals and individual corporations. The tendency of the American nation, which is inclined to support the weaker nation apart from political and economic relations, is a matter to call for the attention of other nations and to be taken into consideration when they survey the display of American sentiments towards China. The American Government and the State Department have not yet recovered from the shock created by Japan's Number 5 clause demand to China, which still stands as a constant menace every time when Americo-Japanese relations are being discussed. If Japan's true intent and purpose was otherwise, certainly somebody has committed a blunder in making Japan's intention appear as is generally understood, and must be held responsible for having left such unfavourable impressions in America, which cannot yet awhile be erased from the minds of the American public.

The writer of the article further commenting on the views of the Japanese thinkers, who compare Japan-China relations to the Americo-Mexican situation, says that the United States only want to make the Americans share equal treatment as other nations in Mexico and engage in competition on the same conditions as other nations. Turning to the Monroe doctrine in Asia, the writer says that whilst Japan strives to check the territorial ambitions of the powers towards China, she must control her own actions on the same principle, and goes on to say that should Japan abandon her occupation of the German islands in the South Pacific after the conclusion of the war and return Tsingtao to China American public opinion will welcome and appreciate Japan's attitude, adding that when the United States makes the Philippines an independent country, the United States will request Japan to create a treaty of permanent neutrality or like agreement regarding the Philippines. After giving in detail his opinions about Americo-Japanese relations, which may be taken as reflecting the views of the American Government, as the "Asahi" correspondent has it, the writer urges that the two Governments no longer pursue the principle of momentary ease, but freely exchange views in case any doubt occurs as to their respective interests in the Far East, and take steps to control public opinions in case any undesirable utterances are indulged in about the international relations between the two nations. The writer concludes by saying that true friendship between the two nations can be maintained only by active and strong diplomacy and the sincere utterances and guidance of the influential papers of both countries.

DEATH OF MR. TONG MINT

A cablegram received at the Yokohama Office of the China Mail Steamship Co. announces the passing of Mr. Tong Mint, Vice-President and one of the founders of the Company, at San Francisco, on the 26th ult.

Tong Mint was an important factor in the commercial advancement of the Chinese-American colony of San Francisco. Born within a few miles of the City of Canton, he inherited all the business instinct common to his race. About thirty years ago he migrated to San Francisco, where he found a broad field for the exercise of his native talent as a world trader, and ten years later was recognized as a commercial leader among the Chinese of the New World. He was an active member of the powerful "Six Companies" organization, one of the Board of Directors of the Canton Bank, and was financially interested in many of the big import and export firms such as have helped to make famous the greatest seaport on the western side of the American continent.

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DR. HAMILTON W. MABIE DIES AFTER LONG ILLNESS

Dr. Nitobe, of the Tokyo Imperial University, who was the first of the exchange professors between Japan and America to go to the U.S., deeply regrets the death of his intimate friend, Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie. Dr. Nitobe pays a high tribute to the deceased American scholar who, he says, was blessed with a rare personality which won him deep respect from all who came in contact with him. Dr. Mabie was regarded as one of the ablest men of letters in present day America where the general public, which is apt to disregard scholars at large, sincerely respected Dr. Mabie, so that his selection as the first exchange professor to Japan by the Carnegie Peace Corporation was indeed an instance of the right man in the right place. Dr. Nitobe says that he keeps the translation of a series of the lectures Dr. Mabie delivered in Japan and that his contemplated plan of publishing them has been hastened by the unexpected death of the celebrated author. According to Dr. Nitobe, Dr. Mabie's visit to Korea was made at the request of the late Prince Katsura and, during his sojourn in Seoul, many American missionaries dissatisfied with Count Terauchi's administration in the Peninsula came and expressed their discontents to him one after another, but as he was totally indifferent to these complaints the missionaries went so far as to stigmatize Dr. Mabie as inspired by the Japanese government. The Californian question was growing grave when he was lecturing in this country and Dr. Mabie sent telegrams to President Roosevelt urging the latter to clear away the misunderstanding of Japan. "While Japanese well understand America, Americans are ignorant of Japan so that there is work now given to me." This was the final statement made by Dr. Mabie to his friend, Dr. Nitobe, when the former was going to leave Japan. As expected, the tone of argument of the "Outlook" took a turn favourable to Japan immediately after his return to the United States and, despite the fact that many letters intended to spoil Japanese reputation in regard to the Sino-Japanese question were sent to the "Outlook" Dr. Mabie always remained sympathetically inclined toward Japan. Dr. Nitobe went on to say that Dr. Mabie was perhaps the only American who would have interpretted the Japanese proposal with sympathy to the American people when the peace conference is held after the present war, so that his death is especially regrettable. Mrs. Mabie is also a fine personality and was called by her Japanese friend "marchioness." At a reception given by Baron Shibusawa, Mrs. Mabie made a speech, which, according to her husband, was her first address and this is enough to show how much both Dr. and Mrs. Mabie appreciated the hearty reception accorded them in Japan, concludes Dr. Nitobe.

Tong Mint died in his 57th year, honoured and respected by both Chinese and American residents of San Francisco.

As a mark of respect the house-flag of the China Mail S.S. Co., at its Yokohama office will be kept at half-mast for a period of thirty days.

WHEN WILL THE WAR END?

The question when the present war will end is an engrossing problem, and it is interesting to hear the opinions of prominent men regarding the possible end of the war.

The "Jitsugyo no Nihon" has requested forty-five prominent men in Japan to express their opinions on the subject and their answers are published in the January issue of the magazine. Among the contributors are included authorities in almost every branch of science, authors, businessmen, bankers, and others.

The opinions vary, as is to be expected, and while some predict the close of the war within a few months or at the most a year, others believe that hostilities will continue for many years to come. There are many who do not give any exact duration of the war, saying that it is impossible to predict the end of the war. But the majority assert that the war will come to an end in the latter part of 1917.

Dr. Seitaro Sawayanagi, Dr. Tetsuji Aoki, Mr. Akita Shito, Director of the Yokohama Silk Conditioning House, Dr. M. Kambe, Dr. O. Oyama, Mr. Eitaro Okamoto, Director of Bureau of Forestry, Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Dr. M. Anezaki, Dr. T. Sakata, Count Y. Yanagizawa, and eleven others predict that the war will terminate before 1917 is over. They all point out that Germany and Austria have already exhausted their supply of food and munitions and will be unable to continue the offensive, and from next spring the Allied forces will drive back the enemy lines.

There are a few however among the contributors who believe that the war will come to an end before next summer, and among these are Dr. J. Soyeda, former Director of the Imperial Railways and Mr. Tetsujiro Miyakawa, Assistant-Mayor of Tokyo. Dr. Soyeda says that unless some unexpected change takes place the war will be over by July or August, but Mr. Miyakawa predicts that the end will come in April or May.

There are many who think that it will take two years to end the present war, but Mr. S. Kato, former Vice-President of the N.Y.K. thinks it will continue at least five years more.

Among the writers those who believe that the war will end in the latter part of 1917 form the majority, and next come those who think that the war will end in less than two years. Five years is the longest period mentioned by any of the contributors.

Dr. K. Onozuka, Dr. Chiyomatsu Ishikawa, Dr. Kakutaro Chiga, Dr. Tokuzo Fukuda, Mr. M. Naruse, Vice-President of the Fifteenth Bank, Mr. Tetsuji Hayakawa, Dr. Shinkichi Uyesugi, and Mr. Yamada do not make any prediction as to the date of the end of the war.

Mr. Shimomura, Chief of the civil administration of Formosa, says that the war will continue for some time yet, but he does not specify any time, and he reasons that because Germany is strong the war will continue for some time to come. While he hopes for an early peace he does not believe that an early conclusion of hostilities is possible.

HOW KAISER'S GOVERNMENT CONTROL THE PEOPLE

(By D. Thomas Curtin.)

Mr. Curtin gives some illuminating information about the methods by which the German Government maintains complete control of the people. In particular he explains the increased powers of the police and gives some instances of the working of the abuse known as "preventive arrest."

Those who are watching the hidden war in Germany through the fragments that come from Holland can gauge with fair accuracy the growing effect of the German casualty lists and the Allied blockade. The English newspapers announced on Monday last the closing down of the national safety valve—the debating society known as the Reichstag, which has been squelched until February 13th.

The German Government has now therefore complete control of:—

(1.)—Speech,
(2.)—The Press,
(3.)—The professors and pastors,
(4.)—Every kind of public meeting,
(5.)—Cinematographs and photographs.

all of which are, in effect, under the control of the police, manipulated by the Government.

As the German Parliament in no way resembles England's Parliament, so do the German police in no way resemble the British police. The German police, mounted or unmounted, are armed with revolver, sword, and machine-gun, with powers of search and arrest without warrant. They are allowed in their discretion to strike or otherwise maltreat not only civilians, but soldiers. Always provided with great powers, their position during the past few months has risen to such an extent that the words used in the Reichstag, "The Reign of Terror," are not an exaggeration.

Aided and even abetted by a myriad of spies and agents provocateurs, they have under what is known as "preventive arrest" throughout the German Empire and Austria so great a number of civilians that the German prisons, as has been admitted, are filled to repletion.

Now that the Reichstag has been closed down it will be increasingly difficult to find out what is going on in Germany, for though the Reichstag had no powers, it did give an indication of the great undercurrent of unrest, which applies, as I have said before, at least one-third of the people.

To a certain extent the Press was a little unmuzzled during the sittings of the Reichstag—not much, but somewhat, for the reports of Reichstag proceedings are strictly censored. Your Parliament, I understand, is supreme, and the Press Bureau has no control of its reports. The German Press Bureau, on the other hand revises and even suppresses the publication of speeches. When necessary, it specially transmits speeches by telegram and wireless to foreign countries if it thinks those speeches will help German propaganda.

Control of speech is accompanied by control of the Press, accomplished as follows:—

The Berlin and provincial editors are summoned from time to time to meetings. They are addressed by members of the Government as to what it is wise for them to say and not to say. These meetings constitute

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a hint that if they are indiscreet, if they, for example, publish matter "calculated to promote disunity." they may be subject to the increasingly severe penalties now administered. If a newspaper shows a tendency to kick over the traces a Government emissary waits upon the editor, calls his attention to any offending article or paragraph, and suggests a correction. If the newspaper still offends it is liable to suspension for a day or even a week. One or two insignificant provincial newspapers have been suppressed altogether, and the high price of paper is, in addition, automatically causing the stoppage of many.

With the Reichstag shut up, and the hold on the newspapers tightening, what opportunity remains by which independent thought can be disseminated?

In Poland meetings to consider what they call "Church affairs," but which were really revolutionary gatherings, afforded opportunity for discussion. These have been ruled out of order.

The lectures taking place in their thousands all over Germany might afford a chance of expression of opinion, but the professors, like the pastors, are so absolutely dependent upon the Government for their position and promotion, that I have only heard of one of them who had the temerity to make any speech other than those of the "God punish England" and "We must hold out" type. His resignation from the University of Munich was immediately demanded, and any number of sycophants were ready to take his place.

Clubs are illegal in Germany, and the humblest working men's cafés are attended by spies. In my researches in the Berlin East-end I often visited these places and shared my adulterated beer and war bread with the working folk—all of them over or under military age.

One evening a shabby old man said rather more loudly than was necessary to a number of those round him:—"I am tired of reading in the newspapers how nice the war is. Even the Vorwarts (then a Socialist paper) lies to us. I am tired of walking home night after night and finding restaurants turned into hospitals for the wounded."

He was referring in particular to the great Schultheiss working men's restaurants in Hasenheide. His remarks were received with obvious sympathy.

A couple of nights later I went into this same place and took my seat, but it was obvious that my visit was unwelcome. I was looked at suspiciously. I did not think very much of the incident, but 10 days later in passing I called again, when a lusty young fellow of 18, to whom I had spoken on my first visit, came forward and said to me, almost threateningly, "You are a stranger here. May I ask what you are doing?"

I said:—"I am an American newspaper correspondent, and am trying to find out what I can about the ways of German working folk."

He could tell by my accent that I was a foreigner, and said:—"We thought that you had told the Government about that little free speaking we had here a few days ago. You know that the little old man who was complaining about the restaurants being turned into hospitals has been arrested?"

This form of arrest, by which hundreds of people are mysteriously disappearing, is one of the burning grievances of Germany to-day. In its application it resembles what we used to read about Russian police. It has created a condition beneath the surface in Germany resembling the terrorism of the French Revolution. In the absence of a Habeas Corpus Act, the victim lies in gaol indefinitely, while the police are, nominally, collecting the evidence against him. One cannot move about very long without coming across instances of this growing form of tyranny, but I will merely give one other.

A German family, resident in Sweden, were in correspondence with a woman resident in Prussia. In one of her letters she incautiously remarked, "What a pity that the two Emperors cannot be taught what war really means to the German peoples." She had lost two sons, and her expression of bitterness was just a feminine outburst, which in any other country would have been passed by. She was subject to preventive arrest, and is still in gaol.

The police are armed with the censorship of the internal postal correspondence, telegrams and telephones. One of the complaints of the Social Democrat members of the Reichstag is that every movement is spied upon, and their communications tampered with by what they call the "Black Chamber."

By closing down the Reichstag for the next anxious three months, when, in the absence of a Rumanian success, the food shortage must get even worse than it is to-day, the Government believe that they have suppressed all manifestation of public opinion for a period during which they hope by submarines, Zeppelins, military operations, and foreign intrigue, either to frighten Great Britain into peace or to detach one of the Allies.

Whether those at the top really believe that they can succeed I have no idea. By this time they must have been woefully disappointed at the result of their submarine expedition to New York, which has apparently had no effect whatever in the United States. Designed to frighten President Wilson into a stoppage of munitions to the Allies, it seems to have caused but little excitement in my country.

The evil effect of the censorship of their own Press by the German Government is to hypnotize the thousands of Government bureaucrats into the belief that that which they read in their own controlled Press is true.

No people are more ready to believe what they want to believe than the governing class in Germany. They wanted to believe that Great Britain would not come into the war. They had got into their heads, too, that Japan was going to be an ally of theirs. They wrote themselves into the belief that France was defeated and would collapse.

Regarding the Press, as they do, as all-important, they picked out for quotation two or three British newspapers as exponents of British public opinion, whereas results have proved that these organs expressed the opinion of nobody but themselves. These newspapers expressed their honest if erroneous opinions.

But the German Government goes further than that. It is quite content to quote to-day expressions of Greek opinion from Athens organs well-known to be subsidized by Germany. Certain bribed papers in Zurich and Stockholm, and one notorious American paper, are used for this process of self-hypnotism. The object is twofold. First, to influence public opinion in the foreign country, and, secondly, by requoting the opinion, to influence their own people into believing that this is the opinion held in the country from which it emanates. Thus, when I told Germans that large numbers of the Dutch people are pro-Ally, they point to an extract from an article in "De Toekomst," and controvert me.

These methods go to strengthen the hands of the police when they declare that in acting severely they are only acting against anarchistic opinions likely to create the impression abroad that there is disunity within the empire.

Never, so far as I can gather, in the world's history was there so complete a machine for the suppression of individual opinion as the German police.

At the beginning of the war, when all seemed to be going well, there was no disunity in Germany. There was practically no censorship of the newspapers; the police were tolerant; every German smiled upon every other German; soldiers went forth singing, and their trains were gaily decorated with oak leaves; social democracy praised militarism.

Twenty-seven months of war have changed all that, and the Mecklenburgers and the other hosts who went singing on their way in the belief that they would be home in six weeks, loaded with loot as in 1870, have left behind homes many of them bereaved by the immense casualties, and all of them suffering from the increasing food shortage.

I have been too often to the war to prophesy. I have read too much of Prussian history to believe in the sudden collapse theory, but, through the Dutch and other neutral Press, I watch with increased interest and keenness the effect of the coming winter on the already gloomy spirits of the German peoples. Meanwhile I warn the Allied Governments that from information that has reached me since I have been in England, they will find more and more difficulty in getting news out of Germany.

The German Press will now give less and less indication of what is going on underneath, but the very silence of the Press will be proof of the pressure now exercised by Great Britain, her Army and Fleet, and those of France, Russia, and Italy.—"Times."

SENTENCE ON EGYPT'S SULTAN

Amsterdam, Nov. 17.—A dispatch from Beirut, Syria, says that a war tribunal has passed a sentence of death on Hussein Kemal Pasha, Sultan of Egypt, on the ground that he placed under foreign rule constituent parts of the Turkish Empire.

The death sentence was confirmed, the dispatch says, by an imperial decree.

Abbas Hilmi, who was Khedive of Egypt when the war began, espoused the cause of Turkey and was dethroned in December of 1914. The British Government then proclaimed the appointment of his uncle, Hussein Kemal, as Sultan of Egypt.

NEW ANTI-TYPHOID VACCINE

Dr. Chantemesse has introduced into the French army a new form of vaccination against typhoid. It is a complete dose of typhoid and paratyphoid bacilli in a solution composed of sesame oil, a little oleate of cholesterin and purified neutral lanolin. Only one injection is necessary; this is painless; the resulting immunity lasts two years.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Dec. 26.—General Sir Douglas Haig, in his Monday evening communiqué, says: "We successfully raided the enemy trenches south-west of Lens and eastward of Armentières, taking some prisoners. The enemy blew up the village of Camouflt(?), south of St. Eloi, but the damage done was slight. We have systematically shelled the enemy defences of their Headquarters north of the Somme, doing much damage."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Dec. 29.—Although no operation on a big scale is being carried out on the British front at present, the Germans are never given a moment's peace. The correspondent of "La Liberte," on the British front, relates how never a day passes without raids on the German lines inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. The Germans are kept continually on tenter-hooks, never knowing where the next blow may fall.

This harassing has exceeded all expectations. Besides these raids, the British artillery fire is becoming ever heavier. The big guns are continually showering shells behind the enemy front. In particular, attention is paid to the lines of communication, where the firing is seriously hampering the supply services. And this is what the British "Tommies" call the "off-season"!

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Dec. 29.—The French communiqué, on Friday afternoon, read: "After a fierce bombardment, the Germans launched strong attacks over a front of 3 kilometres, from west of Hill 304 to east of Morthomme Hill. The attacks were broken by our fire. Only some fractions of the enemy penetrated our trenches south of Morthomme."

Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down on December 27.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Dec. 29.—In a despatch of about 16,000 words, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, under date of December 12, deals with the "bare outline of recent important occurrences. The British part in the battle of the Somme, Sir Douglas describes " as one of the greatest, if not the greatest struggle that has ever taken place."

He mentions the stupendous preparations made, including the vast stores; the construction of new railways, gun-emplacements, trench tramways, dug-outs for ammunition, food and water; engineering material; the digging of scores of miles of deep communication trenches; also numerous well-borings sunk and 120 miles of water-mains laid.

Sir Douglas defines the three-fold object of the offensive as follows: Firstly to relieve Verdun; secondly, to assist the Allies in other theatres of war by stopping further transfer of enemy troops from the west; thirdly to wear down the strength of the enemy.

Sir Douglas Haig then describes the actual operations, naturally covering a good deal of ground covered in previous despatches. He claims that all three objectives of the battle were achieved and says: "Anyone of these results, itself justified the battle of the Somme. The attainment of all three amply compensate for the sacrifices of ourselves and our allies bringing us a long way towards final victory."

Sir Douglas says the fact that the strength of the enemy, in November, on the western front was greater than in July, despite the abandonment of the Verdun offensive, justifies the first two claims. Regarding the third, he admits that any statement must depend in some degree upon the estimates of the individual losses. Nevertheless, there is sufficient evidence to show, without doubt, that the enemy's losses in men and material were considerably higher than those of the Allies, while our advantage was greater morally. Four-fifths of the enemy Divisions on the western front were thrown successively into battle—some twice and some thrice. Undoubtedly, towards the end of the operations, the enemy's power of resistance was very seriously diminished.

The British leader concludes: "The power of the enemy is not yet broken, nor is it possible to estimate the period before the object for which the Allies are fighting will be attained. But the battle of the Somme placed beyond doubt the ability of the Allies to gain those objects. The German army is the mainstay of the Central Powers. Fully half of that army, despite a defensive supported by strongest fortifications, suffered defeat on the Somme. Neither victors nor vanquished will forget this, and though bad weather has given the enemy a respite, there undoubtedly will be many in his ranks, who will begin the new campaign with little confidence in the German ability to resist our assaults."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Dec. 30.—That the British have taken over a new section of the front in the Somme theatre is indicated by a French war correspondent with the British troops. This new sector was taken over Christmas.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Friday evening communiqué, states that the British have made a successful raid on the German trenches east of Le Sars. The trenches were found to be greatly damaged by the British artillery fire. The British have repulsed an attempted raid east of Armentières.

Intense reciprocal artillery activity south of the Ancre and in the neighbourhood of Beres is reported.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, Dec. 30.—The Friday evening communiqué states that the French have raided and wrecked German trenches between the Oise and Aisne Rivers.

The Germans have violently bombarded the French positions between the Meuse and Avocourt. The French have frustrated several bombing attacks on this front. The French aviators have bombed different German munitions works, including that at Neunkirchen.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, Jan. 1.—The Sunday evening communiqué reports nothing important.

The French troops, at Verdun and on the Somme, captured 78,500 Germans during 1916.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 2.—The French communiqué, issued on Monday evening, reads: "On the right of the Meuse a strong enemy coup-de-main east of Dea Chambreuville, was completely foiled. It is relatively quiet [illegible]."

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Dec. 23.—Western Front.—Near Luzk a Russian aviator brought down a German aeroplane. North of the railway Zoloceff-Tarnopol, in the region of Zvipent, the enemy, after a vigorous artillery preparation, attacked the Russian trench, but was immediately driven out by a strong Russian counter-attack. In the region of the village Krivech the Russian artillery scattered the enemy who tried to approach the Russian positions.

Rumanian Front.—On the left bank of the Danube all the attempts of the enemy to attack the Russian positions have been checked by the Russian fire.

In the Dobrudja the enemy, outnumbering the Russian forces, assumed the offensive along the whole front and compelled the Russians to retire northwards.

East of the Babadach Lake the Bulgarians, trying to attack the Russians, were scattered by a sudden onslaught of one of the Russian regiments and, being driven into the lake and swamps were partly drowned partly taken prisoner.

Black Sea.—Near the Bosphorus the Russians have sunk two Turkish gunboats.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Dec. 26.—Western front. The enemy is developing an intense artillery fire on the villages Peniaki, Makaiuff and the Gukalovec forest. The enemy is also firing on the heights east of Lipica Delnaia and Svistelniki.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Dec. 26.—The Russian communiqué reads: "The enemy repeatedly failed in their attempts to recapture the heights in the Usa valley. On the Moldavian frontier, the slopes of which are strewn with corpses, the Russians were forced back in places in the region of Kasinoriver, in the Uranchea mountains. All enemy atracks on the left of the Danube were repelled, except at one height which was lost. Our left wing has abandoned Isaktcha and Tulceat in the Dobrudja."

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Dec. 26.—The enemy has been leading fierce attacks in the upper reaches of the Sushitza River, but has been repulsed by the Russian fire. Throughout the entire day, the enemy led attacks with strong forces on the front between Filipeshti and Lishkovianka, but was repulsed after suffering heavy losses. Near Filipeshti, the fighting was particularly hot and the Russians have now abandoned it.

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In the Dobrudja the vanguards of the opposing forces have been in action. On the Moldavian front, the Rumanians have recaptured one of the heights in the Kasin Valley, previously lost by them.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Dec. 27.—The Petrograd communiqué reads: "In a brilliant attack, the Rumanians have captured a height above the Kasin River valley, on the Moldavian frontier. There have been fierce enemy attacks on the Rumanian front in the region of Dragoslave. All of these were repelled by the Rumanians, who counter-attacked and took three machine-guns."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Dec. 28.—The Petrograd communiqué announces that the German offensive in the region of Kovel was repulsed with sanguinary loss to the enemy.

The Germans have delivered an attack along the entire Rumanian front. On the upper Rimnik they succeeded in driving back the Russians and Rumanians. Everywhere else the enemy was repulsed. Fighting continues.

The Turks have been driven back in the region of Lake Van.

An official communiqué from Berlin announces the capture of Semnikirlsarat in Wallachia.

[OFFICIAL TO RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Dec. 28.—Western front. The Russian scouts, on the Berezina front, rushed the enemy trenches putting a part of the German defenders to the sword. In the Kovel direction several enemy companies attacked but were repulsed by the Russian fire, suffering heavy losses. The enemy artillery actions and his attacks against the Russian front near Dube Peniaki were also checked by the Russian fire. On the river Bystrica, the Russian artillery scattered an enemy company on its way in a north-eastern direction from Bosmach. In the Wood Carpathians on the Moldavia frontier one enemy ambush with one machine-gun was seized. The Russian Fusiliers, availing themselves of the fog, succeeded in dislodging two 6-inch trench motars, which had been abandoned by the enemy in the fight of December 23.

Later. Western front. The enemy's heavy artillery and howitzers are firing on the Russian positions east of Zarkuv, also in the sections Carbuzov and the Gukalovec forest. The Russian scouts crossed to the western bank of the river Bysterica bringing a part of the enemy materials to the Russian bank. The enemy attempts in crossing the Dniester, south-east of Galicz and Simikovcz have been stopped by the Russian fire. On the Moldavia frontier, the enemy assumed the offensive on the front Gleshutte Seasmezoi, pressing upon the Russian troops and seizing one range of, heights north and south of the Dovtiana line. In the Oltus valley, east of Sesmezo, the fight is going on. The enemy's advance south of Sesmezo, has been checked by the Russian fire. An enemy aeroplane has been knocked down by a Russian battery, the aviators being taken prisoner.

Caucasus front. The whole mountain ridge, south of Van, has been taken by the Russians, the Turks are retreating.

Rumania. The Russian troops, after a stubborn resistance were pressed back on the section Rimnik Sarat and were obliged to retreat beyond the river. The enemy's attacks south of the Danube, were repulsed with heavy losses for him, the British cuirassed motorcars taking an active part in this fight. The valiant commander of the British motorcar detachment continued, in spite of being wounded, the direction of his detachment, which greatly aided in turning the enemy to flight.

Caucasus front. In the night before December 25, one Turkish battalion attacked in the region of Petra Kale, but was stopped by the Russian fire, and the Turks were driven back into their trenches. West of Mush the Russian scouts dislodged the Turks from their trenches taking a number of prisoners. The Russian troops, in the Van Lake region, having repulsed one Turkish Vanpost, developed their advance and seized the village Ataman, the Turks being compelled by the Russian onslaught to retreat eastwards.

Rumania. The enemy performed during the day a series of fierce attacks on the whole Russian front, succeeding on the upper Rimnik in pressing upon the Russian cavalry and the Rumanian infantry. On the Rimnik roadway the Russian troops, having repulsed several enemy attacks, were obliged to evacuate the trenches, which had been destroyed by artillery fire. The enemy attacks in all the other directions have been repulsed with heavy losses for him. The Russians took during their counterattacks several machine-guns. The fight on the whole front continues. In the Dobrudja, skirmishes are going on.

[OFFICIAL TO RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Dec. 29.—All the attempts of the enemy vanguards to approach the Russian trenches, in the region of Brody, were checked by the Russian fire. An artillery duel is in progress on the front Gukalowcy-Grabovec.

Moldavian front. In the valley of the river Oitus the enemy is still advancing Fighting continues in several places.

Rumanian front. The enemy attacked south and north of the river Kasin, and west of Savej, succeeding in pressing the Rumanians one kilometre to the east. Near Kiajdeny and Kosmomiru-Skoba all the attacks were repulsed. The Russian and Rumanian forces, which occupied the left bank of the river Rymnic, performed several successful counter-attacks; on the front from the railway Rymnic-Sarat to Balta-Sarat, south east of Rymnic-Sarat, the enemy were defeated by an energetic Russian counter-attack. Two enemy divisions attacked on the direction to the Amara-Skaba, ten kilometres south of Boldu-Skaba.

The enemy attacked the Russian vanguards on the whole front in the Dobrudja

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Dec. 30.—Western front. An enemy ambush was attacked north of the Koldychell Lake by the Russian scouts, a number of prisoners being taken. On the Oginsky Canal, south of Sovinka the Russian scouts attacked a German officers vanpost. The enemy took to flight after a bayonet charge, leaving a number of prisoners and wounded in Russian hands. The Russian artillery successfully scattered 3 enemy companies which were advancing in the Prisovec valley. On the river Bystrica, the Russian scouts attacked an enemy advanced trench in the Pacikov region, putting a part of the defenders to the sword and taking prisoners, among them one wounded officer. A disordered artillery fire lasting for several hours, was thus provoked on the side of the enemy, who took this action for a main attack. The Russian artillery fired in the same region successfully at an enemy battery situated south of Rybno. On the Moldavia frontier, north and south of the Oitus valley the enemy carried out energetic attacks against the Russian trenches, succeeding by his repeated blows in seizing several heights and in pressing upon the Russian troops in the Eastern direction. The Russian troops are fortifying themselves on new positions north from Herja and east and south from Sesmero.

The enemy in Rumania is leading stubborn attacks in the upper part of the river Kasin, on the Moldavia frontier and near the sources of the river Susuhitza, also along the river Putho. The enemy being supported by light and heavy artillery, continued, with strong forces, his attacks on the front north and east of Rymnik-Sarat directing the main effort along the railway. The enemy succeeded in seizing the village Bordsji and pressing upon the Russian troops 15 kilometres north east of Rymnik-Sarat. The enemy's attacks to the south as far as the Danube have been repulsed with heavy losses for him. In the Dobrudja firing is in progress.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Dec. 30.—A Russian official despatch by wireless reads: "The enemy has occupied several heights in the Ojtuz valley. We are consolidating ourselves north of Hasha, and south and east of Sosmezo. The enemy has continued his obstinate attacks north-east of Remnik-Serat, mainly along the railway. He has captured Baltzatzi and pressed us back near Sutzesti. We have, however, heavily repulsed his attacks south of the Danube."

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Dec. 31.—The enemy has obtained reinforcements and, after repeated attacks, has captured some heights to the south of the River Oitus. The Russians have retired to new positions. The enemy assaults south-west of Focsani have been repulsed. The Rumanians have been pressed back north-westwards of the Buzau-Focsani railway. All enemy attacks, in the region of the Buzau-Braffoff railway have been repulsed with heavy loss.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 1.—Fighting on the Moldavian front is likely to assume increased importance. The German plan apparently is to combine a frontal attack with an outflanking movement.

There has been desperate fighting in the Oituz valley, which, with those immediately adjoining, converges on the Trotus in the rear of the advance positions won by the Russians during the past month.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 1.—The Russian official communiqué reports that a German offensive southward of Pinsk was repulsed.

On both banks of the Kazino, the enemy attacked the Rumanians strongly. Eastward of the Moldavian frontier, the Rumanians maintained their positions, but were obliged to retire in the region of Patroanu (Pentilau?), to the west of Focsani. Twenty-three enemy battalions

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attacked the Russians and Rumanians in the centre of the Dobrudja and compelled them to retire to their next line of defense.

There has been a fierce battle in the Oituz valley. The enemy is stubbornly attacking on the Moldavian frontier, but their offensive north-west of Fevej failed. The Rumanians proved victorious here and took many prisoners. The Russians and Rumanians have dislodged the enemy at Bardeschi. The enemy repulsed the Rumanians north-west of the Buzau-Focsani railway.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 2.—A Russian official message, by wireless, says: "Enemy groups advancing, after fierce rifle and machine-gun fire exchanges, southwest of Brody, were driven back. The enemy offensive on the Moldavian frontier has been dispersed. All enemy attacks north of the Oituz valley were repulsed. The Rumanians counter-attacked, and regained their positions on the river Kazina. Despite continuous, fierce attacks, the Russian detachments in the Dobrudja have withdrawn to new positions."

BRITISH TROOPS MAKE PROGRESS IN MESOPOTAMIA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Dec. 26.—The official communiqué from the Mesopotamia theatre of war announces: "British detachments have advanced to the right bank of the Tigris and consolidated their positions to the south and east of Kut-el-Amara. Cavalry detachments have destroyed the Gassabs Fort, which was a base for hostile Arabs."

BRITISH PROGRESS IN EGYPT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Dec. 26.—The official communiqué from the Egyptian front reads: "Our mounted forces have captured a stronghold at Maghdabah, where they took 1130 prisoners, 2 guns and a large quantity of booty. The enemy's casualties were considerable."

AUSTRIAN NAVAL ATTACK FAILS

[OFFICIAL TO THE ITALIAN EMBASSY]

Rome, Dec. 28, 8 p.m.—During the night of the 23rd, enemy destroyers attacked the small craft watching the Canal of Otranto, but they were counter-attacked and chased by French destroyers. The German communiqué to the United Press of New York is a lie.

The above message was received here from the Italian Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Camillo Corsi. The lying German communiqué referred to was telegraphed to the "Nichinichi" from San Francisco and printed by the "Japan Times" as follows:—

San Francisco, Dec. 26.—A Berlin official claims that four Austrian destroyers invaded the gulf of Otranto, in the southern extremity of Italy, and sank two patrol boats, after repulsing six Italian destroyers.—"Nichinichi."

JOFFRE TO BE CREATED MARSHAL OF FRANCE

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Dec. 27.—The following statement was issued last night:

"The Government of the French Republic, desiring to show its recognition of the eminent services rendered to the country by General Joffre, has decided to raise him to the dignity of Marshal of France by a decree, which will be submitted at the earliest possible moment for ratification by the two Chambers."

There has been no Marshal of France since the death of Marshal Canrobert in 1895. This dignity is the highest in the French Army, and was created in the



Victor of Battle of Marne

13th century by King Louis IX. [better known as Saint Louis] of France.

There is no one more worthy of this title than the great commander, who will go down to posterity as the victor of the battle of the Marne. General Joffre, at that place, shattered the pride of the enemy and upset his military organization by checking his march on Paris, and laying the foundation for his ultimate defeat.

TWO BRITISH DESTROYERS LOST

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Dec. 26.—The Admiralty reports that two destroyers were sunk in a collision in the North Sea on December 21. The weather was bad at the time. Six officers and 51 men were lost.

FRENCH BATTLESHIP LOST

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, Dec. 31.—A naval communiqué, issued to-day, announces that the battleship Gaulois, 11,105 tons built at Brest in 1896, was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on December 27. The vessel sank within half-an-hour, but owing to the discipline and coolness of all on board, and the rapid arrival of patrol boats, only four of the crew were lost. Two of these were killed by the explosion of the torpedo.

MR. JOHN BUCHAN'S WEEKLY SURVEY OF WAR

[British Embassy Despatch Through Kokusai]

London, Dec. 31.—Operations of magnitude on the British front in France are still impracticable. The reason is not so much the softness of the ground as the extraordinary extent to which it has been pitted by shell holes in the whole of the Somme area. Few of the holes are less than five to six feet deep and as they cover the ground almost uninterruptedly and are filled with unfrozen stagnant water the impossibility of infantry action can be readily understood.

Elsewhere there was considerable activity in trench raids. Many have been carried out with the utmost vigour and with notable success. In one case the enemy's lines were occupied for considerably over one hour, and besides the casualties inflicted and the prisoners captured, the local defences were very thoroughly destroyed.

The lull in operations has assisted the transfer to the British of a further sector of the French front. This was taken over successfully without a hitch.

The significant movement has been in the East and the advance of the British in the Sinai peninsula. This has been carried out with complete success and without encountering serious resistance.

The capture of El Arish in the north marks a progress of about 99 miles from Canil.

Admirable organization overcame the natural difficulties of the advance over the waterless desert. It is somewhat surprising that the enemy made no attempt to defend this important position.

Further south the capture of Magdhaba resulted in a large haul of prisoners. Of the enemy force, it is estimated that approximately two thousand were killed, and no less than 1350 including 45 officers were captured with several guns and many rifles and large quantities of ammunition. Still further south, the column advanced through Mitla pass and destroyed two enemy camps in the direction of Pakhl. In Mesopotamia, there has been fresh progress. The British forces continue to gain ground south and east of Kut and the Turks have moved their chief base north of the Tigris to a safer distance behind the front.

In Rumania the enemy advance has been slow and much hampered by an increased stiffening in resistance except in the Dobrudja.

The first Rumanian army is being reformed in Moldavia. The Russian troops have taken over the greater part of the lines of defence.

By direction of the Rumanian Government the oil wells and refineries in rear of the principal oilfields have been destroyed.

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GERMANY'S PEACE PROPOSALS

News From All Sources

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Dec. 23.—The Senate, yesterday, passed a vote of confidence in M. Briand, the Premier, and his Ministry. The resolution carried is another striking reply to the peace campaign launched by Germany in some neutral countries, and shows that nothing can induce France to conclude peace as long as the Germans remain in possession of any part of her territory.

The text of the resolution passed is as follows: "Affirming that France cannot conclude peace with the enemy who occupies her territory, we are resolved to carry on the war, which was forced upon us, up to a victorious conclusion worthy of our soldiers. We record the statements made by the Government and are confident that, in agreement with the great commissions and under control of Parliament, it will take the most energetic measures definitely, to secure material superiority over the enemy; to organize under single and active direction the forces of the Army, Navy and Nation, at home and abroad, to defend with perseverance and firmness the dignity and prestige of France."

The resolution was passed to the Orders of the Day.

San Francisco, Dec. 25.—The Swiss Government has issued to all belligerent powers a Note to the following effect:

"The recent proposal of President Wilson to the belligerent countries, which has flashed a hope for peace over Europe, has produced an immense and far-reaching echo in Switzerland. Switzerland has decided to devote herself by every means to conciliate the belligerent countries and to work for the establishment of a permanent peace, however humiliating the efforts may be to herself."—"Asahi."

An official dispatch received here yesterday confirms the truth of the above San Francisco despatch. It is also reported that the Governments of Denmark, Sweden and Norway will follow suit and issue a similar Note to the belligerent countries shortly.

In this connection, an authority in Government circles here is credited with the following observation:

The first peace proposal made by Germany was given out on the 12th, and whilst the attitude of the Allies toward the German feeler made through the American Government was still undecided, President Wilson issued to the belligerent countries a Note inviting the views and opinions of the respective countries about peace negotiations, the Note having been issued on the 18th. The speech of the British Premier re the German proposal in Parliament on the 18th and the declarations of the Russian Chamber and of the French Premier in the secret session of the Senate on the 19th have apparently nothing to do with the proposal of President Wilson, as those speeches and declarations were made before the presentation of the American President's proposal. But what calls for attention is the fact that part of the submarine cable line between England and America had been monopolized by the communications between the British Government and the American Government sometime before the 18th when President Wilson's proposal was formally submitted to the belligerent parties. Moreover, prior to the German proposal diplomatic negotiations, perhaps about the peace question, were made between the American Government and the German Ambassador in Washington at any rate, there is reason to believe so. Further, while the American Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, professed that the proposal of President Wilson was not made from any motive of mediating between the belligerent parties, and declared that there was no change in the attitude of America toward the war, there are sure signs of the German Ambassador in Washington having had a conference with Mr. Lansing on the 21st, when, it was reported that the German Ambassador stated that his conviction about the possibility of peace negotiations had been strengthened after his interview.

From these and other circumstances there seems to be no doubt that some negotiations between the German and American governments about the recent German proposal have taken place and that the key of the secret of the negotiations is in the hands of the German Ambassador. Again there were negotiations between the British Government and the Washington Government over the submarine wires prior to the proposal of President Wilson being issued on the 18th, the key of the secret of these negotiations being held by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador to Washington. Thus it would seem that with Mr. Lansing as the central figure there is some movement afoot in Washington between the Ambassadors of Germany and Great Britain for bringing the attitude of their home governments toward peaceful rapproachement. Viewed from these observations, and judging from the tone of the official utterances in Great Britain and Germany it may be presumed that Germany will in the near future tender generalized peace terms to the Allies through the intermediary of the American Government as a step toward paving the way for peace negotiations. What attitude the Allies will take in such an eventuality, of course, forbids any supposition, but in such event the Allies will perhaps come to seriously consider the question and take measures to give answer to Germany, after deliberate consideration of her proposal.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Dec. 26.—The Associated Press correspondent at Berlin sends a wireless message to the effect that: "Germany and her allies, in replying to President Wilson's latest Note, proposed an immediate meeting of belligerent delegates in some neutral city to discuss terms of peace. The Central Powers say that the task of preventing future wars can only be begun after the end of the present struggle."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York, Dec. 26.—Germany's answer to President Wilson a transmitted by H.E. Mr. Gerard, U.S. Ambassador to Berlin, is as follows:

"The high-minded suggestion made by the President of the United States of America in order to create a basis for the establishment of a lasting peace, has been received and considered by the Imperial Government in the friendly spirit which was expressed in the President's communication. The President points out that which he has at heart, and leaves open the choice of road. To the Imperial Government, an immediate exchange of views seems the most appropriate road in order to reach the desired result. The Imperial Government begs, therefore, in the sense of its declaration made on December 12, in which it offered its hand for peace negotiations, to propose an immediate meeting of the delegates of the belligerent States at a neutral place.

"The Imperial Government is also of the opinion that the great work for preventing future wars can be begun only after the end of the present struggle of the nations. The Imperial Government, when the moment shall have come, will be ready with pleasure to collaborate entirely with the United States in this exalted task." The Note concludes with the usual diplomatic terms of politeness.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Dec. 27.—Germany's latest move is regarded as another adroit attempt to rush the Allies into a so-called Peace Conference, at any cost, with the object of jockeying them into a false position in the eyes of Neutrals. Last night's bombshell, however, is unlikely to have the desired effect in America since Germany, which has persistently refused to reveal her peace terms, deliberately ignores President Wilson's appeal to both sides to place their cards on the table.

Moreover, Germany has violated all diplomatic courtesies in allowing the publication of the Note in Berlin before its receipt in Washington, President Wilson thus receiving the first news from journalists.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Dec. 28.—Among Americans cognizant of the German intrigues in this country, it is becoming more and more apparent that Germany is manoeuvring to induce the neutral Powers to take some united action not so much for peace as for a peace conference. It is believed that Germany's purpose is to shift the conflict from the fields of battle to the halls of diplomacy.

The New York "World" this morning calls attention in an editorial to the fact that President Wilson requested from each of the belligerent nations a definite statement of its objects in the war and the terms on which it would consider peace. Germany, the "World" points out, has not met this suggestion; instead she has merely taken advantage of the opportunity to return to her Note of December 12. by proposing an immediate conference of the belligerents.

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. The "World" says that in the light of Germany's reply it is impossible either honestly or sincerely to purpose to back the German peace proposal. It is plain enough now that the whole proceeding was a game invented in Berlin for the propitiation of neutrals and the bedevilment of the German public.

The New York "Tribune" declares that beyond all cavil the underlying motive in President Wilson's action, as disclosed by Mr. Robert Lansing, was to prevent if possible a new German submarine campaign with all its incidental perils to the United States. The "Tribune" asks whether the President will now continue to give force and character to the German manoeuvre under the same threat.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Dec. 28.—Reuter's Agency learns that the reply of the Allies to the German peace proposal is being drafted in Paris. The Allies are in mutual communication regarding this reply. It is not likely that there will be any official action on the American and Swiss Notes until the German Note is dealt with.

It is officially announced in Washington that Sweden has addressed a peace appeal to the belligerents.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Dec. 28.—The telegraphed text of the Allies reply to Germany anent her proposals for peace, has been approved by all the Allies. The Allies make clear to belligerents and neutrals alike, in their reply, that no hope need be entertained of ever persuading the Allies to surrender their potential victory for the sake of a peace, which will be only a German peace, so long as German militarism remains unbroken.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Copenhagen, Dec. 29.—The Governments of Sweden, Norway and Denmark have each sent a Note to the belligerents containing an expression of Scandinavia's strongest adherence to President Wilson's proposals. The Notes state that the senders consider they would be wanting in their duty to their peoples' feeling of humanity if they failed to support any action contributing to end the ever-growing moral and material sufferings of the masses, which the war entails.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Dec. 30.—A joint peace Note from the Governments of Norway, Sweden and Denmark has arrived here, expressing a lively interest in the proposal of President Wilson that the belligerents should issue a statement of their views regarding peace terms.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Dec. 31.—The joint reply of the Allies to Germany's peace Note was communicated by the French Government to the United States Ambassador at Paris, to-day.

The reply begins by stigmatising the German proposal as illusory. A strong protest is made against two material assertions contained in the German Note—namely the attempt to throw the responsibility for the war on the Allies and the claim of victory for the Central Powers. Both assertions, the Allies state, are untrue. Such claims alone are sufficient to render sterile all attempts at negotiation.

The Allies, the reply continues, are as strongly devoted to peace, to-day, as in 1914, but after Germany's violation of her solemn engagement, Germany's promise is not sufficient foundation upon which to re-establish the peace she has broken.

The mere suggestion, without a statement of terms, that negotiations should be opened is not a peace offer. Germany is putting forward a sham proposal, lacking all substance and precision. It is less a peace offer than a manoeuvre. It is founded on a calculated misinterpretation of the character of the struggle in the past, the present and the future.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Dec. 31.—Mr. Lansing refuses to comment on the Associated Press message from Berlin, which states that President Wilson has sent a second Note, explanatory to the first, which has not yet been presented to the belligerents.

It is suggested here that the message from Berlin may refer to a statement transmitted to all American Diplomats, explaining the President's action.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 1.—The Allied Note in reply to the German peace proposals continues: The German offer does not consider the facts, dates, and figures establishing that the war was desired, provoked and declared by Germany and Austria. The Allied reply proceeds to recall that it was the German delegate to The Hague Conference, who refused all proposals of disarmament; that Austria refused the satisfaction offered by Serbia; that, subsequently, Great Britain suggested, after conference with France, that an international commission should be arranged; that she asked the Kaiser to go to arbitration and that Russia and Austria actually came to an understanding on the eve of the conflict, "but to all these efforts Germany gave neither answer nor effect. Belgium was invaded by the empire which had guaranteed her neutrality and yet had the assurance to proclaim treaties scraps of paper and assert that 'necessity knows no law.'"

The Note proceeds to point out: "These sham offers of peace" rest on the war map in Europe alone, which represents only a superficial passing phase of the situation and not the real strength of the belligerents. Peace concluded on these terms would be only an advantage to the aggressors, who after imagining they could reach their goal in two months, discovered, after nearly three years that it would never be obtainable. Regarding the future, the reply declares that the innumerable outrages by the enemy, against belligerents and neutrals, demand penalties, reparation and guarantees of all of which Germany avoid to make mention. "These overtures are really nothing more than a calculated attempt to influence the future course of the war and finally impose a German peace."

The Germans would also create dissension among the Allies, stiffen public opinion in Germany and among her allies, who are all severely tried by their losses, worn out economically and crushed by the supreme effort imposed upon them. Another object is to deceive and intimate neutrals and finally satisfy a new series of crimes of submarine warfare, deportations for forced labour, forced enlistment of inhabitants to fight against their own countries and violations of neutrality.

Fully conscious of the gravity of the moment, and equally conscious of its requirements, the Allies closely united one with another, and in sympathy with their peoples, refuse to consider a proposal which is empty and insincere.

Once again, the Allies declare that no peace is possible as long as they have not secured reparation for violated rights and liberties, the recognition of the principle of nationalities and the free existence of small states. No peace is possible, the reply concludes in dwelling on the enormity of Germany's offences against Belgium, until the Allies have brought about a settlement calculated to end, once and for all, the forces which have constituted a perpetual menace to the nations, and to afford the only effective guarantees for the future security of the world.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 2.—The newspapers, in chorus, express approval of the allied Note, in reply to Germany's peace proposals. The Note, they say, has finally cleared the air and created the best impression among all the Allies, especially in France and Italy, where it is regarded as the "writing on the wall." It removes the last doubt that the Allies are determined to end Germany's methods of treachery.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 1.—The Allies' reply has staggered the Americans, whom German propagandists had led to believe that the members of the Entente were struggling among themselves to secure peace at any price. The reply will, undoubtedly, have the healthiest effect on the air of America.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Jan. 1.—Spain's reference to a second American Note, in her reply to President Wilson's Peace Note, has created surprise here. The explanation given by the State Department is that although no second Note was despatched to Neutrals, American Diplomats in neutral capitals were instructed, when presenting the Peace Note to suggest that, if the recipient government deemed it wise to act in the matter, the United States thought the time opportune. It is stated definitely that no other government knew in advance of the action contemplated by the United States, nor was there any attempt to act in concert with other Powers.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Jan. 2.—The Senate, today, discussed a resolution proposed by Mr. G. M. Hitchcock, democratic member for Nebraska, endorsing the Peace Note sent by President Wilson. Action in the matter, however, was postponed by consent. The Republican leaders wanted the matter referred to a Committee.

Mr. Jacob H. Gallinger, republican nominee from New Hampshire, declared that he had received many letters and telegrams to the effect that the resolution proposed disregarded Washington's advice to avoid entangling alliances when they endangered the Monroe Doctrine.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Jan. 2.—While, as was to be expected, the newspapers, under German influence, criticise the reply of the Entente to the peace suggestion of the Central Powers, the fair-minded section of the American press praise it as a

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straight-forward, lucid document. Amongst the latter, may be enumerated the following journals.

The New York "Herald" says: "The Government of Germany saw to it that its pretended peace propositions were spread broadcast. Can it suppress the allied reply? Will not even the German people insist upon the publication of the text? The day the German people read that calm, judicial arraignment of crimes committed by their Government in their name, they will realize why it is that their Government has come to be looked upon as a pariah among nations. That day will mark the beginning of the real peace movement, because it will mark the beginning of the end of Prussianism."

The "Tribune" has come to the decision that the war must go on. It says that one thing the reply indicates is that the well-meant, but ill-advised intervention of the United States is a closed incident.

The "Sun" calls the response, the Entente's indictment of Germany.

The New York "Times," which believes Germany's distress compels her to sue for peace, declares that the incident should be marked, not because Germany's first impossibly bid met its expected inevitable rejection, but because, forced by a need that would not be denied, she made the bid.

The Washington "Post" expresses the opinion that the allied response spells the doom of Germany. For, "behind that answer, is the inflexible purpose of the most powerful league of nations ever formed, united in bonds sealed in their own blood. That purpose is to beat Germany, to beat her down to surrender once and for all time, so that peace, when it comes, will be a peace of civilization, created for civilization by civilization."

The "Post" predicts that some more neutral nations will be involved in the war before the end of the great conflict.

An official dispatch from London, received at the Foreign Office on Dec. 26, gives a summary of the comments of the British press on the proposal of President Wilson, which are unanimously unfavourable to the President's move.

The "Times" begins with the statement that the motive of the American ideal is sometimes quite incomprehensible to other nations. The paper by no means doubts the declaration of President Wilson, but regrets to say that such proposal as made by the American President is liable to lead to misunderstanding especially at the present moment. The paper has no doubt that in connection with the proposal of President Wilson the allied governments and nations will take the same step as adopted by the American nation at the time of the war between the North and the South, when Lincoln and Seward, backed by the sentiments and judgment of the American nation, rejected the interference of all European powers in the trouble. President Wilson states that the object of the warring parties seems to be the same on the whole, but, says the paper, the wide disparity of the objects of the Allies and the Teutons is well understood by, and widely known to the countries the world over. "We are possessed of the same human sentiments as President Wilson and all other Americans, and indeed, we are fighting on account of that sentiment." As long as the enemies of the Allies fail to recognize their crime and are so proud as to claim the position of victors, the Allies cannot agree to enter upon peace negotiations with them on any terms whatever, because such will be tantamount to recognizing the victory of militarism over democratism and endorse the breach of humanity and justice. For this reason alone, the Allies cannot listen to the proposal of President Wilson.

The "Daily Telegraph," while admitting the sincerity and fairness of the American Government, says that the present proposal of President Wilson was by no means opportune. The enemies of the Allies finding themselves in a distressed situation, and having been forced to take the defensive are determined to save themselves by resorting to tactful diplomatic manœuvres as the only alternative left open to them, and as the only means to enable them to escape from their dangerous position. The reply of the Allies to the proposal of President Wilson is fully expressed in the word of President Lincoln who stated that "We started the war for a noble object and the war will come to an end with the achievement of that lofty ideal."

The "Morning Post" expresses itself as rather surprised at the proposal of President Wilson. America may be justified in making such a proposal as she is situated so far from the arena of the war and does not feel directly the danger of being involved in the war, which may account for her taking such a superficial view of the situation, says the paper, but it fails to see any sound reason in the action of President Wilson. If the American President is so anxious to have the war terminated at the present moment there is only one way, that is, the United States should join the war on the side of the Allies and thus contribute to the termination of the war by precipitating the defeat of Germany.

The "Daily Mail" says that President Wilson wants to know the terms the Allies would propose for peace which have, however, been declared by Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier, in his speech in Parliament, namely, the complete restoration of the territories occupied by Germany, sufficient reparation and an effective guarantee for the future. While Belgium, Northern France, Poland, Serbia and Rumania are still being trampled by the enemy, it is an insult to the Allies that America should persuade them to enter upon peace negotiations.

An official dispatch from Paris received at the oFreign Office on Dec. 27 reports that the comments of the Swiss papers on the declaration of the Swiss government to support the proposal of President Wilson of America are anything but favourable. They are unanimous in appreciating the attitude of the neutral states which propose to make efforts for the restoration of peace from a lofty ideal and view points of universal peace and humanity, but they doubt the efficiency of the measures proposed by the neutral states, which profess the fair principle of humanity at the present belated time while they took no steps at the time when the Teutons had forced war on the allies in disregard of justice and in the breach of treaties. They further state that to secure an assurance and guarantee for future safety from such a country as Germany, to whom the breaking of treaties is a byword, is impossible unless the allies win the final victory over the Teutons, pursuing the principle embodied in the address of King George to the British Parliament and the resolution of the French Senate.

An official dispatch from Berne received at the Foreign Office on Dec. 27 says that according to the Berlin correspondent of the Neue Zuricher Zeitung, Germany will not change her policy on account of the proposal of President Wilson. It is now the turn of the allies to say, whether peace negotiations are to be opened or not. Germany will deliberate on President Wilson's proposal after she receives formal replies from the allies. The Neue Zuricher Zeitung says that the note of President Wilson has, on the whole, had a cold reception from both the belligerent forces, and remarks that the words of President Wilson, who announced that the United States had a stake, direct and indirect, in the war, are worthy of keen attention.

The Note of M. Camille Decoppet, the President of the Swiss Republic regarding the peace proposals, which was handed to the Ministers of the various Powers in Berlin, on Dec. 25th, was transmitted to the Tokyo Government the following day by Mr. Miura, the Japanese Minister to Switzerland. It is understood that the contents of the Note go no further than the proposal of President Wilson and only express the wish of the Swiss President of the speedy termination of the war in order to relieve neutral countries from the distressed situation in which they have been placed on account of the war.

In other words, the Note mentions the trying conditions in neutral countries, which are suffering from the want of supplies of various commodities and daily necessities through the stoppage of traffic and communications, and points out that the continuation of the war will place the neutral nations into still more distressed circumstances, to relieve which sad situation Neutrals want to have the present war concluded as soon as possible. It is expected that the other neutrals, notably Spain, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, will also start a similar movement and perhaps will make efforts for the realization of their object in co-operation with the American Government.

The Allies, it is expected, will send a similar reply to their overtures as will be sent to the American President. The peace movement is unlikely to show any appreciative development for some time yet.

Various opinions are entertained by the Japanese military authorities on the peace question, and even upon the motive of President Wilson in sending his note varying opinions are expressed by military officials. Some say that the President was urged by the religious bodies which had been attacking the war from the humanity standpoint, and by twenty-four million German-Americans to send the note, while others opine that he was approached by those interested in war trade to sound the opinion of the Allied powers and find out the real situation of the war. There is also another opinion which avers that President Wilson sent the note from his noble idea of stopping the cruel war, and that he was not influenced by any political or other power.

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However they all agree t at President Wilson's note would have no effect on the war situation, and it would not serve to bring the warring nations to open peace negotiations.

The clause of the Kaiser's reply stating that Germany desires the opening of a peace conference at some neutral city is regarded as a proper proposal, and they say that even the Allied nations can not disregard this proposition. While still continuing the actual fighting, they believe, the warring nations could hold a meeting to discuss peace terms.

But the conference would end in disagreement, as the terms desired by both sides differ so materially, and especially in the Balkan problem they would never arrive at an agreement. To Germany the present is the most favourable time for the discussion of peace, but the Allies will not consent to stop the war until they have driven back the German forces. If peace were concluded at this moment Japan could insist that she had taken Tsingtao, but in spite of this Germany would soon obtain another base of activity on the China coast.

Another opinion is that peace negotiations may be successfully concluded in the Spring. The reason that Germany made the peace proposal was to prevent the Allies prolonging hostilities and also it would seem that Germany realized that even among the Allied powers there was a general longing for peace.

According to news emanating from Germany, the Kaiser is willing to discuss terms with the Allies regarding the return of all conquered territories to the original owners, the payment of an indemnity, and the limitation on military preparations.

It is believed that peace negotiations may be opened early next year. For some time both sides will be engaged in diplomatic manœuvres, and it will be about May or June when the actual peace conference will be held on the ground of the uselessness of sacrificing so many human lives.

Lieut.-General Fukuda reached New York recently en route to Japan after having visited the various theatres of war in Europe. In an interview with the New York correspondent of the "Asahi," he outlined his impression gathered during the tour in Europe. His views, as cabled to the "Asahi" by its New York correspondent, are to the following effect:

I have studied the war conditions of all our allies except Italy and what has impressed me is the formation of a small war cabinet both in England and France. In England the war council comprised of about twenty members was responsible for the prosecution of the war, but it is quite apparent that decisive and active military operations are hardly to be expected in that way. It is highly gratifying that Britain has realized this and the reorganisation of her Ministry is, therefore, a reflection of her renewed determination in carrying on the war. From a military point of view, now is the best time for Germany to discuss terms of peace, and in view of the fact that things are about to go from bad to worse for Germany, she is believed to be in a hurry to make peace. Germany thinks, it is presumed, that the peace move, even if it falls flat, will serve to relax the morale of the Allies' troops, so that she is now zealously spreading her wild peace talk.

Some American military experts observe that even if the war continues a year longer under favourable circumstances to the Allies they can hardly turn the scale in their favour completely, but this view I hesitate to endorse. As an officer of one of the Entente powers, mine may naturally differ from a disinterested person's point of view, but according to my personal observation there is a great probability of the theatres of war becoming gradually favourable to our allies. I am an outsider as regards politics and economics but even from a military standpoint, I believe, the discussion of peace terms is out of place at the present juncture. I am happy to say that Major-General Wood, the brain of the U.S. Army who has paid me a visit, is of the same opinion as myself in regard to peace which, he asserts, is entirely beside the question.

EARL GRANVILLE'S APPOINTMENT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 2.—It is officially announced that the Earl of Granville has been appointed the British Government's representative to the Venizelos Provisional Government at Salonika, with the title of diplomatic agent.

BATON FOR GENERAL HAIG

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Dec. 31.—General Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in France has been promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal for distinguished service in the field.

BANK OF ENGLAND AND FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York, Dec. 25.—The Federal Reserve Board has been permitted to be appointed by the Bank of England its agent under American Banking Law. This is a most important development and a radical departure from existing financial methods as it practically places the American and British Governments in direct financial relationship. The first effect expected to be noticeable is a decrease in the use of gold in the settlement of international balances.

BRITAIN'S OUTPUT OF HEAVY AMMUNITION

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Dec. 26.—A month ago, the weekly production in the British factories of 18-pounder ammunition was 43 times as much as the weekly output of June 1915; that for medium guns and Howitzers 66 times; heavy Howitzers 323 times. The total output in one week in November, was 30 per cent. more than the entire reserve stock at the beginning of the war. The monthly output for medium guns in November was nearly 40 times that of the monthly average for the first year of the war; for the heavies about 12 times for every ton of explosives used in September 1914. Over 11 000 tons were used in July 1915.

PEACE-LOVING GERMANY DEALS IN SLAVES

London, Dec. 28.—Reuter's Agency learns that the German authorities in Schleswig Holstein are offering to farmers and other employers, Belgian servants, both men and women. The ages range from 13 to 36. Their pay is to be 30 per cent. below the rate current on the different districts. Employers must pay half the travelling expenses of these Belgian deportees to the German Government, but are entitled to deduct the amount from the servants' wages.

POLITICAL CHAOS IN AUSTRIA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Dec. 30.—Political chaos reigns in Austria-Hungary. There have been wholesale resignations and dismissals of prominent officials, who generally are regarded as responsible for Austria's present parlous condition as a satellite of Germany. The chief victim is the dictator Count Tisza, who will crown the King to-morrow, but will probably retire immediately afterwards.

FRENCH BUSY ORGANIZING

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, Dec. 30.—The Chamber of Deputies has authorized the State to advance £8,000,000 to ship-owners for the construction and purchase of ships.

A Bill has been introduced into the Senate, which provides for the mobilization of all civilians between the ages of 17 to 60, and for the organization of national labour in France and the French Colonies.

CONSTANTINE RESPONSIBLE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, Dec. 30.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies announces that it has received information fixing the responsibility, for the outbreak at Athens on December 1, on King Constantine and his Staff. The necessity of energetic action, says the Committee, is thus demonstrated.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Dec. 30.—The Greek Government has presented a note to the Entente requesting that the blockade of the Greek ports by the Allies' sea forces be raised.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOAN IMMINENT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 2.—It is officially announced that no further applications for the 6 per cent. Exchequer Bonds, or War Expenditure Certificates will be accepted. The announcement indicates that the issue of a new War Loan is imminent.

BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Dec. 31.—The Revenue Returns, for the Quarter ending to-day, amounted to £129,217,712 as compared with £64,390,510 for the same period last year. The present figures include revenue from Excess Profits' duty of £48,443,000.

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SIGNIFICANT STATEMENT BY U.S. LABOUR LEADERS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Dec. 30.—The Labour Leaders have issued a statement that the 400,000 railway employes concerned must themselves decide what course to pursue if the operation of the new railway labour law is delayed beyond January 1 by litigation or otherwise. This step means that a strike is probable.

Note:—The new law is the Adamson eight-hour law. It is of interest to note that on November 19 the following special message was received by the "Manila Bulletin" on the subject:

President Wilson will confer to-morrow on the latest difficulties which have arisen in connection with the alleged refusal of some of the railroad companies to live up to the Adamson eight-hour law, and the possibility of compulsory arbitration to settle the differences between the men and their employers will be given careful consideration.

Yesterday the president received a delegation representing the American Federation of Labor, one of the delegates being "Mother" Jones.

While conversing with the president, she stated that she hoped that there was no class divi forming in the country, as she believed this would be the very worst thing that could happen to the nation.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK ON FIRE AT MONTREAL

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Montreal, Jan. 1.—Fire has destroyed the Female Lunatic Asylum of St. Ferdinands and 16 women inmates have been burned to death.

INDIAN LEADER PLANS TO HELP END THE WAR

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Bombay, Dec. 26.—Mr. Madhava Row, who has been successively Premier of the Native States of Travancore, Mysore, and Baroda, in an open letter asks the Indian National Congress, the Moslem League Congress and other political organizations to meet at Lucknow. As their first resolution, he asks them to make a declaration that India places all her resources of men and money at the disposal of Great Britain to enable her to bring the war to a successful termination and break the militarism of Germany. Mr. Row says that he hopes the proposed Congress will devise means of making the man-power of India more available.

THE SILVER MARKET

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 2.—Messrs Mocatta and Goldsmith in their review of the Silver Market for the year, state that the demand exceeded the available production

AMERICA AND CHINA TO PROMOTE JOINT TRADE

Shanghai, Jan. 4.—Mr. Sammons, the United States Consul-General here, gave a lunch yesterday in honour of Mr. Williams, of Messrs. Gaston Williams & Wigmore Company, of New York, and Mr. Victor Murdock, formerly Senator for Kansas, also inviting leading American residents and prominent Chinese of Shanghai. Speeches were made by Consul-General Sammons, Mr. Tang Shao-i, Mr. Williams, Mr. Murdock, and Mr. Shu, President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Tang Shao-i emphasising the necessity of closer economic relationship between China and America stated that if the Chinese and Americans conduct commercial and industrial enterprise in China in the spirit of harmonious and sincere co-operation they will be able to realize mutually profitable results, but no success will attend any co-operation if the parties concerned lack the spirit of sincerity and harmony.

His remark is to be highly recommended to the consideration of Japanese business man interested in economic affairs in China. Other speakers also laid stress on the importance of respecting mutual interest and harmonious co-operation between the Americans and Chinese.—"Asahi."

HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE DIES

New York, Jan. 1.—Dr. Hamilton Wright Mabie, associate editor of the "Outlook" and American publicist, who had been suffering from internal disorder for some time, died on New Year's eve. Dr. Mabie is survived by Mrs. Mabie and one daughter. —"Asahi."

Accompanied by Mrs. Mabie, Dr. Mabie visited Japan in the winter of 1912 as one of the exchange professors between Japan and America started by the Carnegie Peace Corporation. He was, as a matter of fact, the first exchange professor to come from America and his lectures delivered in the universities in Tokyo and Kyoto were listened to with much interest and enthusiasm. A sincere friend of Japan, he was a great admirer of the Emperor Meiji and few Americans have ever won more universal popularity in Japan. Dr. Mabie was President of the New York Kindergarten and professor of William University, and held degrees from five different universities in America. He was widely known as an earnest student of Shakespeare. Dr. Mabie was the author of many noted publications including some on Japan and the Japanese. Dr. Mabie was seventy years old on December 13 last.

BETTER OUTLOOK IN GREECE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Dec. 28.—The Greek Government is still satisfactorily carrying out the Allies' demands. The second Note prepared by the Entente has not yet been presented to Greece.

MEXICAN PUZZLE NEAR SOLUTION IS REPORT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Jan. 2.—The Associated Press correspondent at Washington telegraphs that the departure of Mr. Henry Prather Fletcher to fill the post of United States Ambassador to Mexico, and the withdrawal of General Pershing's expedition to Mexican territory, are expected to be among the next developments in the Mexican situation. The outcome is bound up in General Carranza's latest communication regarding the protocol, which is not expected to close the negotiations.

Senor Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador to Washington, announces that he has been summoned to Mexico City to confer with General Carranza and his advisers, concerning relations with the United States. Señor Arredondo expects to return shortly.

"IRISH" PROMOTION CEUSES STORM IN A TEA-CUP

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, Jan. 2.—The Central Government has ordered General Yang Shan-teh, military Governor of Shanghai, to proceed to Hangchow. General Yang will probably take with him the force of 10,000 troops, at present concentrated in the vicinity of Kiangnan Arsenal, for the purpose of restoring order in Hangchow.

The trouble at Hangchow appears to have been chiefly due to the bickerings of officials, which were brought to a head by the "Irish" promotion of Mr. Hsia Ting-han, who from the lucrative position of Chief of Police at Hangchow was removed to a similar post at Chekiang. It was the attack on his successor Fuk Chu-yung, which started the present storm in a tea-cup.

DEPRESSING OUTLOOK IN CHINA

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Hongkong, Dec. 30.—Through speculation in subsidiary coins, one Chinese Bank here has suspended payment. Its liabilities were 250,000 dollars. Two or three other Banks are following suit.

The financial outlook for China for the New Year is depressing.

SOLDIERS SEIZE TRAIN

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Dec. 30.—Chinese soldiers have commandeered an express train on the railway from Hangchow to Ningpo, says a special dispatch to the "Peking Daily News." The railway administration advises all foreign passengers to postpone travelling on this railway until further notice, because definite information in that region is not obtainable at present.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

CONSTITUTION FOR CHINA

The most important and necessary step to be taken by China, is to establish a perfect constitutional government, says the "Tokyo Nichinichi." However a perfect constitutional government cannot be established while the people are fighting among themselves, and the political parties are opposing one another. The "Nichinichi" declares that what the Chinese are doing is entirely contrary to what they wish to accomplish.

When President Yuan died, and the situation became favourable for the organization of a good constitutional government, the Chinese leaders proclaimed that they would work together for the one aim of perfecting their government, but up to today, they have not done anything to strengthen the constitutional government of China. The Southern and Northern people have been constantly fighting, and the civil and military officers have been always struggling to gain more influence than the other.

They have been only considering their own personal interest, and they oppose anything that might tend to disturb their personal interest, and they have been constantly endeavouring to hurt the names of other persons.

Recently the problem of sending a special envoy to Japan was brought up in China, but the Chinese government is unable to decide the matter. Three names have been mentioned as special envoy, and all three had been again cancelled. The Government notified the Japanese Government of the coming of the envoy, but he has not come to Japan as yet.

This problem may be only a small affair, but it shows the condition of the Chinese Government and politics in general. On the other hand, the Ministers passed without giving any consideraton the loan from the United States, forgetting that it is one of the most important problems of China.

The paper advises China that until the personal quarrels and differences are taken out of the national politics, it will be impossible for the nation to make any progress.

THE LOAN TO CHINA

The "Jiji" trusts that the representatives of the Quadruple group will quickly decide upon the loan to China, and hopes that the United States will be invited to join the group.

The political situation of China is still in a chaotic state, but the paper believes that the most important item in improving the government and administration of China is to supply the country with necessary funds, as she is at present so financially depressed that she is unable to undertake any improvement either political or industrial.

The paper does not believe that the protest of the Quadruple group against the loan negotiation with a certain foreign bank, is timely and proper, and declares that without paying any attention to another loan China may desire to make, the representatives of the group should quickly decide in favour of the Chinese demand of the loan of 100,000,000 yen.

In accepting the demand of China, Japan should be prepared to supply a large part of the loan, as England, France, and Russia will not be able to meet the demand on account of the war. Japan, on the other hand, now possesses sufficient surplus money to meet the demand, and for Japan the loan would be an ideal investment for her surplus money. The paper hopes that Japanese capitalists will realize the benefit of the loan, and be determined to supply the entire amount to China, if necessary.

To invite the United States to the group, the paper declares, would be the first step of co-operation between Japan and the United States in investing in China. The development of China, and opening up of the locked resources of China would be equally profitable to the United States and Japan. There are some who believes that China should be opened up with only the assistance of Japan, but in fact it is an impossible task for a poor nation like Japan and it is necessary to co-operate with the United States. As Germany is no longer in the original Group, the paper hopes that the United States will be included in her place.

GERMANS WANT PEACE

The "Tokyo Asahi" says that the reply of Germany to the Note of President Wilson, proves that Germany is eager to open peace negotiations. The paper states that it is not necessary for the Allies to consider what was the true motive of the Kaiser in making the peace proposal, but when Germany truly desires peace, peace negotiation will be held. However at this moment although Germany speaks of her desire to conclude peace, her attitude and action do not prove that she is really wishing for peace. While offering to open peace negotiations, she does not state her terms of peace, and speaks of maintaining permanent peace only after the conclusion of the present war.

It is not yet known what President Wilson will do upon the receipt of the reply from the Kaiser, as the Note President Wilson sent to the warring countries and the neutral powers, only signified his desire and hope for peace, and does not state that he will act as peace maker. When the reply from the Allies reaches the hands of President Wilson, he can not act merely upon the desire of Germany. If President Wilson endeavours to stop the war at the request of the Kaiser, it will be nothing but a useless and worthless endeavour.

Germany stated at the end of her reply to the United States that the work of concluding peace would be a noble task. The "Asahi" laughs at this clause, and says that it is very strange to hear such words from the mouth of one who originated the present war, and all nations on both sides of the war must feel it ridiculous.

The Allies are always for peace, and they have been struggling to regain the peace that was broken by the Kaiser, and the conclusion of peace is in their hands.

Neutral countries are third parties in the present war, and they have no voice in the peace negotiations. It will be Germany and her Allies that will finally beg for peace, and it is the Allies that will listen to the peace proposals.

The "Asahi" is confident that to the Note of President Wilson, to Notes of Sweden and Switzerland, and to possible Notes from other neutral countries, the Allies will have only one reply, and it will be a refusal to consider the Notes.

The paper declares that the peace talk is still premature, and the people of the Allies will not pay any attention to the peace cries raised by the enemy and the neutral public. Giving a flat refusal to all such Notes, the Allies will keep on fighting until they attain the end for which they have already sacrificed the lives of their citizens, their commerce, industry, and money.

APPRECIATES BRITISH ACTION

The "Chugai Shogyo" begs to express its appreciation of the British measure to allow the import of Japanese knitted goods again to England. The paper says that the Government should really appreciate the step taken by the British Government, and should feel glad that the Japanese products are again allowed to be sent to England. Knitted goods were prohibited to be imported to England on October third, and in consequence of the objection made by the Japanese manufacturers and government, import was to be allowed until January first. But finally the ban has been removed.

The "Chugai Shogyo" takes this opportunity to advise the Japanese manufacturers and Government to pay more attention to the quality of Japanese goods exported to foreign countries. The criticism that the Japanese goods are inferior has been heard from all quarters, and even the knitted goods of Japan are considered very inferior by the British merchants, and the public do not place any confidence in the Japanese knitted goods.

The paper thinks that on this occasion when the import is again allowed, the Japanese manufacturers should endeavour to send only the best quality of knitted goods and win the confidence of the British consumers. There are many Japanese manufacturers who are making an excellent quality of knitted goods, but there are also many who do not pay any attention to the quality sent abroad as long as they obtain profitable prices for their products.

Some manufacturers think that the export of knitted goods to England is only temporary, and it does not pay to give so much attention to the articles exported, but the paper is confident that if the proper articles are sent at the proper price, the trade will for ever continue even after the close of the war.

On this good occasion, the paper hopes that Japanese manufacturers will realize their ultimate profit in sending proper articles to foreign lands, and if they fail to send articles to satisfy the foreign market, even though the trade is permitted by the British Government, the dissatisfaction of the British consumers in Japanese knitted goods will stop the trade in the end.

The paper also asks the Japanese government to adopt proper measures to prevent the export of inferior articles, which cause foreigners to denounce Japanese manufacturers and merchants, thus entailing loss of confidence among foreign buyers in Japanese goods in general.

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GERMANY AFTER TWO YEARS OF WAR

(By Herbert Bayard Swope.)

Herewith is presented a summary of the series of nineteen articles entitled "Inside the German Empire," which "The World" published daily, beginning Nov. 4. They dealt with the conditions of the Kaiser's realm concerning which but little knowledge has been afforded America, due to the interruption or cessation of the ordinary channels of communication. Because they form a contribution to contemporaneous history and possess therefore a referential value. The "World's" articles, revised, elaborated and illustrated, are to be published in book form by the Century Company. A sincere effort has been made to preserve objectivity and to let the facts speak for themselves.

The high lights of "The World's" pictures of Germany to-day are:

Her keen desire for peace, but not a peace at any price;

Germany's belief that she is fighting a war of defense; that her defeat means her destruction;

Her hatred of America;

The menace and the possibility of the resumption of ruthless U boat warfare;

The well-defined trend toward liberalizing the Government;

The unbroken spirit of the German people, no longer certain of eventual victory, but determined not to accept defeat;

The mobilization of her industries and finance and the plans for the future;

The failure of the British starvation blockade through the remarkable German systematization;

The great strength of her military position and her conservation of man power and war supplies;

The military occupancy of portions of France and Belgium and Russia;

The German "road to the east" through Austria-Hungary, Serbia, Bulgaria and Turkey, and what it means to her;

Germany's acceptance of the belief that American neutrality makes that of the other neutrals possible;

Germany's right guard against spies;

Ludendorf, Hindenburg's shadow, and his commanding influence.

In making an epitome of the series, the first subject treated is:

The desire for peace is strong within the empire, but there is no belief that the end is near. There is no definite articulated peace plan in Germany to-day; her discussions are all along lines of generalities. A wide gulf separates her from the allies in that Germany is willing to make a peace on the basis of the victories she has won and is winning, while the allies seek a peace on the basis of what they expect to do—the victories of the future. The peace question falls into three divisions in Germany: First, the peace of victory, with German imposed conditions—a contingency that even the most enthusiastic patriot no longer believes probable.

Second, "Peace with Honour," which means in substance a return to the status quo ante, which most of the reasonables in Germany are eager to see brought about; and

Third, the peace of defeat, which has no advocates.

As the Germans see it, peace can come—

First, through the complete defeat of the allies by Germany;

Second, through the complete defeat of Germany by the allies;

Third, through a compromise and the re-establishment of conditions as they were before the war;

Fourth, the liberalization of the German Empire.

The Germans no longer look to a decisive victory over their enemies, but on the other hand, they are certain that their enemies shall not be victorious over them. So the first two of the "ways out" afford but little hope of a workable settlement. The third measure is one that most of the intellectuals of the empire expect to see realized, either by direct arrangements with the allies or through the defection of Russia from the side of the allies to the cause of the central powers.

The liberalization of Germany might easily remove some of the obstacles in the way of the allies' consent to a compromise, but those who advocate it most earnestly agree that the reform should not come until after the war; that it would be unwise to rebuild the political structure at this time, and further, that to do so now would be seemingly to yield to the duress and coercion of Germany's enemies, which have proclaimed their intention of forcing a greater democracy upon the empire in the effort to destroy the supremacy of the militaristic caste.

Although eleven separate interrogatories have been addressed to the German Government by neutral nations regarding the re-erection of Belgium, Germany has declined to give any assurance on that point, and while in the Chancellor's speech of a few days ago he disavowed any original intention on the part of the empire to seize Belgium, he gave no undertaking as to the present intent or plan.

There is strong sentiment in Germany to-day that her future will lie bound up with that of Russia and Japan, forming a "Dreibund of discontent." Within the last few weeks emissaries of Germany and Russia have met secretly for the purpose of bringing the two countries together, and though nothing has thus far developed, the Germans, whose influence has always been strong in Russia, still have hope.

As in the other warring countries, it is evident that the fear of the accounting that each of the Governments must render causes each to defer the making of peace until the most favourable opportunity.

In a statement which I prepared with the approval of Dr. Zimmermann, whose appointment of the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs was announced a few days ago and which was also submitted to the Chancellor, the Germans answer the question, "Why do we fight?" by saying, "We fight for our existence as a nation." The claim is made that Germany has divorced herself from any thought of conquest and that she is now fighting defensively—fighting, she says, for the right to live and to grow.

In German eyes, the nations aligned against her are actuated by more selfish motives. The statement reads:

"France publicly declared her intention of possessing Alsace-Lorraine; Russia is bent upon seizing European Turkey; Italy demands a part of the Austro-Hungarian realm; Rumania too has covetous eyes upon our allies' land—in short, all the allies are similarly actuated. while England's aims are the most monstrous of all—she is bent upon crushing Germany wholly and wiping her from the face of the earth."

Regarding Belgium, this statement is made: "Even with Belgium a danger point in our back and our flank, there is no real desire in Germany to possess her land. We are anxious only for such a disposition of her future as will safeguard us, and it must always be borne in mind that in safeguarding us Belgium will herself be safeguarded."

Germany will not officially guarantee the inviolability of the former Belgian boundaries. In fact, she has withheld such assurance from all contiguous countries. Poland, which was recently given a so-called autonomous government, has not yet received any definition of her territory.

The strongest reaction Germany produces on a visitor to-day is the unalterably fixed determination of her people to gain an honourable peace or suffer destruction.

Regarding relations between the two countries, I said:

"Throughout Germany to-day the hatred for America is bitter and deep. It is palpable and weighs you down. All the resentment, all the blind fury Germany once reserved for England alone has been expanded to include us and has been accentuated in the expansion. The Germans have an outlet for their feeling against England—they express themselves on the battlefields and through the Zeppelins and submarines; but against America they lack a method of registering their enmity. And so this bitterness that cannot be poured out has struck in and saturated the whole empire."

The grounds of the hatred the Germans feel toward us are:

First, the American supplying of munitions to the allies;

Second, Britain's illegal blockade, for which we are held responsible, since we have not stopped it;

Third, Britain's interference with the neutral mails, which we permit;

Fourth, the allies' world-wide blacklist, which we are accused of tolerating;

Fifth, the submarine doctrine America has compelled Germany to accept.

Possibly there is a sixth clause which applies to the other belligerents as well as Germany—hatred born of envy engendered by the fact that America is out of the war and is prosperous.

Jagow, a former Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Dr. Zimmermann, his successor, discussing the American attitude toward the belligerents, epitomized the sentiment of their country when they said to me: "The American neutrality toward Germany is one of the head; toward the allies it is one of the heart. What America does for the allies she does voluntarily and gladly; what she does for Germany she does because she must."

There is a strong agitation in Germany, at present held in check, which, however, does not lessen its strength, for the resumption of the ruthless U boat type of warfare. It is a constantly growing menace, and many of the intellectual leaders of Germany believe that only peace can prevent the plan being consummated. Its adherents believe that indiscriminate sinking without warning would be the mightiest blow deliverable at England, and at the same time they feel it would satisfy the deep resentment against America.

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Because of his part in forcing the Germans to modify the plan of U boat operations, and to conduct it under the cruiser warfare plan, President Wilson is cordially hated throughout the empire. His defeat would have been hailed as a great German victory—not because Mr. Hughes was viewed as a friend of Germany, but because Wilson was regarded as an enemy.

Unless America is able to remedy the conditions by being the means of bringing peace to the empire, the new generation in Germany will be steeped in hatred for this country, which will prove a barrier between the two nations for years to come.

The spirit of the German people remains unbroken, although their motto has changed from "siegen" (conquer or win) to "durchhalten" (hold through, or stick it out). If the certainty of victory has left them, they still have the conviction that they shall not be defeated. I was told and I believe that before Germany suffered herself to be overwhelmed her women would be armed and sent into the trenches.

Led by the Liberals, and approved by the Emperor, there is a well-defined programme under way toward the establishment of a more democratic form of government, which is to have as its main feature responsibility of the Chancellor to the people through their Reichstag, instead of being responsible only to the Kaiser.

The plan was outlined in a striking interview given me by Excellenz Zimmermann, one of the biggest men in Germany to-day, who will bulk even larger when that country's political stage is reset by the Liberals.

There is small likelihood that the changes will be made during the war, on the principle that it is bad business to swap horses while crossing the stream.

If the war has done nothing else, it has taught the German people that after all there may be a middle course between "world power and downfall." The dream of a great world super-state, which is but another name for a Germanized world, has been largely dissipated. But all the factions of political thought are unified in their devotion to their country; Germany's spirit has not wavered; her courage still answers every test; her soldiers are still untouched in their bravery and skill; and every sacrifice that she asks is being met willingly, almost gladly.

The empire's commerce is characterized by conservation for present needs and preparation for her plans for the future. In these there is no idea that I could find of dumping German-made goods in American markets; she has no raw materials, and for several years to come after peace she will not have the money to buy them. Alfred Lehmann, the man who sent the Deutschland to America and one of the leaders of business life in Germany, declared to me that for ten years after the war Germany would be busy binding up her own wounds, and would need our help to regain control of her own markets, instead of be-

The German Government fosters combinations of all sorts and has established great Central Purchasing Bureaus. She has established an Imperial Transition Commission to handle the economic adjustments of labour and capital that the end of the war will necessitate.

The German war loans now approximate $16,000,000,000. In spite of this enormous sum, a striking increase has been shown in the total of savings-bank deposits.

Through the establishment of a sort of autocratic socialism, in which the Government makes provision for every detail of national life, including a compulsory civilian labour, the empire has become almost self-sufficient and self-supporting. Women have entered every field of labour heretofore consecrated to man, and, while they are doing well in their undertakings, they form a large part of the problem that must be wrestled with when peace arrives.

Germany may be suffering privation, but she is not starving, and she will not starve. Through ration cards issued against state food depots, she has organized her resources in such a way as to secure sufficient and equitable distribution throughout the empire. Her preparations are such that, even with abnormally bad harvests, she could last for years yet. It is easy to buy luxuries in the country, but extremely difficult to buy the necessaries. The Government permits the sale of these only when an actual need exists. So far removed from actual want is the empire that the soup kitchens which have been established in the various big centres of population are scantily patronized.

The belief of the people in the inconquerability of their army is supreme. From the purely military standpoint, Germany believes that if the war were to be stopped to-day, she would be the overwhelming victor. In proof of this, she points out that she holds 11,600 square miles of Belgium, 8,400 in France, 112,000 in Russia, 34,800 in Serbia, 5,600 in Montenegro. Against this total of 172,400, not including the immense mileage won in Falkenhayn's Rumanian campaign, the General Staff admits that France holds 100 square miles of Alsatian territory and that Russia has 8,400 miles in Galicia and Bukowina. It should be said that Germany has lost almost all her great African colonies, that a part of Turkey is held by Russia and a small part of Austria is in Italian hands.

The statement was made to me by the General Staff that the Anglo-French offensive on the Somme had failed; that the allies cannot break through. Nor do the Germans delude themselves into the belief that the test on the west front is merely physical; they know that the fight is a spiritual one and he who keeps his spirit aflame will prove the final winner.

The Germans have now a total of almost 1,700,000 prisoners in the empire. According to the figures I got in Berlin, total German casualties are in the neighbourhood of 2,700,000, of which about 1,100,000 forms the net permanent loss.

Germany lays emphasis upon the fact that Britain was the first to order the internment of alien civilians, and that it was only after England imprisoned something like 26,000 Germans that Germany put into concentration camps the 6,000 English living within the empire.

The great problem in Belgium is the refusal of the natives to work. This has caused the Germans to adopt the vast scale of deportation that is now being put in force. Neither France nor Belgium is happy under the military occupancy, but, apart from the deportations, the German rule, severe, suspicious, ruthless at times, carries with it a sense of responsibility to the subject peoples which any fair observer must admit. It is a common thing to see displayed in Belgium pictures of King Albert and his family, and in captive France photographs of President Poincare and Gen. Joffre.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium plays a large part in the feeding of both the Belgians and the French. There is actually a greater variety of food in Belgium to-day than there is in Germany.

The plight of the Polish, Lihuanian and Galician peoples is the worst of all in distressed Europe. They live in a no man's land, and relief is extremely difficult to get to them because of the restrictions the allies have placed upon the shipment of supplies, owing to the refusal of Germany to make the agreement as to their disposition demanded by the Allies. The American Jews are doing a great work in this section; so too is the Rockefeller War Relief Commission. The Rockefeller Relief is also busying itself in an effort to preserve European posterity by saving the lives and the health of the prisoners.

The Remaining Articles treated of—

Germany's Allies: Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, and the general Balkan situation, where many believe the war's decision will be found.

Germany and the Neutral Nations, and how America's neutrality makes theirs possible.

How Germany Locks Her Doors Against Spies: the ordeal of search and inquest at the frontiers, both going in and going out; all travel and wire and mail communication restricted and reduced in volume; heavy obstacles in the way of passport issuance.

Gen. von Ludendorf, Hindenburg's right-hand man: an intimate sketch of the genius who conceives the plans that Hindenburg puts into execution.

America and American Neutrality, as Seen by a German: excerpts from a booklet of enormous circulation which holds this country up to scorn and ridicule and which may be said to express the beliefs of a large section of the German public.

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COMMERCE AND PATRIOTISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

We saw the other day that a manufacturer, speaking of the future, said that money-making was not the greatest thing in the world. It is true, and yet it was almost completely forgotten in the national trade before the war. There was a time in the history of English commerce when almost the whole export and import trade of England was managed by regulated companies. These companies, like the Muscovy Company, Levant Company, the Merchant Adventurers, and so forth, were composed altogether of Englishmen, and they regarded nationality as so important a matter that a member was not even allowed to marry a foreign wife or to own real property abroad. They were all sworn by solemn oath to be faithful to King and Company and to report anything which might be dangerous to the realm of England or the interests of their trade. These rules and oaths were no empty forms; they were the result of hard experience in the struggle for national independence, and they embodied a national ideal, an acknowledgment that in trade there was something greater than money. The great Companies arose out of war and national poverty; they made their way by organisation and the pursuit of the national ideal, and there was a time when Germany was as much penetrated by British trade as England was by Germany before the war. We are apt to give Germany credit—or even discredit, as some people think—for organisation, and forget that Germany learned the lesson from England and, excellent copyist as she is, improved upon that lesson. The Germans have studied the history of England with a reverence and care which is a compliment to the greatness of our past, but their purpose was no compliment to our present, for they designed by imitating those methods which we had forgotten, and that spirit which had waxed dim within us to take our place in the world.

Most of us are not too old to remember the hordes of German clerks who swept over this country some twenty years or so ago, and freely entered almost every mercantile and shipping business. Our business men whose chief desire was in fact to obtain cheap labour, made almost a virtue of employing these commercial spies, and read lessons to young Englishmen on the virtues of German frugality. As a matter of fact not the most meagre clerk could have lived on the pittance those Germans received from the Gradgrinds who employed them, but they were subsidised upon a national system by the German employers, and their purpose was to steal all our commercial and industrial secrets. This could not have happened in the Seventeenth or Eighteenth Century. When the French two hundred years before tried to steal our skilled weavers the death punishment was imposed by a jealous Parliament on those who accepted bribes to betray the industrial secrets of the country. There was then a National Policy; but the laissez faire principles of the Manchester School seduced Englishmen from those old ideals of a national trade and a national industry, upon which the foundations of our greatness had been well and truly laid. Holland had been seduced long before by the same pernicious doctrines. And where Holland is now, England will be unless our business community learn once again to put country before money, and take up the work of national organisation in real earnest.

How is it to be done? It seems to us that the only sound way is to organise, trade by trade and industry by industry. The miscellaneous collection of a whole community is of little practical value, as the diversity of interests between one trade and another prevent effective work. The organisation which is to succeed must be a business organisation with practical aims, and a nucleus of common practical interest to keep its members together. There are many people who are even now sitting still in the vain expectation that the Government will step in and do the work. That Englishmen should entertain such an idea is in itself almost a sign of degeneracy. The Government will do nothing until it is forced. The only interest of the politicians who have captured the administration is to keep themselves in office, with the least possible disturbance to the existing order of things. Everything may go as long as they remain. As for the officials, they live in a world of their own, remote from the realities of life, and their design is to add to their powers and their establishments. There is a real danger that England may be strangled by these two interests working together, the political interest and the official interest. In other days there was an organized commercial interest, as well as a strong and independent House of Lords to counteract such influences; but nowadays the lawyer, the politician, and the official run undisturbed, like rats in some old disused malthouse. Our manufacturers like the coneys of the rock, are a timid folk. They are also simple outside their own business and they believe that they may get most by hanging in with the Government. They deceive themselves. There is nothing to be done except by pressure, and the pressure must be sharp and effective. If the manufacturers could enlist the co-operation of their workpeople and the alliance of the agricultural interest there might then be a power strong enough to lay down and carry through a national policy on a basis of production. But there is an infinite amount of spade work to be done, and no one as yet seems willing to do it. We have seen some amateur attempts, but so far they have resulted in little or nothing.—"Morning Post."

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No. 2] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, JANUARY 13, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

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Six months .....Yen 3.00
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NEWS AND NOTES

The new battleship Hyuga, sister ship to the Yamashiro, which is building at the Mitsubishi Dockyard & Engine Works at Nagasaki, is expected to be launched on the 27th at 10.20 a.m. The dimensions of the new battleship have been announced as follows, by the Navy Office:

Displacement—31,260 tons; Length—683 feet; Breadth..94 feet; Chief Guns—Twelve 14-inch guns; Auxiliary Guns—39 guns; Horse Power—45,000 h.p.; Speed—23 knots; Principal Engine—Parson's quadruple Turbine.

A report from Karuizawa says that ice-skating there has become exceedingly popular on account of the breaking of ice on Suwa Lake, and all skaters who proceeded to Suwa went thence to Karuizawa.

Karuizawa is experiencing a record crowd this winter, and at present, as there is no other good ice-skating place besides the Hokkaido, all skaters of Tokyo, Yokohama, and other parts of the country are gathering at Karuizawa. Among the notables who skated at Karuizawa recently were Mr. Bastin the Belgian Consul, Mr. Elket, the skating expert and others.

An official dispatch received here on the 5th inst. states that German submarine commerce raiders are now very active off the coasts of Portugal and Spain, the centre of the ruthless warfare being the coast extending from Lisbon to the Spanish ports of Finisterre, Vigo, Gijon and Bilbao. The result is that there have been victims of German U boats almost every day. Three or four enemy submarines are in "ambush" off the port of Bilbao now and the city consequently is in a paralysed state. The coast from Lisbon to Bilbao, therefore, is warned as being in the most dangerous sphere of the submarine campaign.

"The Distant Snow Clad Mountains," which is the Imperial New-Year-Poem subject for 1917, seems to have greatly inspired Japanese poets, for the number of poems submitted in the new year poetry competition at the Imperial Palace from various parts of the Empire this year shows a remarkable increase, compared with last year. Altogether about 37,000 verses were presented to the Court poetry office, of which 31,020 poems have passed the first examination. At the final examination only six poems will be selected and be read in the august presence of the Emperor and Empress. In the number of verses sent in to the Court for competition, Tokyo prefecture is said to head the list, the prefectures of Aichi, Kyoto and Niigata coming next.

A strange story is told that a sewing needle has travelled about all in the body of a woman named Ushi Oga, aged 54, of the town of Urado, City of Kochi, of Kochi prefecture, for a period of forty years.

About forty years ago the woman got a small needle stuck into her thigh accidentally, and since then felt nothing of it lodged in her flesh until 1913 when she began to suffer a great deal of plain in the legs. She then received medical attention, but underwent no operation. But about three weeks ago while she was rubbing one hand against another she felt something pricky and found the very needle lost sight of in her body lying there half corroded.

A shocking murder is reported to have been committed by a man named Kichiuyemon Nagao in the town of Minakuchi, Koga-gun, Shiga prefecture, on the 2nd inst. He had gone mad and seizing his daughter aged 9 swore he had dreamed that she was possessed with a demon. He then thrust a scythe into her mouth cutting her throat. He hacked the lifeless body in many places and finally took to flight. Alarmed at this terrible news the police in the neighbourhood lost no time in tracking the homicide, until they succeeded in arresting him in the heart of the Matsuo-san hills in the town limits.

On examination he was found to be mentally deranged at the time of his crime, though he had long been free from attack of insanity, to which he had once been subject.

The warship Chiyoda of the coast defence service, grounded on a sunken rock in the Shimonoseki channel early on Monday morning, but although two large holes were made on her sides, she succeeded in refloating herself by her own power.

The Chiyoda left Port Arthur on January sixth for Kure for repairs, and it was early on Monday morning as she was passing through the Shimonoseki channel, near the Kanefuse light house, north of Moji, the current was so strong that she became unmanagable running soon on the rock.

The Captain of the boat at once set the pumps at work, as the water was rushing into the holds from the two holes on the sides, and immediately wired to Kure for assistance, but before help arrived she had refloated.

The Chiyoda is a historic vessel having participated in the engagement of the Yellow Sea in the Japan-China war, in which she took an active part. She was built in England in 1890 and is a coast defence boat of 2,430 tons.

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THINKS WOMEN OF JAPAN ARE BACKWARD

The January issue of the "Toa no Hikari" (Ex Oriente Lux) contains several interesting articles by prominent Japanese upon the question of the policies to be adopted after the war for the development of Japan.

Mr. Gendo Miwada writes an interesting article upon the proper education of Japanese women after the close of the war. He points out five defects in present-day Japanese women, and declares that it is necessary that the Japanese women should endeavour to correct these faults and prepare themselves for their future activities.

The Japanese women, says Mr. Miwada, lack the ability of organization, and in the past while they had been developing their individual ability, they had not organised themselves for any movement or purpose. Individually, he says, Japanese women are not inferior to those in Europe and they have sacrificed themselves for their parents, husbands and children, but they have never worked for the sake of national questions. There are many organizations established by Japanese women, but they have not done any service, as the women themselves lack the ability of strongly organizing and getting together for one purpose.

Secondly, he says that the Japanese women lack economic ideas, and they should take more interest in everyday life and the economics of their household. He says that the Japanese are leading a double life, so to speak, and while they have to possess the full variety of the Japanese dress, they have to have also European dresses. They eat Japanese food, but also European dishes appear at their table. Such matters might be of only small concern, but in these matters Japanese women show their lack of judgment in daily affairs. Even in the question of food, it is not necessary to stick to purely Japanese food, but also it is an absurd idea to think that purely European dishes should be eaten. With proper judgment, the good points of the two could be picked up, and an ideal food for the Japanese of to-day be found. Ordinarily women refuse to use meat in Japanese dishes, but there is no reason that meat could not be so used properly. The lack of such useful judgment and knowledge causes a waste of money and material. It is said that the Japanese wastes one-third of the meat, as they do not know how to use the rest. In the matter of houses, women, who have the largest interest, are not paying any attention, and while the country is so often scared by the black plague and other epidemics, houses are not improved at all. Whenever the spread of the pest is heard, the entire population eagerly set themselves to catching rats, but there is no Japanese house which is built in such a manner that the living of rats within the house is impossible. In many points, Japanese houses could be easily improved by women.

He also attacks the frequent occurrence of divorces, and says that such a large number is a shame to the country and especially to its women. He believes that the cause of most divorces is due to carelessness in concluding marriages.

The Japanese women are inferior to men in the matter of education, and while they are intellectually inferior, not only can they not obtain the respect and admiration of men, but they are unable to assist men to develop the country. While the education of women is neglected it is impossible for the nation to make healthy progress.

The Japanese family system which has so long a history, is a peculiar institution of the country, but he declares that it is a wrong attempt to keep up a syetem as it has been in the past. It should be modified and improved with the progress of the country. While to import individualism of other nations as it is, is absurd, to for ever continue in the former manner is equally absurd. The old customs of the country could be improved to suit present conditions, and while keeping up the peculiar spirit of the country it is necessary to take up the good points of the customs of other lands.

He concludes by saying that the improvement of Japanese women, especially their education, is one of the most important matters which must be seriously considered in future.

OKUMA ON PEACE

Marquis Okuma, former Prime Minister and the President of the Peace Society of Japan, has expressed his opinion on the German peace proposal for the "Yorodzu," of which the following is a translation:

The German peace move may end in failure because of the mediation of America, but the main question is whether or not both sides have the strength to carry on the fighting. They seem still to have the necessary power, however, at present and therefore I may say that if peace were concluded under the present circumstances the war would result in nothing decisive. The greatest war history has ever witnessed is a conflict between peace and militarism and a struggle between freedom and despotism, and to conclude peace when Germany is not yet on her knees is to endorse the existence of Prussian militarism. Nothing could be more dangerous than this. I believe that the Allies will not easily come to talk about peace before the enemy gives out his peace terms substantially, and when and how peace will be restored is really an interesting question, but it is very difficult for any one to predict regarding it. The Allies will, I observe, continue fighting vigorously as long as they do not gain advantages in the eastern and western fronts and the Balkan theatre of war, and moreover peace is impossible unless the return of Alsace-Lorraine, the restoration of the territory occupied by the Germans, reparation for the damage done, the restoration of Triest to Italy, the complete restoration of Belgium and the cession of the enemy's colonies in the Orient and the South Sea are pledged. The continuation of bloodshed is a very deplorable thing for humanity, but in order to bring permanent peace to the world, I believe we must not yet lay down our arms.

HOKKAIDO IMMIGRATION INCREASES

During last year the number of cases of immigration to the Hokkaido, as registered at the Hokkaido Immigration Office, stood at 23,770 persons of 12,658 households, showing an increase of 6,727 persons apportioned to 3,762 households over that of the previous year.

LIEUT.-GENERAL AOKI. FUTURE MILITARY ADVISER

Lieut.-General Nobusumi Aoki, who it is reported will be shortly engaged as adviser to the President of China, returned to Tokyo Wednesday afternoon. He has been long in China, where he was stationed by the order of the Central Staff Office to which he belongs. It is understood he has returned home by the order in connection with his engagement as adviser to President Li Yuan-hung, and will again proceed to China after a few weeks' stay in the capital.

Interviewed in the train by some reporters, Lieut.-General Aoki stated among other things that the arms used by the Chinese army are mostly German, the Japanese arms coming next in order. There are, of course, arms of other foreign countries also in use in the Chinese army, so that one may expect an exhibition of arms of various countries in Chinese barracks without going to a military museum. Now Japanese arms are gradually increasing especially since the outbreak of the European war.

A noteworthy tendency is the growth of American enterprise. Many American capitalists and business men, who have derived great profits and enriched themselves in the Europeon war, are coming to China and seeking to invest their means in commercial and industrial undertakings in China. This is a matter worth paying attention to, and calling for the consideration on the part of Japanese.

The political situation in China is still in a chaotic condition. Some people are inclined to attribute the situation to the political strife between the North and South, but this is not the correct survey of the situation, which is to be attributed to strife between the rulers and the ruled. But there is no fear of an outbreak of another revolution, because the Chinese populace are quite tired and weary of civil war, of which they have had enough in the past. At Shanghai there are assembled many influential leaders of the southern elements, including Tseng Chun-hueng, Sun Yat-sen, Chang Chi and Hu Han-min, but for what purpose they are there is quite unknown. Tseng Chun-hueng and Sun Yat-sen have apparently abandoned their former ambitions, and are interested in business enterprises to which they are determined to devote their efforts in future. As to Premier Tuan Chi-jui, he seems to be greatly misunderstood by many of his countrymen as well as by Japanese. He is not so ambitious a man as supposed, and he well understands Japan and the real capacity and strength of Japan. In that respect, Feng Kuo-chang, the new vice-President is the foremost of the Chinese statesmen. He fully understands that China must rely on Japan for her development and progress.

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THE ARMING OF MERCHANTMEN

In connection with the arming of merchant steamers, it is further learned that the Government originally submitted the matter to the shipping concerns to sound their views preparatory to taking measures. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has already convened a meeting of the Board of Directors and discussed the matter. As the result of the conference, the company at once started investigations into the matter and telegraphed to its branches abroad to ascertain the views and attitude of the foreign governments about the proposal. The replies and reports from those branches having been already received the company will shortly hold another conference of directors and make its final decision which will be submitted to the Government through the Communications Department.

The Naval Authorities are quoted as stating that the question of arming the merchantmen originated in the movement of the shipping concerns, who applied to the American Government through the Foreign Office authorities to ascertain whether the American Government would permit the passage of armed merchantmen through the Panama Canal. The motive of their movement is supposed to have originated in the advice of shipping concerns in allied countries. The latter, some time ago, suggested to their Japanese confrères the idea of arming merchant vessels in view of the activities of enemy submarines. The Naval Authorities are ready to furnish the necessary weapons, officers and men for the arming of the steamers at any time, though they have not as yet received formal applications for help. The merchant steamers of the allied countries each carry four 3-inch guns as a rule, and the Naval Authorities consider similar equipment will suffice for Japanese ships. They are of the opinion that the arming will be of very little use to tramp steamers or small steamers with a speed not exceeding 14 knots, but the measure, if resorted to in the ocean liners of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha or Osaka Shosen Kaisha, will be of great service for safeguarding them from the attack of enemy submarines.

An official of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is quoted as stating that the question of arming merchantmen engaged in the ocean voyage to Europe and America is being studied as a problem of momentary importance by the Board of Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, which are running a regular steamer service to Europe. The question, however, requires deliberate study as the matter not only involves considerable expenses, but also has a grave bearing under International Law. The company authorities are making investigations into the matter in order to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of the enforcement of the measures. Even in case the measure is decided upon, the companies concerned will not make public details in view of the wide-spread activities of enemy agents.

THE FOOD SHORTAGE

The striking shortage of foodstuff in Germany to-day is once more endorsed by an authoritative report from Switzerland received in a certain quarter here yesterday. According to this reliable dispatch, the grain crop in Germany last year, showing as it does an increase of 2,500,000 tons compared with that for 1915, is far less than the normal crop before the war. The potato-crop last year is only twenty-one million tons, while it was fifty million tons in 1914 and fifty-one million tons in 1915. The potato stock in Germany which totalled 80 million tons after the crop in 1915, decreased to 27,900,000 tons last year, and was of far inferior quality, and, in view of these facts, the German Government has reduced the daily consumption of potatoes to ¾lb. per head, since January 1.

The supplies of meat, milk and fatty matters in Germany are daily threatening to grow short. Though there is no statement made as to the grain stocks Germany seized in Rumania, it is considered to amount to only two million tons, the greater part of which, however, will be given to Austro-Hungary and others and Germany herself is to take but a small portion thereof. According to the German press, the scarcity of foodstuffs is now keenly felt throughout Germany and the supplies from neutral countries are becoming more difficult to obtain. The German authorities are demanding of the people the utmost curtailment in eating, but whether or not the German nation can endure her hardships until the next crops, is quite problematical. The dispatch states that Prussia has decided to release those now in prison with a view to supplementing her Army.

EDUCATIONAL DEPTS PLAN'S

The programme for the next academic year, as prepared by the Education Department in accordance with their educational policy relating to the provision of schools under the Government control, is interesting. The programme shows that the establishment of the new Hokkaido University has been fully decided upon and it will be commenced in September this year.

It is presumed that the Education Department has in consideration the establishment of an independent agricultural college and the separation of the College of Economics from the College of Law in the Tokyo University will be made for the purpose of making the former an independent establishment, and this course of action may also possibly be followed by the Kyoto Imperial University. But the last consideration will probably debar the educational authorities from adopting the measure for the present on account of the greater expenses entailed. When the new university proposed becomes a matter of fact, the supply of students to the new institution by the present high schools, which are limited in number, will not be sufficient to meet the demand.

This inevitability will necessitate the increase of high schools, at least to the number of three though the programme under review provides for the increase of two schools of the grade.

PUBLIC GAZE TURNS TOWARD THE DIET

With the actual opening of the Diet only twelve days off, the political situation became exceedingly critical, and opinions have been expressed that the present session of the diet will not progress smoothly. The attitude of the Cabinet has also changed towards the political parties, and since the beginning of the year, all parties have been preparing for the coming struggle in the Diet, which they believe will certainly come.

A report says that the Cabinet Ministers have recently seen Prince Yamagata and that the meeting with the Prince shows their anxiety over the outcome of the coming session. Another says that the appointment of Dr. R. Mizuno as Vice-Minister of the Department of Home Affairs, is a preparation of the Cabinet against an emergency. Dr. Mizuno was formerly a leading member of the Seiyukai, and he only resigned from the party in order to take up his position in the Department of Home Affairs.

The Terauchi Cabinet is also preparing to communicate with the leaders of the political parties upon diplomatic questions, and it is said that within a few days, Count Terauchi will invite Viscount Kato, Mr. Hara and Mr. Inukai to his official residence, and discuss the problems in this connection, and especially upon the Chinese policy and the peace problem in Europe.

It is reported that Messrs. Hara and Inukai would not oppose the Government policies on diplomatic affairs, and would probably give their support to the Cabinet. But it is still doubtful what attitude Viscount Kato will take in the matter, and it is likely that he will not give any definite reply on the occasion, on the ground that on such an important question he has to consult his fellow members.

All interested in politics are now watching the attitude of Viscount Kato, as the future of the present session of the Diet will be greatly affected by the attitude of the Kenseikai and Viscount Kato, its strong leader.

CHENGCHIATUN AFFAIR DRAGS

The Japan-China negotiations over the Chengchiatun affair have been resumed between the Japanese Minister and the Chinese Foreign Minister, says a Peking dispatch. Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister, went to the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon and interviewing Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, expressed Japan's opinion re establishment of the Japanese police stations in North Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia, and demanded the reply of the Chinese Government. Dr. Wu Ting-fang replied that he would submit the matter to the consideration of a cabinet conference and give a definite reply according to the decision of the Ministers. The interview thus ended without arriving at any definite conclusion.

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NEW SCIENCE LABORATORY HELP TO INDUSTRIALISM

Baron Shibusawa and others on the committee of the Scientific Laboratory met on January fifth and decided, it is reported, that the system and plan of the Laboratory will be made public about January 15th.

The Laboratory will be established to encourage the study and investigation of scientific matters and to advance the industrial condition of Japan, and further the Laboratory aims to stimulate the inventive mind of the Japanese and improve productive efficiency. It intends to keep in close touch with the industrial circles of the country, and the entire world as well.

The full prospectus of the Laboratory, which will soon be published, says that it will undertake pure scientific investigation, application of scientific discoveries and science to industries, investigation on special subjects on request, education of scientific investigators, encouragement of inventions and discoveries, and public lectures.

Special attention will be given to the application of scientific investigation of industries, and the Laboratory plans that in this direction, investigations regarding electricity and electro-chemistry, instruments of precision, chemical compounds of medicine, dyestuffs and rubber, food stuffs and beverages, oils, protection from mineral fumes, prevention of mine explosions, resistance and motion of steamships, explosives and guns, fire and earthquake proof buildings, will be made as soon as the necessary equipment are installed.

TO IMPROVE TOKYO'S EDUCATION

The Tokyo City Council has decided to appropriate the sum of 150,000 yen which is the increased amount of the City's income from the tramway service together with 630,000 yen which is provided for in ordinary year's budget for education for the purpose of increasing the number of elementary schools in the city, between the academic years of 1916 and 1927. It has been decided however to spend only 100,000 during the current year out of the 150,000 yen above referred to. And next year 100,000 yen will also be derived from the same source. By this means the city authorities intend to increase the number of schools of the primary grade to 86.

After 1927 the city intends, it is learned, to make further necessary arrangements for the improvement of city education in conformity with the needs of the times.

TRAMS HAD HAPPY NEW YEAR

The new year has proved a very prosperous one for the Tokyo Electric tram bureau. During the first three days of the new year, the number of passengers of the cars in Tokyo totalled 2,410,000, with aggregate receipts of about 100,000 yen. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, this shows an increase of 400,000 in the number of passengers, and about 20,000 yen in the company's income.

Meanwhile articles left in the cars by cheerful passengers on the New Year's Days were extraordinarily numerous. Altogether 827 articles were forgotten in the trams during the first three days, among which were purses, hats, gloves, neckcloths, comforters, packages, etc.

FOREIGN OFFICE TO HAVE FIVE COMMISSIONERS

The Government has decided to create the office of commercial and industrial commissioners in the Foreign Office. These commissioners will be stationed at various important cities and towns in foreign countries and engage in investigations mainly into commercial and industrial conditions in the countries where they are stationed, with a view to furnishing Japanese commercial and industrial circles with knowledge and information concerning commerce and industry, making tours of inspection to various districts in case of necessity. To begin with, five commissioners will be appointed with the opening of the new fiscal year, commencing April next and will be stationed at London, New York, Shanghai, South America and in the South Sea islands. The commissioners will be appointed from among able men in commercial and industrial circles, as their function is purely commercial and industrial, having no connection with diplomatic or political affairs. The former commercial commissioners had been attached to the Department of Commerce and Agriculture.

LOCAL SERICUL TURISTS ARE SUPERSTITIOUS

Many superstitious beliefs prevail in Japan as in England. The following account, brief as it is, may give an idea what kind of superstition sway the minds of Japanese sericulturists. The Patron Deity of Sericulture in Japan is generally believed to be Ukemochinokami, who is fabled to have been slain by Susanoono-Mikoto, brother of the Sun-goddess Amaterasu-Omikami long ago and out from the part of his face occupied by his eyebrows grew a lot of silkworms, besides which cattle grew out of his temples, etc.

This tradition justifies the superstitious sericulturists in worshipping the deity. In most districts when the silk trade is prosperous every temple and shrine distributes talismans to devotional sericulturists who are thereby saved from failure in the crops.

In Ibaraki prefecture, the shrine called "Kokage (literally 'shadow of silkworm') Jinja" is, as a tradition has it, dedicated to Princess Konjiki, daughter of Great King Rinyi of old China. The fair Princess, being ill-treated by her step-mother was first exiled into the mountains inhabited by lions and next to mountains occupied by hawks or sometimes sent adrift on the wide main or buried alive, but still she lived. So jealousy drove her step-mother to resort to the measure of sending her to sea again in a vessel built of mulberries and at last the Princess reached the harbour in the bight called Toyorano-ura in Hitachi province, Ibaraki prefecture. And there she died but out of her corpse grew silkworms. This belief gave rise to the custom of worshipping Princess Konjiki among the silk trade men in that locality.

A few remarks are necessary as to the talismans above referred to. They are of paper, bearing in particular cases the figure of a cat catching a rat, or the faces of "Tengu" gobbins with long protruding noses, which are sometimes bent at the point in the case of "Karasu Tengu."

WRECK OF THE KAIHO MARU

Mr. Nakabayashi, First Engineer, and forty-nine others of the steamer Kaiho Maru which was wrecked off Pratas Island on November 10th, returned to Kobe recently on board the steamer America Maru.

According to Mr. Nakabayashi, the steamer Kaiho Maru left Kobe on November 6th for Calcutta, and on the eleventh the first mate on the bridge saw the breaking of waves in front of the steamer, and before it could be stopped it had stranded. The crew at once lowered a boat, but it was smashed against the side of the steamer, and it was decided that until the sea became calmer, no attempt of escape could be made.

The place where the steamer stranded was about ten miles off Pratas Island, where she struck a large horse-shoe shaped coral reef, within which were seen the remains of six steamers which had probably met the same fate as the Kaiho Maru.

On the 14th the sea became a little calmer and the First Mate lowered a boat, and together with several men started for Pratas Island, but no trace of the boat or the crew could since be ascertained. Meanwhile the huge waves damaged the steamer every day, and the crew on board could not do anything but await their fate. On November 27th, seventeen of the crew tried to lower a raft, but it was broken before it touched the water. In the afternoon, they launched a boat, and finally reached Pratas Island after a five hours struggle with the elements.

Pratas Island is about four miles in circumference, and is not inhabited. On the shore were seen many human bones, probably of the crew of the six steamers wrecked on the reef. They were unable to obtain anything to eat on the island, but an antique hen and a cat. They caught and ate the hen, but the cat escaped capture.

On December 4th, the seventeen sailors repaired their boat and proceeded to Hongkong. The others remained on the steamer, and were rescued by the steamer Kaijo Maru on December 18th.

JAPAN SIGNIFIES HER CONSENT TO RULES

It was announced on the 6th inst. that Japanese Government had informed the French Ambassador here on December 28th that the resolutions passed by the Economic Conference of the Allies held at Paris last June, had been acknowledged by the Japanese Government. The French Government asked Japan to recognise the resolutions, through the French Ambassador.

The Japanese Government consented to the resolutions passed at Paris, and informed France that Japan believed the resolution was passed so as to have a similar policy adopted by all the allies, and that according to the peculiar situation and condition of each of the allied countries, regulations could be adopted and also exceptions to the rules could be made by the law of each nation.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 3.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig announces, in his Wednesday evening communiqué, that the enemy's artillery, in the morning, showed much activity in the neighbourhood of Souchez and in the southern half of the Ypres salient.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 5.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his evening communqué on Thursday, says:—"We made successful raids on the enemy trenches to the north-east of Arras. On two occasions we entered the foe's positions in the neighbourhood of Wytschaete. We drove off a party endeavouring to approach us to the east of Armentières."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Jan. 6.—Reuter's correspondent with the British Headquarters in France says there is ceaseless activity on the British front which is now nearly one hundred miles long. The motto is "no rest for the enemy." The guns never cease their ruthless work of destroying the German defences and taking their human toll. The Germans are most persevering in the work of repairing but it must be a disheartening competition. This is an eternal making good of the torn wire entanglements, breached parapets and obliterated trenches against the ever-swelling volume of devastation.

The correspondent emphasises that it is an illusion to suppose that because the British hold only one-fourth of the western front, their share in the struggle can be expressed by this ratio. "It is a question of the density of men not of mileage," he writes. "It is a question of the number of enemy divisions held in any particular area by the concentration there."

"Though the western front is four hundred miles long, it is quite conceivable that the war may be won upon a line, less than a tenth of that length."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 6.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his communiqué on Friday evening, reports: "An enemy raiding party entered the British lines south of Loos. There was heavy fighting, but the enemy was speedily driven out, leaving numbers of dead in the British trenches. Some British were missing after the raid.

The British have successfully exploded a mine north of Givenchy.

In the Somme theatre, the British batteries have bombarded the trenches opposite Les Boeufs and Guedecourt and west of Gommecourt. The German lines in the neighbourhood of Hill 60 have also been bombarded.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, Jan. 7.—The Saturday evening communiqué reads: "There have been violent artillery duels, during the afternoon, in the region of Paschendael. Our artillery were successful in bombarding the enemy organizations along the Somme front. Coups-de-main by the enemy at Butte de Mesnil-Maisons, in the Champagne district, and at Arracourt were frustrated by our fire."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 7.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Saturday evening communiqué reports. "We seized two posts to the north of Beamont Hamel, and, after repulsing the enemy counter-attacks, consolidated them. We made a successful day-light raid, on a wide front south-east of Arras, and penetrated as far as the enemy's third line, destroying many dug-outs and damaging the opposing defences. We took 240 prisoners.

"Since Christmas Day, our aeroplanes have bombed a number of places of military importance, behind the enemy's lines, with good results."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 7.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Sunday evening communiqué reports:—"We were successful in repulsing an enemy attack on Beaumont-Hamel. We also made a successful raid on the enemy trenches, south of Armentières, where we took 19 prisoners. A short heavy bombardment, in the morning preceded an attempt by the Germans to enter our trenches, south-west of Wytschaete. We drove off the attack in disorder, the enemy suffering considerable losses. Our fire also broke up an enemy attempt north of Ypres to raid our lines under cover of an intense bombardment."

The French communiqué, on Sunday evening, announced that there had been a lively artillery struggle in the sector round Neuport-les-Bains in Belgium.

The German official communiqué states that the British attack south of Arras broke down under the fire of the German guns. The weather has restricted fighting.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT

[OFFICIAL TO RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Jan. 3.—Western Front: The enemy's aeroplanes have been showing increased activity at different points and dropping bombs promiscuously. One of them was brought down by artillery fire south-east of Vinesky Lake, the occupants being taken prisoner. South-east of Rovel, three hostile aeroplanes were also brought to earth, the aviators being crushed to death when the machines crashed to the ground.

The enemy artillery has been maintaining a strong fire in the direction of Lolocheff, near Batkuv and Garbuzor. Afterwards his infantry assumed the offensive along the whole front. In spite of the Russian artillery fire, the enemy succeeded in penetrating the trench occupied by one Russian Company, but was at once dislodged by a counter-attack and repulsed. The enemy has been using smoke-shells in the Manilovka region.

Near Iesupol the Russian artillery fire scattered a party of trench workers firing also successfully on Iesupol. On the Moldavia frontier, the enemy twice assumed the offensive from Kotumba to Sulcha and further south, but was everywhere repulsed. A part of the trenches, previously lost in this place, was recaptured by the Russians.

Rumania. The Rumanians are advancing north of the Kazin river. The enemy attacked the Rumanians east of Sovech, on the upper part of the river Sustchik, but was repulsed and retreated westwards under the pursuit of the cavalry. By a renewed attack with outnumbering forces, the enemy succeeded in pressing the Rumanians back to their previous positions. The enemy in close formation, under the cover of hurricane artillery fire, and using asphyxiating gases, attacked one Russian regiment along the railway south west of Focsani, but being met by the Russian fire retreated and ceased his attacks. One Russian Fusilier Regiment performed a strenuous attack on Gulianka, seizing this place and taking prisoner 6 officers and 205 soldiers, also 5 guns and 8 machineguns. The village Kiovens was also taken and the enemy was pressed back in the southern direction. According to supplementary reports a British cuirassed motor-car sallied forth, on December 30, on the roadway Brailov-Vizira along the Danube inflicting heavy losses upon the enemy.

In the Dobrudja the enemy performed a series of attacks near Macin, but they were all repulsed and the enemy pushed back.

Caucasus front. West of Kalkit the Russian scouts pierced a Turkish defense taking a number of prisoners and arms.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 4.—The long stubborn retreat of the Russians, to the Sereth River line, stretching across the land on the threshold of Moldavia is now virtually over.

The army under General Falkenhayn is now approaching Focsani and Fundeni bridgehead. These two positions are the two main points in this 50-mile line of fortifications. It seems clear that the two armies are on the eve of a big battle, which will have important consequences.

The River Sereth is a tributary of the Danube. It rises as the Great and Little Sereth in the Crown land of Bukowina in the Carpathians, and flows south-east through Moldavia, and then S.S.E. to join the Danube on the left bank, 5 miles above Galatz, after a course of 260 miles. Its chief tributaries are the Suczava, Moldava, Trotus, Berlat and Bisritz.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Jan. 5.—In Moldavia, severe enemy attacks to the west of the River Sereth were repulsed.

In the Dobrudja, after a whole day's fierce fighting 10 miles east of Brailoff, in which the enemy suffered heavily, the Russians began to cross the Danube.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 5.—The Russian official communiqué reads: "We attacked the heights on the Rumanian frontier near Mount Betoch and took 600 prisoners, 3 cannon and 16 machine-guns."

[OFFICIAL TO RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Jan. 6.—Western front. The enemy's attacks 40 kilometres west of Riga have been repulsed. The Russian troops, by a bold attack seized a village on the south-western extremity of the Babit Lake, and, after a fierce fight, took possession of two ranges of enemy trenches east of Kalnzem (20 kilometres south-west of Riga) taking a number of prisoners and machine-guns. The enemy's counter-attacks were repulsed and the Russian troops advanced further, reaching the river and seizing a position south-west of Kalnzem. Three officers and 272 soldiers have been taken prisoner, also one light battery and 6 ammunition carts captured. The enemy's counter-attacks had no success. The Russian aviators took a distinguished part in this fight.

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Thirty kilometres south-east of Kovci, an enemy column, by the skilful action of the Russian scouts and the Russian artillery was partly annihilated, partly taken prisoner. An enemy ambush south of the Kavorla mountain was also partly put to the sword, partly taken prisoner.

Rumania. The Russian scouts, north of Zolotvina, attacked an Austrian company taking prisoners and putting a part of the men to the sword. A German company, which tried to approach the Russian trenches, north of Kotumba, was surrounded and partly annihilated. The enemy, south of Kotumba, succeeded in dislodging the Russians from one height and in pressing upon them 2 kilometres in an eastern direction. North of the Uza Valley, the enemy was repulsed with heavy losses into his trenches. The enemy's attacks between the Slonik and Oitus Valleys were repulsed, and the height south of the Oitus seized. The enemy, with outnumbering forces, attacked the Rumanians on the upper part of the Sushitza, pressing upon them towards Rekosa. The enemy succeeded also in pressing upon the Rumanians near Koprurij (12 kilometres south-east of the Putna and Zavala confluent) and also north-west of Odobesci. All the enemy attacks near this place were repulsed. The enemy concentrated the fire of his heavy artillery on Ramniceni, and attacked the front from Ramniceni to Gulianka, pressing upon the Russian vanguards. The enemy attack on the roadway Gulianka to Olenesca was stopped by the Russian fire. Braila was evacuated on January 4 by the Russians, the enemy retreating beyond the Sereth.

Caucasus front. Snowstorms are raging at many places. The Russian troops seized Bicharlo. The retreating Turks seized the rocky mountain ridge south of Bidshar on both sides of the road to Senne.

[OFFICIAL TO RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Jan. 6.—In the Rumanian theatre, the forces of the enemy which attacked the Russian lines in the region of Cotumba, on the River Trotus, have been repelled by the Russian fire. After a vigorous artillery preparation, the enemy made five attacks on the hills south of the River Chebonigh, but was everywhere repulsed.

Three attacks by the enemy south of the River Oituz have been checked. The enemy compelled the Russians to withdraw east of Topeschy and north of the confluent of the River Putna and the Sabala, south-east of Fokchany. In the region of Kepreria the Rumanians retired northward, repulsing all the attacks of the enemy in the region of Kapatunu.

Three divisions and thirty batteries of the enemy attacked the Russians south of the River Buzeu, northwest of Braila, compelling them to withdraw.

In the Dobrudja, east of Braila, all the violent attacks of the enemy were held in check by the Russians until the evening of January 5 in spite of the outnumbering forces of the enemy. On that evening, however, the Russians were compelled to begin their retreat beyond the Danube.

On the western front, on January 3, the Germans, after a strong artillery preparation, occupied an island in the western Dvina, north of Dvinsk, and during that night assumed the offensive from this point, but were repulsed by the Russian fire.

On the Caucasus front, in Persia, in the direction of Burudjirek, the Russians, after having pierced the enemy's positions, succeeded in occupying Dovlet-Abat. By an energetic pursuit, the Russians forced the enemy back as far as Nekil-Abad.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 6.—The Russian official report, coming to London by wireless, states that the Russians have repulsed five strong enemy attacks on the heights south of the Chebonigh River, in western Moldavia. They have also repelled three attacks north of the Oituz River.

Three enemy divisions, supported by thirty batteries, attacked and pushed the Russians back south of the mouth of the River Buzeu, which flows into the Sereth about ten miles northwest of Braila.

The enemy has launched fierce attacks at Vokororons, east of Braila, in the Dobrudja. There was a stubborn battle, lasting the entire day, in which the enemy suffered great losses. The enemy, in the evening, forced the Russians to withdraw to the other bank of the Danube.

The Russians have bayoneted many Austrians and taken the rest of a reconnoitering party, north of Zolotvin, in Galicia, prisoners.

A later Russian communique states that the Russians have attacked and occupied a position southeast of Kalntzen, southwest of Riga taking 275 prisoners.

The enemy has compelled the Russians to withdraw two versts south of Cotumba, on the Trotus River. The Russians have occupied a height south of the Oituz River.

Superior enemy forces have pressed the Rumanians back at Rekoza, on the Suchiza River. The Rumanians have also been pressed back in the region of Koprurja and north of Odoleschi, which is three miles northwest of Fokchany.

An Austro-German offensive along the line of Rimnichini, Zulianka, Kiovenu and Machieni has driven the Russian advanced posts back four versts after stubborn resistance.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 7.—According to a German official message, by wireless, the Russians destroyed most of the factories before abandoning Braila.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 7.—The Berlin official communiqué reads: "We pushed back the Russian and Rumanian forces between Oituz and Patna valleys. We stormed the heights of Odobesti. The Russians, attacked along a 25-kilometre front between Focsani and Fundeni, and advanced in the direction of Obilesti.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 7.—The Russian official communiqué reads: "In the Oituz valley we retired in an easterly direction northwest of Focsani. The Rumanians are now restored in their positions at Kapatunu. In the same area we drove off a dense attack. Southwest of Focsani, we have assumed the offensive, and have reached a line with Rastetya Lake."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 8.—The Russian report from the Riga front says that in the fighting there 500 prisoners have been captured in a raid on the trenches. The Germans claim to have taken 1300 prisoners in the struggle at Mitau, where the Russian attacks failed.

MR. JOHN BUCHAN'S WEEKLY SUMMARY OF EVENTS

[OFFICIAL TO BRITISH EMBASSY THROUGH KOKUSAI AGENCY]

London, Jan. 6.—Except in Rumania, there have been no important operations in any theatre of war during the last week. In Rumania the enemy continues to press forward but slowly, and with increasing difficulty. Possibly his advance will continue, but it is not likely to alter the situation seriously.

The Russian counterstroke may be delayed, but is undoubtedly preparing. The ultimate importance of this campaign will not be decided until after the Spring and early Summer operations.

Elsewhere Germany has an unsuccessful balance against her. In France, the fighting is of a decidedly winter character, but is being waged as vigorously as the conditions will allow. A great weight of artillery and superior direction by our airmen causes the enemy continual losses and is steadily damaging to his morale.

It is noticeable that Field Marshal Haig's despatch on the Somme campaign clearly disproves the German contention that our offensive has failed to accomplish its purpose. Over half the German army has been in action and continually worsted. The effect on the morale on both sides, is obvious, while the fact that so large a proportion of Germany's total strength was permanently pinned to the spot, has had a seriously crippling effect on the enemy's whole strategy.

At Verdun and on the Somme the British and French, besides valuable gains of territory and position, have captured considerably over one hundred thousand prisoners.

The growing weight of evidence is that the Central Powers are experiencing an increasing shortage of the raw materials necessary for producing essential military material. Doubtless this was one of the main considerations in their endeavour to obtain an early peace.

CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 3.—It is officially reported that the British forces in Mesopotamia, in spite of the heavy rains, have made further progress on the right bank of the Tigris, east and north-east of Kut-el-Amara.

TWO MORE ZEPPELINS LOST

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Copenhagen, Jan. 4.—Two Zeppelins have been destroyed by fire in a shed at Tondern in Schleswig-Holstein. The fire was caused by a short-circuit of one of the electric wires lighting the shed.

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GERMANY'S PEACE PROPOSALS

News From All Sources

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Jan. 3.—Reuter's News Agency learns that no reply has yet been sent by the Allies to President Wilson's Note regarding peace. It has been considered desirable that a reasonable interval should elapse between the delivery of the answer to the German Note and the reply to the American President.

A rough draft of the Note has already been made, and it is now being considered. Probably it will be despatched in a few days. It has already been announced that the Spanish Government will not associate itself with the despatch of the United States; neither is it expected that the Netherlands Government will take any action.

It is of especial interest to observe that the attempts of North America to obtain the co-operation of the South American States have not met with any great measure of success. Such important States as The Argentine and Brazil and several smaller States, will take no action. It is certain that verbal explanations have been made by the American representatives at various capitals in order to elucidate points that were not clear.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Jan. 3.—When the Senate was in session to-day, Mr. G. M. Hitchcock, democratic member for Nebraska, again made a speech in support of his resolution endorsing the Peace Note of the President.

Senator Henry C. Lodge, Republican, from Massachusetts, opposed the resolution.

Mr. Lodge said he was of opinion that, immediately after the announcement that the Note had been despatched, the widely published press interview with Count Bernstorff, in which he was quoted as strongly approving the Note, was responsible for the general misinterpretation of its real character and purpose. The matter was one that had aroused much suspicion, said Mr. Lodge.

Congress, said the speaker, should not act on the clamour for a peace, which might only mean breathing space, during which the warring nations would gather fresh strength for the renewal of a struggle, which possibly would involve the United States. Such a peace was not worth having. The right of the President to mediate was not in question, said Mr. Lodge, but such offers should always be made along well-recognized lines.

Senator Lodge quoted the Biography of Colonel Roosevelt to show that when the latter was President during the Russo-Japanese war, he had reason to believe that mediation would be acceptable to both sides before he offered it.

Mr. Lodge accepted in full faith the President's declaration in the Note that it was in no way associated with the proposal of the Central Powers, but unfortunately he believed a different interpretation had very generally been placed upon it already. Also, added Mr. Lodge, some of those sympathizing with Germany deemed it friendly, while it was unfavorably regarded by those friendly to the Allies.

In conclusion Mr. Lodge said: "If the misinterpretation of the Note has been general, its endorsement by the Senate will proclaim to the world that the Congress of the United States is ranged beside one of the belligerents. In bringing about peace, I do not wish to see the United States ranged beside either belligerent. Personally, I myself do not wish to be ranged against the side which I believe to be fighting for the cause of liberty against autocracy." Action in the matter was again deferred at the request of Senator Hitchcock.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Jan. 3.—The Frankfurter Zeitung quotes Count Julius Andrassy as announcing that the terms of peace of the Central Powers will be shortly communicated to President Wilson.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Jan. 4.—Officials here refuse to comment on the statement attributed to the Hungarian statesman, Count Julius Andrassy, that the Entente could learn Germany's peace terms through President Wilson. They are equally reticent concerning the reports that Ambassador Gerard has sent the terms to the President by cable.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 4.—The Allies' reply to President Wilson is still being drafted. Whereas the reply to Germany was purposely negative regarding terms, rehearsing only the conditions of peace which would be unacceptable, it is expected that the answer to President Wilson will indicate more precisely the only preliminaries upon which the Allies are prepared to negotiate.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Jan. 5.—Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, announces that President Wilson is not contemplating sending another Peace Note.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. James H. Lewis, Senator from Illinois, supported the resolution of Mr. G. M. Hitchcock endorsing the Peace Note of the President. Mr. Lewis expressed the opinion that the continuance of the war would involve the United States in hostilities. Apparently he referred to the submarine controversy between Washington and Berlin. He asked the House:—"Do you feel that the people of this nation are in such a temper to ever again allow any Commanders of ships, Captains or other Army Officers of the Corps Diplomatique to visit upon this country injury to citizen or property, and escape under the excuse that they acted under a misconception of orders or through zeal? If these conditions are repeated, America will not again accept that form of apology, but will resent it, and punish the perpetrators to the fullest extent in her power."

Late in the day, Senator Hitchcock accepted a substitute resolution, put forward by Senator Wesley L. Jones, Republican returned by Washington. The amendment was to the effect that the Senate did not approve the Peace Note, but approved the President's request that the belligerents should state their terms.

The substituted resolution was eventually passed by 48 votes to 17.

The Kokusai News Agency is authorized to state that the American Ambassador, His Excellency Mr. George Guthrie has received a special despatch from the State Department at Washington, stating that the press report, published yesterday morning, to the effect that President Wilson intended to issue a second Note, is entirely without foundation.

A dispatch from Berne received at a certain quarter here states that the Swiss papers have published a report credited to a reliable source to the effect that Germany and Austria are preparing a second note to the Allies indicating their terms of peace negotiations. The principal terms are given as follows:

1. Germany will withdraw from Belgium and instead claims the possession of the Belgian Congo.
2. Germany will withdraw from northern France and instead claims the return to her of the German Colonies occupied by the Allies.
3. A new kingdom of Poland shall be created, the extent of the kingdom to be limited within the boundaries of the grand duchy of Warsaw excluding the province of Suvalki.
4. The kingdom of Lithuania shall be created by amalgamating Vilna, Kovno, Grodno, Suvalki and Courland; local autonomy to be granted to Courland.
5. Eastern Galicia as far as the river San shall be ceded to Russia.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 5.—The impression is growing that Germany has so far climbed down that she has communicated to President Wilson at least the outlines of her peace terms, which originally she flatly refused. Meanwhile, the authorities at Washington maintain absolute secrecy. Americans, however, are convinced that important developments are progressing under the surface.

The chastened mood of the Germans is attributed to the British blockade, which is grinding slowly but surely. The spectre of economic ruin, with its inevitable consequences of internal commotion, is evidently frightening the German leaders of all parties, although some continue their threats of "frightfulness." The feeling of fear has been increased by the shortage of the harvest of potatoes—Germany's mainstay. The harvest this year was 20,000,000 tons compared with 51,000,000 in 1915.

On December 12. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, announced in the Reichstag that Germany and her Allies had proposed to the hostile Powers to enter at once on peace negotiations. Cables at the time gave a brief outline of the Text of the Note and of the Imperial German Chancellor's speech. We give below the full text of the Note and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech:—

The most terrific war ever experienced in history has been raging for the last two years and a half over a large part of the world—a catastrophe which thousands of years of common civilization was unable to prevent and which injures the most precious achievements of humanity.

Our aims are not to shatter nor annihilate our adversaries. In spite of our consciousness of our military and economic strength and our readiness to continue the

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war (which has been forced upon us) until the bitter end, if necessary, at the same time prompted by the desire to avoid further bloodshed and make an end to the atrocities of war, the four allied powers propose to enter forthwith into peace negotiations.

The propositions which they bring forward for such negotiations and which have for their object a guarantee of the existence, of the honour and liberty of evolution for their nations are, according to their firm belief, an appropriate basis for the establishment of a lasting peace.

The four allied powers have been obliged to take up arms to defend justice and the liberty of national evolution. The glorious deeds of our armies have in no way altered their purpose. We always maintained the firm belief that our own rights and justified claims in no way control the rights of these nations.

The spiritual and material progress which were the pride of Europe at the beginning of the twentieth century are threatened with ruin. Germany and her allies, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey, gave proof of their unconquerable strength in this struggle. They gained gigantic advantages over adversaries superior in number and war material. Our lines stand unshaken against ever repeated attempts made by armies.

The last attack in the Balkans has been rapidly and victoriously overcome. The most recent events have demonstrated that further continuance of the war will not result in breaking the resistance of our forces, and the whole situation with regard to our troops justifies our expectation of further successes.

If in spite of this offer of peace and reconciliation the struggle should go on, the four allied powers are resolved to continue to a victorious end, but they disclaim responsibility and history.

After reading the note, the Chancellor said:

"Gentlemen, in August, 1914, our enemies challenged the superiority of power in the world war. To-day we raise the question of peace, which is a question of humanity. We await the answer of our enemies with that serenity of mind which is guaranteed to us by our exterior and interior strength and by our clear conscience.

"If our enemies decline to end the war, if they wish to take upon themselves the world's heavy burden of all these terrors which hereafter will follow them even in the least and smallest homes, every German heart will burn in sacred wrath against our enemies, who are unwilling to stop human slaughter in order that their plans of conquest and annihilation may continue.

"In the fateful hour we took a fateful decision. It has been saturated with the blood of hundreds of thousands of our sons and brothers, who gave their lives for the safety of their home. Human wits and human understanding are unable to reach to the extreme and last questions in this struggle of nations, which has unveiled all the terrors of earthly life, but also the grandeur of human courage and human will in ways never seen before. God will be the judge.

"We can proceed upon our way without fear and unashamed. We are ready for fighting and we are ready for peace."

SITUATION AT ATHENS

London, Jan. 1.—The Allies have sent another Note to Greece, in which they demand the dismissal of those Greek officers responsible for the attack on the Allied troops on December 1, the firing of salutes to the Allied flags, the release of Venizelists arrested, reparation for damage, and the reduction of the Greek army to a minimum which shall work as the police hereafter. As the result of the Allied blockade of Greece, the situation in Greece is grave and the present demand of the Allies is expected to be acceded to easily.

Salonika, Jan. 1.—An enemy aeroplane has been passing over the town every day. It is supposed that besides spying it is engaged on a postal service to Athens, which, except for wireless is completely isolated.

There are indications that the blockade is effective. The scarcity of cereals is beginning to be seriously felt in southern Greece.—Reuter.

Athens, Dec. 31.—The Italian Minister has handed the Government a Note demanding reparation for the events which occurred on December 1 and 2 and other demands.—Reuter.

Piraeus, Jan. 1.—The Note presented by the Triple Entente to Greece to-day demands the reduction of the Greek forces outside the Peloponnesus to the number absolutely necessary to maintain order; the transportation to the Peloponnesus of all armaments and munitions exceeding those corresponding to this force; the prohibition of meetings of Reservists and the carrying of arms by civilians; the restoration of the Allied control over the railways, posts and telegraphs; the immediate release of political prisoners and indemnification for those who have suffered unjustly in consequence of the events which occurred on December 1; the removal of the officer responsible for the orders given on December 1; apologies by the Greek Government to the Entente and a public salute of the flags of the Allies.

The Note intimates that Allied troops may shortly be landed to be conveyed to Salonika over the Larissa railway. It reserves full liberty of action in the event of the Greek Government giving further cause for complaint and pledges that the Entente will not permit the Venizelist forces to cross the neutral zone.

It declares that the blockade will be maintained until these demands are satisfied.—Reuter.

Athens, Jan. 1.—Italy has presented a Note to the Government endorsing the Note presented by the Triple Entente.—Reuter.

London, Dec. 23.—A Venizelist telegram from Salonika states that the persecution of Venizelists in Athens continues.

The Royalists are celebrating their boasted victory over the Allies and University students have been tortured and professors imprisoned for having demonstrated in favour of the Entente.

All the streets in Old Greece hitherto named after M. Venizelos are being officially changed to "1st December."

The Minister of War has conveyed King Constantine's congratulations to the troops for their exemplary courage and behaviour on the 1st when he claimed that they had saved the country from the enemies who were hoping to overthrow the dynasty.—Reuter.

Athens, Dec. 23.—The text of the Greek Note mentioned on the 20th regrets the continuance of the blockade and says that the Entente's toleration of the artificial extension of the revolutionary movement in the islands is disquieting the population and hampering rapprochement between the Entente and Greece. It urges the Entente to seek with Greece an improvement in the present situation with a view to a quicker settlement of the questions at issue and declares that if anarchy spreads in the country the Government may no longer be able to maintain order.—Reuter.

"The Times" has received from M. Venizelos, leader of the National Defence movement at Salonika, the following further statement of his motives and aims in the present struggle, and of his hopes for Greece after the war:—

At the moment when the first contingents of the National Army are leaving for the front to take the first steps towards the accomplishment of the task which prompted the inauguration of our national movement, I desire to express through the medium of your columns my sincere gratitude to the Allied Press and peoples who have been so ready with their keen and sympathetic support of our national struggle.

In fighting this fight we wish to wipe out the stain which has been placed upon the Greek nation by the disregard of our Treaty obligations to Servia; we wish to play our part in the freeing of our territories invaded by the Bulgarians; we wish to emphasize in a tangible and concrete manner our absolute conviction that Greece can never progress, nor even exist, as a free and independent State, except by continued maintenance of the closest contact with those Powers who have supported her on every occasion; who rule the Mediterranean, and who at this very moment are fighting for the liberty of Europe and for the right of every small nation to live in freedom and independence.

This is what we are fighting for, and this is the struggle which the Athens Government are endeavouring to discredit by falsely representing it to be anti-dynastic.

If the formation of a National Army, destined to fight side by side with powerful Allies against the common foe, and destined to fulfil the obligations of our alliance with heroic Servia, constitutes an anti-dynastic enterprise, then in such case our struggle may evidently be characterized as such.

On the other hand, if, in the ordinary honest interpretation of the phase, only a movement is anti-dynastic which aims at over-throwing a Throne, at changing the form of government, or at replacing the reigning Royal family by another dynasty, then the accusation brought against us is a wanton calumny.

Neither can we be accused of being anti-dynastic if we have come into open conflict with the Crown on account of the system of despotism set up at Athens and on account of our resolve to claim in the name of the people the right which is theirs according to our Constitution, by which the people are entitled to decide their own destinies.

Even, however, if it be this conflict which has provoked our movement, I desire to state, nevertheless, most emphatically that our movement has not been organized with the object of achieving the settlement of that conflict.

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We have no intention of settling the question by force of arms, nor of dealing with the question at all whilst the war lasts. Our entire attention is absorbed by our country's enemy.

As soon, however, as the war is terminated, and after we have ensured, as far as possible, the safeguarding of our country's national interests and raised Greece from the position into which she has been assigned by the violation of the Greco-Servia Treaty, then we will see what guarantees can be obtained for the future against the possibility of a certain limited number of persons around the King imposing upon the Crown opinions which are in direct contradiction to the will of the people, and forcing upon the people against their will a policy calculated to drive our country to national suicide.

The conflict to which I have referred can only be thoroughly and efficiently settled in one way, and that is by the free verdict of the people. We shall ask to be assured of this freedom in a practical manner, and we are convinced that the Allied Powers will assist us to this end. For it is only in the event of the Greek people, after the war, being prevented from expressing their decisions freely and without pressure, that the danger of civil war would arise. The settlement of the Greek constitutional problem is a matter which will doubtless interest the Entente Powers both from a political as well as from a moral point of view.

Nothing but the re-establishment of the constitutional regime, which has been violated, and the right to decide their own destinies can offer any guarantee that Greece will continue in the future to maintain close and cordial relations with the Powers of the Entente. Whereas, on the other hand, the maintenance of absolutist rule, from which we have been suffering for the last 20 months, would facilitate Greece's departure from her natural path, and would render possible a rapprochement between her and the Central Empire.

Such is the objective of the struggle which we have undertaken.

We wish to fight for our national interests side by side with our natural and traditional friends.

We wish to make good, as far as we can, the harm that we did to heroic Servia by the nonfulfilment of our engagement.

We wish finally to ensure in the future the right to be a free people, the masters of our own destinies.

In a word, we are struggling for precisely those principles, for the triumph of which over Prussian militarism the Allied Powers are waging their great war.

In these circumstances we feel that the Great Powers who have done so much for Greece in the past will appreciate the position in which Greece finds herself to-day, and we are confident in our hope that the Powers, appreciating likewise the goal that we are striving to attain, will grant us that material and moral support of which we are in need to enable us to bring our struggle to a successful conclusion.

ANOTHER GERMAN LIE SCOUTED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Jan. 4.—The Dutch papers scout the German accusation that the British are laying mines along the Dutch coast. They point out that no sane person could believe that the British Navy would lay mines along British sea-routes, where enemy ships do not exist.

CUPBOARD IS NOW BARE OF POTATOES IN PARTS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Jan. 7.—Information as to the determination of the people in Germany to prolong the war, derived from various sources, corroborates the stories of destitution in the country.

It is an undoubted fact that the population is starving in many parts owing to the lack of potatoes.

Neutrals who have recently been in Berlin all speak of a real absence of food. In January (?) it is said, the people looked weak and there were constant hunger riots in Saxony, Wurtemburg, and Bavaria. It is thought the people cannot resist much longer.

Letters to and from prisoners of war all show despondency. The effect of the blockade is making itself increasingly felt, but bad as the situation is, it is misleading to speak of the enemy's immediate exhaustion.

The recent peace proposals can have but one meaning namely the recognition by the Central Powers that they cannot win the war.

It is realized by the Allies that the peace at which they aim can only result from Germany's defeat in the field.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Jan. 6.—Reuter's News Agency learns from an authoritative source that information received in the past few weeks both from official and private sources in belligerent and neutral countries shows that at no period of the war has there been such striking evidence of rapid progressive economic deterioration in the enemy countries as during the past two months.

There is abundant evidence that in Germany, Hungary and Austria it is now realized that the relief in respect of food supplies to be expected from Rumania will not be forthcoming. The thorough and systematic manner in which the grain and oil in Rumania were destroyed completely disillusioned the enemy and this, combined with the failure of the potato harvest, has brought the internal distress in Germany to a point not far from irremediable disaster.

The precise figures of the German booty in Rumania are not available, but it is unlikely that Germany has secured enough to compensate for the loss of the potato harvest. Moreover, any benefit derived from the Rumanian booty is lessened by the fact that Germany's allies are contending for it.

SOME SOUND ADVICE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 8.—The "Times," in an editorial printed after the publication of the Kaiser's Order to his Army, says that any talk of peace is simply silly. The only way to secure peace, the journal continues, is to inflict a decisive military defeat on the enemy. "It is all important," adds the 'Times,' "that we should increase our superiority on the Western front, and not run any risk by the dissipation of our efforts."

GERMAN MONARCH OF THE LARDER

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 8.—The German newspapers testify to the growing scarcity of food in Germany. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says that Germany is now practically self-dependent for supplies of milk and butter while cheese has entirely disappeared from the bill of fare. The "Cologne Gazette" remarks that further restrictions in the issue of rations of potatoes is necessary, and the allowance should be reduced to three pounds per week.

The Municipality of Essen has protested against any such action being taken. At a meeting of the Berlin Municipality, the policy of Herr Batocti, the Food Dictator was denounced by his critics, including Herr Werouth, the Burgomaster. The latter dwelt on the scarcity of milk and potatoes. The Council has resolved to urge the Government to secure the equitable distribution of food, and to ask that less favouritism be shown in the country districts. The Bavarian Ministry has ordered the hotel-keepers to cease providing food to foreigners.

The New York "Times" declares that the reason for the issue of the German Peace Note is the apprehension of starvation as a result of the British blockade.

IVERNIA IS TORPEDOED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 4.—The transport Ivernia, 14,278 tons, was torpedoed in bad weather in the Mediterranean on Monday. Four military officers and 146 men are missing. The ship's casualties are not yet known, but it is hoped that only the officers are missing. These are the ship's surgeon and the Chief Engineer according to what is known at present.

The Ivernia was a British steamer of 14,278 tons, built in 1900 and registered at Liverpool. The vessel was owned by C. S. Swan & Hunter Ltd. of Newcastle.

TWO ROGUES CONFER

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Jan. 5.—The Tsar of Bulgaria had a lengthy conference with the Kaiser at German Head-Quarters on January 3.

ITALIANS ADVANCE ON CARSO

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 8.—The Italian official communiqué announces that the Italian troops have made an advance of 500 metres on the Carso Plateau.

KULELI-BURGAS BRIDGE WRECKED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 6.—The Admiralty reports that naval aeroplanes have attacked, and wrecked one span of the Kuleli-Burgas railway bridge over the Martiza River, some 20 miles south of Adrianople.

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ENTENTE HOLD IN ROME MEETING OF IMPORT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 6.—Mr. Lloyd-George and Lord Milner, accompanied by official advisers, have arrived in Rome. It is officially stated here that they have gone to participate with the French and Italian Governments in an exchange of views on the general situation.

The news of Mr. Lloyd-George's arrival in Rome comes as a big surprise. The French party at the conference includes M. Briand, Premier; General Lyautey, Minister of War, and M. Albert Thomas, Minister for Munitions. Russia is also represented.

The fact that Rome has been selected for what is probably the biggest conference of the entire war has aroused great enthusiasm in the Italian capital, where Mr. Lloyd George is already popular.

This conference is regarded here as the most tangible proof to the whole world of the absolute accord of the Allies.

Paris, Jan. 6.—As a demonstration of the complete accord existing between the Entente Powers, the conference of the representatives of the Allies at Rome is regarded as the most significant conference of the war. It is considered conclusive evidence that the German effort to sow dissension among the Allies have failed, and that the unity of the Entente has never been so firm as now.

The official statement of the Italian Government on the conference says that the meeting is of such importance as to shape the trend of the world's history. The war is to be continued until the Allies win a final and decisive victory it is stated.—"Asahi."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rome, Jan. 8.—The members of the Conference of the allies have again put on record their Governments' complete agreement on various questions discussed. It has been decided to carry out still closer co-ordination of efforts.

ISSUE OF NEW LOAN BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 6.—The British Government will issue a new war loan next Thursday, is the official statement made here today.

The new loan will be the "biggest loan in history," it is believed, and its issue has dwarfed all other financial questions. The secret conditions of the loan are still carefully guarded, but the confidence of the market is shown by the fact that the gilt-edged securities have been steadily rising for a week.

It is generally believed that the new loan will yield 5 per cent per annum.

The "Times" forecasts that the loan will be for an unlimited amount, and expects that with the conversions and the new money together it will represent the unprecedented amount of £2,000,000,000.

In expectation of a rush the Bank of England has engaged outside premises. It is estimated that the prospectuses and similar publications in connection with the loan will require 300 tons of paper and will cost about £15,000.

MYSTERIOUS TRAGEDY AT PETROGRAD

Petrograd, Jan. 2.—The body of M. Rasptin, a famous monk, has been recovered from a frozen cave (near the Petrovski bridge) on the Neva river. Meanwhile the police had found blood-stained spots in the garden of the Yuspoff Palace, which however, the secretaries of Prince Yuspoff, attributed to their slaughter of mad dogs. The police have cleared the garden of the bodies of the dead dogs, and removed the blood-stained snow.—"Asahi."

It has now become clear that the victims of the tragedy in the Yuspoff Palace include a monk, M. Gregorie Rasptin. He was monk attendant on the Tsar, whose confidence he greatly enjoyed, and his advice was not infrequently taken by His Majesty. He was the son of a monk of the Church of the Holy Innocents at Irkutsk, and was quite uneducated. But ever since he became a monk in the Imperial Court, he utilized the superstitions for which the Tsar's Court is noted, and gradually grew in influence. The Tsarevitch who was very delicate in health was given up by all the physicians and the sound health which his Highness now enjoys is said to have been miraculously brought about by Rasptin, and this made the position of this queer monk remarkably high at court. An attempt on his life was then made by those jealous of his ever-growing influence and the weapon the would-be assassin used on that occasion is now in the personal possession of the Tzarina, who patronized Rasptin more than her husband.

That this monk was very anti-German is well-known. An incident which made him more than ever anti-German took place in May, 1908, when the Kaiser visited the Tsar. Rasptin was beside the Tsar on that occasion, but an insult was offered him by German officers, and he whispered in the presence of the Kaiser "This insult shall be avenged some day."

Since the outbreak of war, he has left no stone unturned to eradicate the German influence in Russia and was always watched by German spies. The murder of Rasptin, therefore, may be accounted for by those well-informed in these circumstances.

THE BRITISH 100-MILE FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London Jan. 4.—Reuter's representative at British Headquarters learns that the British front in the West is now nearly 100 miles long. About 2,000,000 troops are massed there.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 6.—The Board of Trade Returns for the year 1916 were: Imports £949,152,679 and Exports £506,546,212. Exports showed an increase of £121,677,764; the increase of Imports was £97,259,329. The figures for December were Imports £75,406,306, an increase of £5,079,391; Exports £39,928,460, an increase of £5,980,941.

SUSPEND TREASURY BILL ISSUE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 4.—The Bank of England announces that the issue of Treasury Bills has been suspended.

MR. LODGE COMPLETES SPEECH IN SENATE

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Jan. 4.—In completing his argument in the Senate against Mr. G. M. Hitchcock's resolution endorsing the Peace Note of the President, Senator Henry C. Lodge, Republican nominee from Massachusetts, declared that it would be taking a leap in the dark to precipitate Congress into the midst of incomplete negotiations of which they knew nothing.

"It is apparent to everybody," said Mr. Lodge. "that when we abandon our traditional policy of separation from European politics. we are taking a great step which should not be taken without the most thorough knowledge of what is intended. and the distance we are invited to go."

Mr. Lodge argued that approval of the Note carried with it the approval of the principle of international co-operation.

Senator James H. Lewis, Democratic nominee for Illinois. denied that endorsement of the President's action endorsed the note in its entirety. Endorsement, he alleged, was merely an expression in favour of peace.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York. Jan. 4.—The correspondent of the Associated Press at Washington asserts that if the reply of the Entente to Mr. Wilson's Peace Note fails to meet the proposal for an early avowal of the terms demanded by each belligerent, the President will not let negotiations drop, but will make at least one more move.

PROPHESIES YEAR OF VICTORY

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Jan. 6.—General Nivelle, the new commander of the French armies of the north and the northeast, addressed the following New Year order to his troops:

"Soldiers of the Republic! As another year of the war draws to an end, you may survey with pride the work accomplished. At Verdun you broke down the most powerful assault that Germany has ever launched against any of her adversaries. On the Somme, rivalling in courage our British allies, you have, in the course of a long series of attacks, given proof of tactical superiority over the enemy, which will be all the more marked as time goes on.

"Never has our army been more fit, more valiant, or in possession of more powerful means of warfare.

"It is under these brilliant auspices that the year 1917 open. You will make of it a year of victory. Absolutely confident of this, I address to all my officers and soldiers my affectionate New Year's greetings."

U.S. ASIATIC FLEET COMMAND

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Jan. 5.—President Wilson has nominated Rear-Admiral Austin M. Knight, Commandant of the Naval Station at Narragansett Bay, R.I., to the command of the Asiatic Fleet with the rank of Admiral. Rear-Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter has been assigned to the General Board.

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MARITIME CUSTOMS IN CHINA 1916

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Jan. 4.—The Maritime Customs Revenue for 1916 shows an increase of over one million Haikwan taels. The total collection in round numbers is reported to amount to 37,750,000 Haikwan taels, at an average exchange of $3/3^{13}/_{16}$ s. equalling £6,262,174. The figures for 1915 were 36,747,000 taels at an average exchange of $2/7^{1}/_{8}$ s. equalling £4,765,626.

The following are the collections, in round numbers, of the principal ports:

Ports.	Collection Taels.	Increase or Decrease.
Harbin	936,000	– 188,000
Antung	742,000	+ 120,000
Dairen	2,031,000	+ 291,000
Tientsin Chingwangtao	4,690,000	– 40,000
Kiachow	1,698,000	+1,250,000
Hankow	4,011,000	+ 143,000
Changsha	624,000	—
Shanghai	11,324,000	– 86,000
Nanking	383,000	– 171,000
Swatow	1,124,000	– 171,000
Nanning	163,000	—
Canton	2,222,000	– 176,000

The collections from the following ports form records: Antung, Dairen, Hankow, Changsha, Nanking and Nanning. All foreign obligations secured on the Customs have been fully met up to December 31 last.

DENOUNCED TUAN CHI-JUI'S PARTY

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Canton, Jan. 5.—The Yunnanese military leaders have opened a campaign, denouncing the party of General Tuan Chi-jui, which they charge is following in the footsteps of the late President Yuan Shi-kai.

JAPAN-AUSTRALIAN TRADE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Sydney, Jan. 5.—It is officially announced that the Australian trade with Japan from January 1 to October 31, 1916 amounted to £6,313,363. These figures create a record.

NEW YORK MARKET FIRMER

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Jan. 6.—The market opened stronger this morning, and all prices were firmer.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York, Jan. 5.—The Market here weakened owing to the report that President Wilson intended to make another Peace move, if the Entente declines to disclose its peace terms.

ATTEMPT TO SMUGGLE ARMS INTO MEXICO

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Jan. 3.—The Mexican Consul-General here has been arrested and charged with being concerned in a conspiracy to ship arms and ammunition to Vera Cruz, the principal port of Mexico, in violation of the embargo placed on their import by President Wilson.

GERMAN KULTUR AND GERMAN POLICE RULE

(By "The Times" Correspondent Formerly in Berlin.)

There is no reason to suppose that the recent debates in the Reichstag on the police tyranny, the Press censorship, the suppression of public opinion, and cognate subjects will lead to any result other than the familiar expressions of mild indignation—such as that which came from the National Liberal and Pan-German leader, Dr. Paasche—and perhaps a little innocent legislation. But the reports which have now reached us of the detailed charges against the Government constitute, even as passed by the German censorship for publication, a remarkable revelation. It should be remembered in reading them that the whole subject had been discussed in the secrecy of the Reichstag Committee, and that what is now disclosed is in the main only what the Government has been unable to hush up or to hide.

In his introductory speech on "preventive arrests" the Socialist deputy Herr Dittmann said:—

"Last May I remarked that the system of preventive arrest was producing a real reign of terror, and since then things have got steadily worse. The law as it was before 1848 and the Socialist Law, of scandalous memory, are celebrating their resurrection. The system of denunciation and of agents-provocateurs is in full bloom, and it is all being done under the mask of patriotism and the saving of the country. Anybody who for personal or other reasons is regarded by the professional agents-provocateurs as unsatisfactory or inconvenient is put under suspicion of espionage, or treason, or other crime. And such vague denunciations are then sufficient to deprive the victim of his freedom, without any possibility of defence being given him. In many cases such arrest has been maintained by the year without any lawful foundation for it. Treachery and low cunning are now enjoying real orgies. A criminal is duly convicted and knows his fate. The man under preventive arrest is overburdened by the uncertainty of despair, and is simply buried alive. The members of the Government do not seem to have a spark of understanding for this situation, the mental and material effects of which are equally terrible."

"Dr. Helfferich said in the Budget Committee in the case of Dr. Franz Mehring that it is better that he should be at large and do something for which he would have to be punished. According to this reasoning, the best thing would be to look up everybody and keep them from breaking the law. The ideal of Dr. Helfferich seems to be the German National Prison of which Heine spoke. The case of Mehring is classical proof of the fact that we are no longer far removed from the Helfferich 'deal.'"

Herr Dittmann went on to say that Herr Mehring's only offence was that in a letter seized by the police he wrote to a Reichstag deputy named Herzfeld in favour of a peace demonstration in Berlin, and offered to write a fly-sheet inviting attendance at such a meeting. Mehring, who is over 70 years of age, was then locked up. Herr Dittmann continued:—

"How much longer will it be before thoughts become criminal in Germany? Mehring is one of the most brilliant historians and writers, and one of the first representatives of German intellectual life—known as such far beyond the German frontiers. When it is known abroad that such a man has been put under a sort of preventive arrest merely in order to cut him off from the public for political reasons one really cannot be astonished at the low reputation enjoyed by the German Government both at home and abroad. How evil must be the state of a Government which has to lock up the first minds of the country in order to choke their opposition!"

Herr Dittmann's second case was that of Frau Rosa Luxemburg. He said that she was put under arrest many months ago, without charge being made against her, and merely out of fear of her intellectual influence upon the working class. All the Socialist women of Germany were deeply indignant, and he invited the Government to consider that such things must make it the positive duty of Socialists in France, England, Italy, and Russia "to fight against a Government which imprisons without any reason the best-known champions of the International proletariat." The treatment of both Mehring and Frau Luxemburg had been terrible. The former, old and ill, had had the greatest difficulty in getting admission to a prison infirmary. Frau Luxemburg a month ago was taken from her prison bed in the middle of the night, removed to the police headquarters, and put in a cell which was reserved for prostitutes. She had not been allowed a doctor, and had been given food which she could not eat. Just before the Reichstag debate she had been taken away from Berlin to Wronke, in the Province of Posen.

The third case was that of the well-known Socialist Frau Kate Duncker. Her husband was in the field, she had three children, and her Socialist activities among the young were concerned with scientific and economic questions.

The fourth case was that of a married working woman in Berlin named Spahn who had been under arrest for three months without having committed any offence, and was prevented from keeping her two children while her husband was in the field.

Herr Dittmann then gave a terrible account, some of it unfit for reproduction, of the treatment in prison of two girls of 18 whose offence was that on June 27th they had distributed invitations to working women to attend a meeting of protest against the procedure in the case of Herr Liebknecht. He observed that they owed it entirely to themselves and to their Socialist training if they had not been ruined physically and morally in their "royal Prussian prison." When they were at last released they were informed that they would be imprisoned for the rest of the war if they attended any public meeting. Herr Dittmann proceeded:—

"Here we have police brutality in all its purity. This is how a working-class child who is trying to make her way up to knowledge and Kultur is treated in the country of promised 'new orientation,' in which (according to the Imperial Chancellor) 'the road is to be opened for all who are efficient.' These are the methods by which the spirit of independence is systematically to be killed. That is the reason for the arrests of members of the Socialist party who stand on the side of determined opposition. You imagine that by isolating the leading elements of the opposition you can crush the head of the snake.

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Herr Dittmann's next case was that of Dr. Meyer, one of the editors of the "Vorwarts," who was arrestel many months ago. He is suffering from tuberculosis, but is not allowed to go to a sanatorium. Another Socialist journalist named Regge, father of six children, has been under arrest since August, his only offence being that he has agitated against the Socialist majority. Herr Dittmann then dealt at length with the Socialist journalist named Kluhs, who has been in prison for eight months, also for his activity on behalf of the Socialist minority against the majority, and was prevented from communicating with his dying wife or attending her funeral.

Herr Dittmann gave the details of three cases at Dusseldorf and one at Brunswick, and then explained how the military authorities in many parts of Germany are deliberately offering Socialists the choice between silence and military service. A well-known trade union official at Elberfeld, named Sauerbrey, who had been declared totally unfit for military service because he had lost several fingers on his left hand, was arrested and charged with treason. He was acquitted, but instead of obtaining his freedom he was immediately called up and is now in training for the front. Herr Dittmann said that this case had caused intense bitterness, and added:—

"The Military Command at Münster is surprised that the feeling in the whole Wupper Valley is becoming more and more discontented, and the military are now hatching new measures of violence in order to be able to master this discontent. One would think that such things came from the mad house. In reality they represent conditions under martial law, and this case is only one of very many."

Herr Dittmann gave several instances of men declared unfit for service who had been called up for political reasons, and he ended his speech as follows:—

"In regard to all this persecution of peaceful citizens there is a regular apparatus of agents-provocateurs, provided by officials of all kinds, and the apparatus is growing every day. If these persecutions were stopped a great number of these agents and officials could be released for military service. In most cases they are mere shirkers, and that is why they cling to their posts and seek every day to prove themselves indispensable by discovering all sorts of crimes. Because they do not want to go to the trenches other people must go to prison. Put an end to the state of martial law, and help us to root up a state of things which disgraces the German name."

The Alsatian deputy Herr Hans said that Alsace Lorraine is suffering more than any other part of the country, and that more than 1,000 persons have been arrested without any charge being brought against them. Herr Seyda, for the Poles, said that the Polish population of Germany suffers especially from the system of preventive arrest.

In his contemptuous reply, which showed that the Government was confident that it had nothing to fear from the majority in the Reichstag, Herr Helfferich said:—

"The institution of the dictator comes from ancient Rome, from the classical Republic of antiquity. (Laughter.) When the State was fighting for its existence it was found necessary to place supreme power in the hands of a single man, and to give his Roman dictator authority which was much greater than the authority belonging to preventive arrest and martial law. The whole development proceeds by way of compromise between the needs of the State and the needs of protection to the particular level of civilization reached by the particular State. (Socialist cries of "Very true.") We are not at the lowest level. When one considers the state of things in Germany in peace time we can be proud. (Socialist interruptions.) I am proud of Germany. I think that our constitutional system before the outbreak of war and our level of "Kultur" were such that every German could be proud of ("No, no.") I hope that we shall soon be able to revert to those conditions."

Herr Helfferich went on to argue that repression in Germany is really much milder than in France, England, or Italy; and for the debate on the censorship, which followed the debate on preventive arrest, he came armed with an account of the Defence of the Realm Acts. When he enlarged upon the powers of the British Government he was interrupted by cries of "It is a question not of theory but of practice," and the Socialist leader Herr Stadthagen made a scathing reply. Herr Stadthagen said:—

"Even if everything in England is as Herr Helfferich described it, the state of things is much better there than in Germany. Herr Helfferich stated that cases in which arrest and search of dwellings may take place, but those are cases in which similar action can be taken in Germany in time of peace under the ordinary criminal law. The Englishman has quite other rights. He has the right to his personality, and, above all, the officials in England, unlike Germany, are personally responsible. When we make a law, that is repealed by the Administration. That is the whole point, but Herr Helfferich does not see it, and he does not see that we live in a Police State and under a police system. Did it ever occur to anybody in England to dispute the right of immunity of members of Parliament? Did it ever occur to anybody in England to go to members of the Opposition in Parliament and demand that they should resign their seats on pain of arrest? Or has anybody in England been threatened with arrest if he does not withdraw a declaration against the committee of his party? Two newspapers have been suppressed in England because they opposed munitions work. I regret this check upon free criticism in England, but what would have happened in Germany? In Germany there would undoubtedly have been a prosecution for high treason. In England, moreover, the newspapers are allowed to reappear, and that without giving any guarantees. In Germany we are required to give guarantees that the papers shall be conducted by a person approved of by the political police. Herr Helfferich employs inappropriate comparisons. I will give him one which applies. The political police in Germany is precisely what the State Inquisition was in Venice."

An interesting point in the censorship debate was the disclosure of the fact that the local censors do what they please, and that especially in Alsace-Lorraine even the proceedings in the Reichstag are not allowed to be published. Herr Seyda protested against the peculiar persecution of the Poles. He remarked that at Gnesen no Polish paper has been allowed to appear for the past two years.

But as significant as anything was Herr Stadthagen's account of the recruiting for the political police. He said that the police freely offer both money and exemption from military service to boys who are about to become liable for service. He gave a typical case of a boy of 17. The police called at his home and inquired whether he belonged to any Socialist organization and whether he had been medically examined for the Army. A police official then waylaid the boy as he was leaving work and promised him that, if he would give information of what went on in his Socialist association, he could earn from £4 to £4 10s. a month and be exempt from military service.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ARMY

New York, Dec. 11.—Frederick R. Coudert told the members of the National Security League at their meeting at the Hotel Astor that by next spring the British munition factories would be producing four times as much as at present.

This was one of the things he had learned during a visit to the British and the French front in September and October.

"You do not realize the time it takes to produce munitions in adequate quantities," he said. "I happen to know the experience of some of our manufacturers who thought they would have reached maximum in ten months when it really took twenty-four.

It takes a year to make the big guns.

"France was saved at the Marne by the 75's, but the 75 is now a defensive weapon only. For offensive the larger guns are essential, but the general result of the controversy which has been raging for some time over the general merits of very large and medium-size guns has seemed to be the conclusion that guns of medium calibre are better for most purposes and that great guns are valuable only in exceptional circumstances.

After the first of the year Great Britain will have, probably, the most numbered, best organized and best equipped army in Europe. Its late development removes it from the burden of old models of equipment and gives it an opportunity to begin with the newest models of aeroplanes and artillery. England had to learn that 150,000 men, no matter how good, were useless, and millions were needed.

"Now they have the millions. Sir Douglas Haig told me that he had 1,500,000 men under his command, and there must be 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 at home.

"The organization of the armies behind the line is amazing. Back from the firing line, out of danger, the great system of roads for the enormous traffic required by the supplying of the army is kept up by the work of prisoners, who, after a few days, become happy and cheerful, with such a discipline that they are kept under an almost nominal surveillance and work well under the direction of their own non-commissioned officers."

Mention of the gallantry of French and Canadian troops was heartily cheered, particularly of the Canadians, of whom Mr. Coudert said:

"I felt that after all it was a consolation to know that North America produces such a fine race of men."

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

THE STUDY OF CHINA ADVOCATED

The "Jiji" insists upon the necessity of having a full knowledge of financial conditions in China in order to bring China and Japan closer in friendship as well as in commercial relations. While Japan is anxious for friendly relations with China, the Chinese Government and public also hope for a rapprochment, and the "Jiji" declares that this desire on both sides to become friendly is a good indication, and the Japanese capitalists and manufacturers should endeavour to invest capital in China and open further markets in China at this good opportunity.

The European nations are at present unable to direct their attention towards China, but the "Jiji" says that as soon as peace is declared they will certainly open commercial activity in China, and the United States which formerly did not show much interest in the trade with China, has also begun to show a keen interest since the beginning of the European war. The United States will, the "Jiji" believes, direct her commercial activity towards the Far East and South America, when the war in Europe comes to an end, and it is necessary for Japan to be prepared for the commercial rivalry in China after the war and she should at this moment collect informations and study the situation in China.

To enable the study of China to be made, it is necessary to establish a new organization, as although there have existed many such organizations in the past, their activities had been limited, and they were unable to obtain proper financial information regarding China. The "Dobunkai" has been sending promising young students to China and making them investigate into the true financial conditions, and their reports proved valuable, but at the same time, on account of the lack of proper funds, they are unable to extend their activity as much as they desire. There are also reports from the Japanese Consuls stationed at China, but the Consulates have no facilities for special investigation.

The "Jiji" proposes that bankers and traders who are interested in the improvement of the trade with China, should contribute a certain sum of money each to the establishment of an organization, when sufficient investigation of the financial conditions could be easily made.

There are many who are called experts on the Chinese affairs, and while their insight into the true condition of China and their opinions are to be respected, there is a tendency for their opinions to be founded upon material obtained themselves and, consequently, in many cases they are only true with regard to the special localities they have studied and to the special cases they have investigated, and their information does not cover the entire country. Ten of such experts have ten different opinions, and the public is at a loss which to believe.

The "Jiji" regrets that most of the people who studied China in the past neglected financial and commercial subjects, and directed their attention to political affairs. While we should be well informed about politics in China and political undercurrents, at this moment when it is evident that all the nations of Europe and America will soon direct their commercial activity to China, the establishment of an organization to investigate the financial conditions and possibilities of China is absolutely necessary. China, being so large a country, only an organization with sufficient funds will be able to make a thorough study of the country, and the paper firmly hopes that the merchants and bankers will be interested in the establishment of such an organization.

THE CONFERENCE AT ROME

The conference of the representatives of the Allied powers at Rome, is the most significant incident since the beginning of the year, says the "Tokyo Asahi." In Vienna a conference of Germany and her Allies is also to take place, and although the object of the two conferences will be entirely different, the two conferences will probably mark the history of this year.

It is clear that the Conference at Rome is opened to discuss the future plan of campaign. With the defeat of Rumania, the Allied powers have to consider and adopt one uniform aggressive plan for the future, and while some rumours say that the conference was held in Rome as Italy is anxious to make independent peace with Germany, the fact is entirely the contrary, and Italy is more than ever bent upon her determination to stick to the Allies until the very end of the war.

The Conference at Rome is to decide the future plan of the Allies, and the geographical position of Rome is suitable for such discussion, as at present the defeat of Rumania is the most important point to be considered in the future campaign.

The "Asahi" does not believe that Germany is on the point of starvation nor the news that Germany will not be able to fight much longer, but the paper declares that the further fighting will be totally disadvantageous to Germany and her allies. The Kaiser is wise enough to see it, and it was for this reason he proposed peace. The paper believes that the Kaiser will try to conclude peace in every way possible.

The "Asahi" does not believe that the German forces will take as aggressive steps as they did in the past. Probably they might attack Salonika, but they will never attack the Italian front. The Kaiser has been urging his soldiers to fight with determination, but it is only to keep up the courage of the German soldiers, and his true wish is the conclusion of peace.

The paper is pleased that the Allies refused to consider the German proposal of peace, and hopes that at the Conference at Rome, the Allies will decide to send more troops to Salonika, and drive out the enemy on the Italian front. The paper says that the Allies should utilize this good opportunity and prepare for an aggressive attack on the German and Austrian forces from every direction. The hope of the final victory at an early date will be born at the Conference at Rome.

THE TERAUCHI CABINET AND CHINA

In the past three months, the Terauchi Cabinet has done nothing except follow the rules set by the Okuma Cabinet, and the "Jiji" is surprised to see the Cabinet confront the present session of the Diet without having formed any decided policy. In the question of becoming friendly with China, the present Cabinet anticipated successful results, but in its negotiations with China, the Government has failed.

It is the opinion of the "Jiji" that relations with China can not be improved by mere expression of good will or so called diplomatic negotiations. It is only possible to gain the good will of the Chinese public and to become friendly with the Chinese Government, when the Japanese Government changes its fundamental attitude towards China and the Chinese. In the past what the Japanese Government declared and what they actually did were opposite, and it made the Chinese think that Japan had ambitions on Chinese territory.

Besides the officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the military officers maintain a certain influence and power in forming the policy towards China. In governing the leased land in Manchuria, there are army officers at the head of the local administration, and the establishment of the imposing official building has given the Chinese unpleasant qualms. Also the Government is not properly ruling the lands owned by the South Manchuria Railway, and outlaws and thieves are left unmolested. Not only the Chinese but the Japanese in the district have suffered from the activities of these outlaws. Japanese troops are still stationed at Hankow but the "Jiji" declares that at present the presence of troops there is unnecessary, and only causes wild rumours. Even in Tsingtao, it is not necessary at present to station so large a number of soldiers, and even one half of the present force would be sufficient to hold the German possession.

What the Army of Japan does in China causes the Chinese to doubt the intention of Japan towards China, and while, on one hand, the Government preaches friendly relations with China, on the other, the military officers in China are giving an entirely different impression. Not only the Chinese, but the foreigners believe that Japan is planning to annex China.

The cause of such misunderstanding and bad impression, is, the "Jiji" says, because of the independent action taken by the Foreign Office and the War Office. While a decided policy is adopted by the Cabinet, the War Office does whatever it pleases in China, and the Foreign Office plans another thing. This lack of principle and uniformity of policy is the cause of the all difficulties in China.

The "Jiji" says that if the present Cabinet desires true friendship with China, the first step to be taken will be the adoption of one decided policy which should be followed by all Departments. The "Jiji" says that as Count Terauchi is a Field-Marshal and has influence among army officers, he can make the War Office obey him in case he really desires friendship with China.

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ECHOES OF SHAM PEACE PROPOSAL

London, Dec. 13.—The German peace proposal is rejected by the "Times," which says:

"Germany's proposal bears no relation whatever to the objects for which we are fighting. She has been trying by all the means at her disposal to induce us to make the suggestion of mediation. The attempt has lamentably and conspicuously failed, and as she does not judge that any neutral power could proffer mediation with much advantage, she falls back on the indirect offer to the belligerents as a pis aller. It is above all things a symptom of her conscious weakness.

The Allies must absolutely reject any idea of mediation in any shape and from any quarter as long as the basis proposed is the triumph of might and not right. They must refuse with equal firmness even to talk about an armistice until the lands the enemy has overrun are restored and compensation made. They must renew the enunciation of their peace terms, laid down once for all in Mr. Asquith's Guildhall speech, and must redouble their efforts to force these terms upon Germany and her accomplices."

Von Bethmann-Hollweg's cries of "Kamarade" will not weaken English determination to continue the struggle, says the "Globe." Addressing the chancellor, the newspaper continues: "We did not seek this bloody business, but, being in it, we mean to make a clean job of it. There is no statesman in the British Empire who dares to talk to us on such a peace as that of which you dream. We must slay or be slain. Our duty is clear."

Germany's peace proposal caused the greatest sensation in Scandinavia according to a Copenhagen despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Dagens Nyheder of Copenhagen says that it learns in authoritative Swedish circles that it is believed there that the German offer will not meet with immediate rejection by the Allies.

The Copenhagen Politiken believes that in view of what has happened during the last few days in Russia, France and England it is unlikely that the Allies will agree to start peace negotiations. This paper says:

"Premier Trepoff's declaration that Constantinople is the aim of Russia and the fact that the governments of England and France have been changed into special war governments do not give the impression that a wish for peace exists in those countries. It will not be surprising, therefore, if the German offer is refused, although it will be difficult for the Allies to give an absolute refusal."

London, Dec. 13.—Although little confidence is shown in London that any result will come from the peace proposal of the Central Powers, and the opinion prevails quite generally that the time is not opportune even to discuss terms, there is an undercurrent of feeling that something would be gained by making the world acquainted, definitely, with the objects of the belligerents. The attitude of the British Government toward the offer will be made known in the House of Commons tomorrow, provided sufficient time shall have elapsed to permit consultation with Great Britain's allies, and the statement is awaited with the greatest interest.

If the press which supports the administration correctly interprets official opinion, little time will be taken up with consideration of the movement of Germany and her allies, although the moderate opinion of the country does not favor too hasty a rejection of the overtures. It is believed the German people, once acquainted with the objects of the Entente, might be more inclined toward peace, and that for that reason, if for no other, the terms of the Entente Allies should be made known officially to the Central Powers.

The possibility that President Wilson will make some suggestion when forwarding the offer is also much discussed. It is intimated that he might at least express willingness to convey the terms of the Entente to the Central Powers.

The report is current here that Emperor William is about to announce the granting of a parliamentary form of government to Germany.

San Francisco, Dec. 13.—Dr. David Starr Jordan, member of the American Neutral Peace Conference, and chancellor of Leland Stanford, Jr. University, was quoted last night as follows on the German proposal for peace:

"Germany's proposals, while only an initial step in the great conference yet to be held, are, in my opinion, thoroughly sincere and frank. They are made at a time when the Central Powers have reached the height of success and necessity must be reckoned with by the Allied Powers because they are fair in the matter of territorial restorations.

"Our part in the great peace meeting will be a mighty task. This country, serene in its position of peace and intrenched with its financial power, should prove a big factor in cementing a world peace. However, President Wilson must be cautious before he makes advances. He must move slowly in all his dealings. It would be a terrible calamity if, owing to a misstep, Germany's peace proposal should not materialize.

"The world awaits with anxious moments the manner in which Germany's proposals are received by the Entente Powers."

Paris, Dec. 13.—The offer of peace of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg is received with a chorus of derision in the French press. The newspapers are unanimous that it is an admission that the situation is getting critical in Germany and that the chancellor wishes a way out before it is too late. His move is considered to have the additional advantage that, in the event of its failing, it will enable him to throw the blame for the continuation of the war on the Allies, which he hopes will have a moral effect on Germany and the neutral nations.

"A slumsy trap" is the caption under which the morning papers print the chancellor's speech.

"The time for feints is over," says the "Petit Journal." "We are no longer in the presence of the trial efforts of those persistent appeals to interviewers and newspaper articles. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg summoned the Reichstag, not to hear his speech, but to be confronted with a fact. We do not know if at Berlin there are people so naive as to imagine that the Allies are likely to swallow this clumsy bait, even on the morrow of the events in Rumania. In any case Field Marshal von Hindenburg's statement shows that the military cherish no such illusion.

"What is still more certain is that the treacherous German move aims at something else than genuine peace. It seeks an internal and external effect. In Germany it is intended to convince the people that the government is not responsible for the continuation of the struggle. Abroad, it desires to persuade neutrals that the Allies are pursuing a policy of ambition. That is the explanation of the pretended moderation in the tone of the speech. The speech merely emphasized essential weakness which temporary successes can not hide."

The "Petit Journal" continues: "It is because Germany knows she can not win that she desires to end the war. Her plan, however, is doomed. It will fail before the immovable resolution of the Allies."

The "Matin" characterizes the peace proposals "as mere talk," saying: "They contain no territorial, political or other conditions which could serve as a basis of discussion. Germany simply says, for the hundredth time, that she never desired war and wishes only to protect her rights and that if her enemies will not listen she will throw the blame of further bloodshed on them.

"The device is too obvious. It could not deceive any but the most ignorant.

"Another motive is the necessity of making Germany accept the sufferings and sacrifices of another winter campaign. If only their civilian population had to endure this, not much harm would be done, but the army is beginning to feel the strain. During the last few weeks, rations have been reduced and in three months' time they will be very poor indeed. Germany is compelled to talk peace but she does it as vaguely as possible in the hope of spreading dissension among her enemies and keeping her coalition together."

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

It is reported that the Department of Agriculture and Commerce will soon adopt a measure to standardize the measurements and weights used in Japan. The Department has been of the opinion that the present systems of measures and weights could be improved, and has been investigating their defects.

The new measure will be adopted to make foreign trade easier and more convenient, to make measuring and weighing easier and accurate, and to guarantee the net weight and measurement of merchandize.

As the first step to regulate the system and insure accuracy, the Department will increase the number of inspectors to enforce the law and make further investigations. The former regulations will be altered in many cases to improve the system, and especially the Department will strongly enforce a law standardizing the weight or measure of standard merchandise.

A stricter regulation will be also enacted for the inspection of weighing and measuring apparatus, and the superintending of their manufacturers.

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CHAMPION SNAKE CATCHER

According to the old calendar of Japan, 1917 is the year of the "mi" (snake). While snakes are usually hated by people, it is strange to learn that over ten thousand snakes are sold in Tokyo every year. Some are skinned, and others are sold as specimens, but many are also sold to superstitious people who believe that snakes are a good medicine for consumptives.

In Tokyo, Mr. Kinzaburo Nakamura of Naka-okachi-machi, Shitaya, is known as the champion snake catcher, and in his store over five thousand live snakes are always displayed for inspection and sale. According to him, he sells over ten thousand snakes a year.

Mr. Nakamura catches all the reptiles, himself, and every year in the early spring he starts on his snake catching trip which lasts until the end of the summer. He states that the majority of his snakes are sold to people who use snakes as medicine, but many are every year exported to foreign lands. In his store there is every sort of snake inhabiting Japan.

The snakes usually eat during June, July, August and September enough food to last them all winter, and in April they come out from their holes. They are in the best physical condition in November and December. It is difficult to catch snakes in winter unless one knows well their habits. The champion snake catcher says that he could catch fifty to sixty snakes in one hole during the winter, the ability of a snake catcher lying in locating the wintering holes.

Mr. Nakamura has over twenty five years of snake catching experience, and he is confident that any snake smaller than twelve feet in length could easily be caught by him without assistance. One of the narrow escapes he had took place some years ago in the Shichibu mountains. He located a hole and tying a chicken at the end of a stout cord, he placed the bait at the entrance of the hole, and waited. He waited four days and nights but the snake inside the hold refused to be lured out, and finally he fell asleep at his post. Suddenly he felt a sharp pain in his leg, and found that a huge snake more than eight feet long had caught his leg in its mouth, and was dragging him towards the mouth of its hole. He was drawn about ten yards before he could finally free himself, but the snake had disappeared into its hole before he could catch it. The wound in his leg was a bad one.

His usual method of catching a big snake is to jump at its head, and tie a stout rope around its neck. But if his first attempt fails it is difficult to capture it. Many a time, he has had a long struggle with huge creatures, and once he struggled with a six yard snake in the Asama mountains for two hours, before capturing it. He sold the snake for fifteen yen, which he says was too little for his two hours' work.

He once met a band of hold-up men in the Hakone mountains as he was searching for snakes. He quickly took several large snakes from his bag, and declared that that was all he had on him at that moment. The robbers all quickly disappeared. This year being the year of "mi," he hopes for a most prosperous business.

HEAVY SNOWSTORMS IN MOST DISTRICTS

According to a dispatch from Kanazawa, in Ishikawa prefecture, the heavy snowfall which visited the district on Sunday night has again stopped traffic on the Hokuroku line. In consequence of the storm a train which left Toyama station was held up between Awazu and Komatsu on Monday. Goods train No. 201 was despatched to the rescue. From Kanazawa also a rescue train, with some railway officials on board, went to the scene and the snow-bound train was taken to Awazu. On Monday morning a down-train after leaving Kanazawa at 7.49 a.m., reached Kureha station but could not continue its journey further owing to the bad weather until the arrival of help, when it eventually reached Toyama. The first train to leave Nanao on Monday when between Morimoto and Kanazawa had to put back to Morimoto. Owing to a goods train being snow-bound, traffic was delayed on the Hokuroku line on Monday from one to three hours.

A dispatch from Takata in Niigata prefecture says that the railway traffic on the Shinyetsu line has been suspended near Katamachi and Hachisaki by snow drifts 10 feet deep. At Ichifuri on the Hokuroku line no traffic is possible.

In the district near the town of Yao, Nehigori, in Toyama prefecture incessant snow since January 3, is reported, and between the village of Nimpu and Ohase it is lying about 11 feet deep, all communication being dislocated. In the town of Fukuoka, Nishitonami-gori, Toyama prefecture an old woman aged 60 was crushed to death by the snow-packed roof of her house collapsing. In the village of Kume, Himigori, of the same prefecture the death is reported of a girl aged 7 by the fall of a house owing to heavy snow.

Since Monday morning in the district near Nagaoka, in Niigata prefecture, there has been an unprecedented fall of snow and trains are detained in many places.

In Hokkaido a snow-storm has been raging since Sunday night, and has gathered more strength since Monday morning, causing great damage to houses in the city of Muroran. In the harbour, fishing boats were overturned and one fisherman was drowned. Telephonic and telegraphic communications have been interrupted in many cases in the city and the inter-city telephone service is discontinued except with Hakodate.

Trains are running 40 minutes behind schedule. At Hakodate at 11.40 on Sunday night, a thunderstorm occurred which is a rare occurrence in winter. The Saikai Maru (20 tons displacement) which was at anchor in the harbour, ran aground in the hurricane. A train near Yakumo station was derailed and all the traffic has been suspended on the government railways in that district.

NEW SCIENCE LABORATORY

As regards the raising of the fund for establishing the new scentific laboratory promoted by Mr. Rokuro Hara who has already contributed 300,000 yen for that purpose, it is learned that Barons Mitsui, Iwasaki, and Okura have decided to contribute 500,000 yen each to the fund. Inasmuch as the rules pertaining to the disposal of the fund will shortly be submitted to the committee after their compilation, it may be expected that the fund will be opened for public contributions very soon.

SERIOUS BLAZE AT MUKDEN

The Japanese Red Cross Hospital at Mukden was destroyed by a fire which broke out on the premises of the building on the morning of the 5th instant. According to a Mukden dispatch the fire originated in the engine room attached to the hospital in the small hours of the morning. The flames at once spread and consumed the adjacent wardrooms which were gutted in a small space of time. Thanks to the desperate efforts of the medical staff and nurses, the patients were all removed to a place of safety, no casualties occurring. As the water in the river was frozen owing to the intense cold which registered 20 degrees below freezing point, the flames could not be brought under control until about four o'clock in the morning, when all the buildings were reduced to ashes save an old building which escaped through the efforts of the Japanese and Chinese troops and firemen, who assisted in extinguishing the flames. The loss of medical instruments, which were destroyed, is believed to reach an immense sum.

SEVEN FROZEN TO DEATH IN NIKKO MOUNTAINS

A report reached Tokyo on Monday that seven lumbermen have perished in the Nikko mountains from cold and exposure. On December fourth, seven lumbermen employed at the lumber factory at Kuriyama-mura, started for a neighbouring village to attend a funeral, but on their way confronted a blinding snow storm, and became lost in the mountains.

All seven men are used to the mountains and every byway of the vicinity and relying upon their knowledge, they did not retreat, pushing on in the storm. As they did not come back to the village a search party was sent out, and the frozen bodies of the seven men were found. It is reported that as the storm continued, the searching party had great difficulty to locate their bodies.

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HOMELESS CHILDREN CLAIMED BY DEATH

"The Russian Government is doing wonders in the matter of relief, but, unfortunately, the military demand is ruthless and peremptory. It has the first call; and, in any event, there are certain things now most urgently needed which even the Russian Government cannot supply, and I have come to Japan to ask for this help and to ask in the name of the women and children who are sick and suffering unspeakable misery.

Mr. T.W. Whittemore, a young American, of much prominence in research work, who has sacrificed much in the cause of humanity in this war and who has for some time been at work in Russia, was a guest on Sunday at the American Embassy. Mr. Whittemore comes with the full endorsement of the American Ambassador in Petrograd and of the Russian authorities. He is a member of the well-known Committee of the Grand Duchess Tatiana. He is at the Imperial Hotel, and hopes to return to Russia in ten days with a sufficiency of supplies to last for a little while, and help to save some of those among whom he is working. The story he tells is another terrible revelation of the unspeakable horrors and misery entailed upon millions of people by the devastations of the war.

Mr. Whittemore tells of how, when the army of the Grand Duke retreated from the Prussian frontier, the peasants fled before the oncoming German army, taking what little they could and leaving their homes to penetrate further eastward. He describes how these millions of people, mostly women, children or old men were swept in waves over this long frontage and swarmed over the villages and the country sides, occupying every available shelter as they came, and then, as these were filled, the rest kept moving on and are still moving. Deprivation, neglect and disease, with decreasing medical supplies and possibilities of attention, have made the condition of these unfortunate people very terrible, indeed. The Russian central Government and the local Government and our Committee have done all possible in the face of the tremendous demands upon them in the military situation, but the dread scourge of typhus and the on-coming rigors of winter have added to the horrors these people have to face.

"We do not want money so much as medical supplies," said Mr. Whittemore to the Kokusai News Agency, "'Medical supplies of the simplest character and, of course, as much warm clothing as we can get. We believe that if these good people of Japan could realize how much they can do because, by reason of their geographical position, they can the more speedily send relief, we would get what we ask for without a day's delay. We want what cannot be supplied in Russia. I want to take back with me at once

200 pounds of Iodine Scales
100 pounds of Aspirine
100 pounds of Aspirine
25 pounds of Quinine
100 pounds of Permanganate of Potash
100 pounds of Vaseline
10 pounds of Pottasium Chlorate Tablets
200 pounds of Cotton Wool.

"I want yards of adhesive tape, and, I have been told, that here in Japan, they make a paper waistcoat, and, if we could get these, we would be willing to place orders and buy as many as could be supplied. Any warm clothing for the children would be acceptable.

"I would be very grateful for any assistance the Japanese or the foreign newspapers can give us in making known these urgent needs. It would take too long to tell of the heartrending scenes I have just come from witnessing. It must not be thought for a moment that this appeal comes as the result of any indifference or neglect on the part of anyone in Russia, official or civic. The strain there brought on by the war and first demand for military preparation, military supplies, and the care of the wounded and the men at the front is almost all absorbing. The charity and the sympathy of the Russian people is wonderful, but we cannot get the medical supplies and Japan is the nearest point. We will get them from America and orders are being placed there. The people of America will give, and give freely, but week of time in this terrible winter can be saved by a prompt action on the part of Japan, and from what country in the world could the response more gracefully come? And who could reap a larger credit in the eyes of the human and the civilized world than this country, which, but a decade ago was itself at war with these people among whom I am working and who are now coming to regard Japan as a great and generous neighbour, and an ally whose assistance would be twice given, if it is given quickly?"

"I will appreciate suggestions from any of those of your more influential and wealthy men who may be interested in this work of great charity and of great kindness; and I will be glad to give any further information or details to commercial bodies or individuals'"

"I am sure that, with a true realization of the situation, the response would come immediately, for it is only a small amount after all, a drop of relief, as it were, in this sea of suffering, but a drop of water and a touch of human sympathy that relieves and brings hope again to the suffering body and the despairing soul. It is the answer to the cry of little children."

MORE EARTHQUAKES IN FORMOSA

Another violent shock of earthquake visited Nanto prefecture, Formosa, at 2 o'clock last Sunday morning. The centre of the shock was Horisha district and neighbourhood, which was also the centre of the recent earthquakes. Much damage is expected to have been done in the district, but no details are yet to hand. Most of the houses and other buildings which had been partially destroyed in the recent shocks have probably been completely demolished, but no casualties are reported. The shock is supposed to be an after shock of the recent earthquakes. Comparatively feeble shocks were also felt in various districts throughout the island at the same time. At Taihoku, the capital of the island, comparatively severe shocks were felt seven times Sunday morning and afternoon. The origin of these repeated shocks at Taihoku is believed to be different from that in Nanto prefecture. The Nanto authorities have despatched a relief party to the afflicted districts.



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The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

毎土曜日 一回發行

No. 3] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, JANUARY 20, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

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AND

THE JAPAN TIMES

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SIX MONTHS YEN 5.50

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Single copies .....Sen 15 each

„ (back numbers)..Sen 25 each

One month .....Sen .50

Three months .....Yen 1.50

Six months .....Yen 3.00

One year .....Yen 6.00

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NEWS AND NOTES

Two German prisoners of war at Marugame, Kagawa prefecture, have become instructors in the Prefectural School of Technology in Takamatsu, near Marugame. The school has recently secured the permission of the military authorities for the employment of these two German scholars, and the enemy professors now go to the school by train every morning escorted by two Japanese soldiers. They are Max Noiman and August Adra.

The Sumitomo family has realised such an enormous profit from its copper business, that Baron Sumitomo has determined to distribute 5,000,000 yen amongst the employés in recognition of their services. Of the amount 1,200,000 yen will be divided among the miners, coolies and workmen numbering 12,000 men, and 3,500,000 yen amongst 3,000 other employés. Shares in the Sumitomo Kabushiki Kaisha have been given to senior clerks instead of cash. One watchman is said to have received 500 yen as a special bonus.

The crew of the O.S.K. liner Canada Maru, arriving at Yokohama Wednesday from the States, say goods in Seattle and the neighbourhood remain congested. The price of commodities has been running higher, but the local people are not affected, as they earn much more than ever in view of the general business activity in consequence of the construction of warships in that district. The party of Japanese holiday-makers from Colorado, who arrived at Yokohama by the above str., report there are about 4,000 Japanese residing there.

About 1,700 students of the Kure elementary school in the city of Kure of Hiroshima prefecture have been sketching maps of the vicinity of the naval port at Kure as well as taking a census of the city under the direction of their principal. The boys have thus committed a breach of the regulations, though unconsciously, in sketching within the prohibited zone. The school authorities, who naively plead ignorance in reference to the rules in force, are now trying to arrive at a compromise with the Port authorities.

Railway collisions seem to have become the order of the day in Japan in view of their frequency. On the morning of Friday last a train which was scheduled to start for Shinjo station was shunting in the precincts of Yokota station in Akita prefecture to get in trim for starting and collided with another train which was standing in the station after having arrived half an hour late. In consequence, the engineers and stokers of both trains were more or less seriously injured, but happily there were no casualties among the passengers.

The establishment is announced of a wireless station at the Amarube Post Office, near Maidzuru. It is also reported that in view of the supply of war materials to Russia and the necessity of wireless communication from the vessels carrying such goods with Vladivostock and Japan, another wireless station will be established in the north-western corner of the Noto Peninsula. Expenses required therefore are to be defrayed from the money voted under the extra military Budget.

After continuous research for fifteen years, Mr. Mitsuo Osato, aged 32, has recently discovered an effective injection against diseases of leprous and tuberculous lineage as well as nervous disease, which he will make public shortly. It is said that in 1912 Mr. Osato and his father discovered by joint research an injection known under the name of "Osato fluid," several injections of which proved quite effective for phthisis patients and others. The new injection he will make public is said to be the perfection of this "Osato fluid."

Anxiety is felt about the fate of six hundred employes of lumber mills situated in the mountains of the Kochi Prefecture, as the recent heavy snow fall has entirely cut off their supplies. Some of the mills are over ten ri from the villages, and no news has been received from the mills for many days. It has been customary for supplies to be sent daily to the mills.

The villagers are planning to organize a party to proceed to the mills, but on account of the continued snow fall, they have not yet been able to start. In the Kochi Prefecture it seldom snows and this is the first fall of snow in the past thirty years. Unless assistance reaches the mills shortly, it is feared the lives of the 600 mill-hands will be endangered.

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PARTY LEADERS SPEAK OF MONDAY'S INTERVIEW

Viscount Kato, the Kenseikai president, who had an interview with Premier Count Terauchi on Monday morning at the latter's invitation, as already reported, talking about the meeting with the Premier is quoted as stating that Premier Count Terauchi and Viscount Motono, the Foreign Minister, explained the proceedings of the diplomatic negotiations with China in the past and the principle of the Government's diplomatic measures towards that country in future. The interview consisted of hearing reports on the diplomatic dealings in the past and the Viscount merely listened to the reports of the Premier and the Foreign Minister, and was not asked to express his views on the subject. As regards the contents of the reports, the Viscount was requested by the Premier and the Foreign Minister to keep silence but he had obtained their consent to make public his views, which were that the policy embodied in the reports submitted to him was in no way new and was in the main the same as the policy followed by the Foreign Ministers of preceding ministries. The Viscount is quoted as stating that he failed to see for what object Premier Count Terauchi had especially invited the presidents of the political parties and submitted such reports.

Mr. K. Hara, the Seiyukai president, who was also interviewed by the Premier and the Foreign Minister on the same subject, reporting his interview at the meeting of the Seiyukai leaders held at the residence of Mr. Yamamoto on Monday evening stated that the Premier and the Foreign Minister submitted the reports on the diplomatic proceedings with China of the preceding ministry pointing out its diplomatic failures towards China and gave in detail the proceedings of the Japan-China negotiations conducted by the present Cabinet since the latter part of last year, after the coming into existence of the Ministry. Thus was frankly disclosed the Government's intended diplomatic measures towards China in the future. Mr. Hara refrained from minutely dwelling on the contents of the interview, but stated that the measures of the Ministry were on the whole a tolerable approach to the opinion of the Seiyukai though they could not be said to be entirely satisfying.

Mr. Inukai, the Kokuminto leader, who attended the interview with Mr. Hara, had expressed his approval of the government measures and declared that if the government followed such policy it would surely serve to mitigate the excitement of the Chinese public towards Japan's attitude in future and would lead to opening up the way for satisfactorily fulfilling the fundamental policy of Japan towards China. Mr. Hara declared himself to be of the same opinion as Mr. Inukai in this point, but said he believed that the policy of the present ministry towards China would contribute to making good the failures of the diplomatic policy towards that country followed by the Okuma ministry. Mr. Hara, in conclusion, stated that the Premier and the Foreign Minister had nothing to say about the Government's opinion in connection with the European war, perhaps the Government could not be expected to form definite opinion about that question as yet because of its grave significance.

Mr. Inukai, the Kokuminto leader, also gives his impressions of the interview with the Premier and the Foreign Minister on Monday afternoon. Of course he refrains from touching upon the important part of the interview, because he was asked by the Foreign Minister to keep strict silence about the matter until the Foreign Minister makes a full report on the subject in the Diet on its reopening. The Premier and the Foreign Minister openly spoke at the interview of the Government's diplomatic dealings with China in the past. The policy of the present ministry was, according to Mr. Inukai, greatly different from that of the Okuma Ministry, on the whole, and its main principle may be summed up in that the Government, in dealing with China, wants to make endeavours for promoting the good and welfare of the Chinese nation with the spirit of sincerity and for realizing the advancement of true friendship between the two neighbour nations, always keeping in view the interests of the four hundred millions of the Chinese people, without making any discrimination between the political factions of the country. This principle is quite in consonance with the desire and ideal cherished by the Kokuminto, said Mr. Inukai, who expresses himself quite satisfied with the principle of the Chinese policy of the present Ministry.

CHINA POLICY AND PARTIES

Of the results of the meetings of Premier Count Terauchi severally with Viscount Kato, leader of the Kensei-kai, and with Mr. Hara of the Seiyu-kai and Mr. Inukai of the Kokuminto on Monday all that has reached the public so far is little more than a conjecture, strict secrecy being promised for the time being in each case. Nevertheless there is reason to believe that a very shrewd conjecture has been made. The fact is by the force of circumstances, there is little room for results that permit widely divergent conjectures. In the first place obviously the meetings were held with the object, on the part of the Government, to ask the leaders to support its policy toward China. The basic principles with which to guide the Empire's relations with China have long been established, namely sincere friendship and harmonious co-operation for the peace of the Far East, and the preservation of China's territorial integrity. More or less modifications have been introduced by the preceding Cabinets in the details of their policy for the fulfilment of these principles which are at the same time the great objects of the Empire, and it was these modifications that have occasioned attacks and counter-attacks in the past. The public does not know, for the moment, what kind of modifications Count Terauchi and Viscount Motono now propose to introduce; but in the light of past experiences it is not difficult to perceive that at Monday's conferences Mr. Hara and Mr. Inukai promised their support of the Government's policy, while Viscount Kato reserved it, as is generally conjectured. There stand the results of the meetings.

One glaring fact that stands out in the Empire's relations with China is the unsettled political condition of that country and the consequent uncertainties in its attitude toward this country, and it may be argued that it is this latter circumstance which occasions the modification of policy on our part. But, on the other hand, it may be pointed out with equal or even stronger force that the uncertainties in China's attitude are the reflection of frequent changes in this Empire's policy. Perhaps it is too bold to say that the fixing of a permanent policy to be pursued with unswerving steadiness and with the backing of a united nation in this country will have the immediate effect of putting a stop to the domestic political disturbances in China. Seeing, however, what counter-effect the utterances of public men and the press of this country produce in China, it is assumable that the permanency of policy on our part will at least have the result of steadying China's attitude toward this country. Just as our relations with China occupy the most important place in all our international situation with a very strong bearing on our domestic politics, so do relations with Japan in China. Who dares say that the elimination of anxieties concerning her relations with this country will have no indirect effect of gradually subsiding internal dissensions in China? We hold that the most crying need of the hour for the Empire in its foreign relations is the unity of the nation and the permanency of its policy toward China.

The unity of the country we speak of will never come unless a great influential party sets the example of conceding its contentions for the sake of national interests. Such a party is now the Kensei-kai. Viscount Kato may demur that since there are in the Terauchi Cabinet men who for political purposes exploited to its utmost the China policy of the late Government, his party cannot support whatever proceeds from a Ministry that includes these men. Such vindictiveness is small and mean and wholly sets aside the real interests of the country. Remember men who furnish the noblest examples for a country are always the men who undergo the greatest self-sacrifices. They are the more admired and respected. The Kensei-kai, if it gracefully and patriotically agrees to put China questions outside the pale of party politics, will in no way suffer in its prestige, but will instead centre in itself the gratitude of the nation for its disinterestedness, and will thus add to its influence. With all there is in view on the morrow of the termination of the great war, the need has never before been so pressing as now for this Empire to have its China policy built on a united nation and its relations with that country strengthened and solidified on the basis of true friendship and sincere co-operation. We appeal to the patriotism of the Kensei-kai that it mark the reopening of Parliament with its undivided support of the Government in its China policy.

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COUNT TERAUCHI MET WITH PARTY LEADERS

As previously reported Count Terauchi the Premier invited the presidents of the three political parties to an interview at his official residence Monday to exchange views on diplomatic affairs of state. Prior to this Count Terauchi had caused General Oshima, Minister of War, to visit the presidents of the three parties and invite them to see the Premier and exchange views on diplomatic questions, which invitations the presidents of the political parties accepted. At first it was expected that the interview with all three would be held at the same time and the Premier would submit the views of the ministry on diplomatic questions to the trio and listen to their opinions But as the result of an objection on the part of Viscount Kato, the president of the Kenseikai, who disliked to sit with the heads of the other two parties, the interviews were held separately.

The first interview was held between Count Terauchi, and Viscount Kato at ten o'clock yesterday morning. Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, was also present. At the interview the Premier and the Foreign Minister submitted the report on the diplomatic proceedings between Japan and China, mainly relative to the negotiations over the Chengchiatun affair and explained the new policy the Government had decided to take towards China. Viscount Kato listened to the statement of the Premier and the Foreign Minister, and after a short time took his leave, it is learned, without expressing any opinion of his own or of the party he presides over.

At three o'clock in the afternoon Mr Hara, the president of the Seiyukai, and Mr. Inukai, the president of the Kokuminto, repaired to the Premier's official residence and had an interview with the Premier and the Foreign Minister. The proceedings were the same as at the interview with Viscount Kato, but nothing is known as to the particulars. It is, however, learned that the course of the diplomatic negotiations with China will be made public by the government in the form of an official statement shortly.

With regard to the interview between Premier Count Terauchi and the heads of the three political parties, it is reported that the contents of the conference is kept in strict secret and nothing will be announced about the matter by the government or the presidents of the parties, until some time later when the government will issue a statement on a proper occasion. Mr. Hara the Seiyukai President, and Mr. Inukai, the Kokuminto President, who had an interview with the Premier and the Foreign Minister yesterday afternoon, left the Premier's official residence after about two and a half hours. Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, remained and sat in conference with the Premier for some time. Still it is unquestionable that the main subject of the conference was the exchange of views on the Government's diplomatic policy toward China as the Chengchiatun affair as the centre of the problem.

As regards the result of the interview between the Premier and heads of the political parties, a well informed authority is quoted as stating that Viscount Kato, the Kenseikai president, will not be induced to approve the views of the present Ministry in view of the fact that the Viscount supported the diplomatic policy followed by the Okuma Ministry and warmly defended the Okuma administration against the attack of its opponents, who criticized the diplomatic policy of the Okuma Cabinet towards China as a failure. The reason that the Viscount declined to sit in yesterday's interview with the Premier together with the Presidents of the Seiyukai and the Kokuminto is interpreted by some as reflecting his dislike to see the failures of the Okuma Cabinet in its diplomatic dealings with China disclosed by the statement of the Premier about diplomatic proceedings in the past. As regards Mr. Hara, the Seiyukai President, it is observed that perhaps he will reserve expressing any definite opinion of his own or his party on the views of the Ministry, but will prefer to deliberately consider the subject and after consulting with the influential leaders of his party adopt a final attitude. It is needless to say that Mr. Inukai, the Kokuminto leader, will not approve the measures of the Government in view of his strong determination to fight with the ministry and do the utmost for the overthrow of it. In such a situation, what is most interesting to onlookers is the attitude of the Seiyukai which is rather approaching the Government there being reason to believe the possibility of such eventuality, in view of the recent movements of its leaders. With the coming to the capital of the parliamentary members now in the provinces, for the reopening of the Diet, a week hence, the political situation is expected to present more animation.

THE CHENGCHIATUN AFFAIR

Anent the Japan-China negotiations over the Chengchiatun affair a Peking dispatch says that on the 5th Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, handed the Chinese Foreign Minister Dr. Wu Ting-fang a Note in which were detailed the demands of Japan and her reasons therefor. The Note pointed out the disadvantage to both countries of the procrastination of the settlement of the negotiations and advised the Chinese Government to take steps for speedy conclusion of the negotiations demanding at the same time a definite and final reply to Japan's demands. Two days later, namely on the 7th, Baron Hayashi, interviewed Dr Wu Ting-fang and again called his attention to the advantage of speedily settling the outstanding problem and laid stress on the importance of promoting friendship between the two nations by removing the present undesirable complication which stood in the way of closer friendship.

On the 12th the Chinese Government sent its reply to the Note of Baron Hayashi. The reply of the Chinese Government was on the whole a repetition of the views to which China has adhered from the very beginning. A refusal was made to Japan's demands for the establishment of Japanese police stations in Manchuria and Mongolia and the engagement of Japanese military advisers. Still the Chinese reply by its tone showed an apparent intention to concede to Japan's latest request and arrive at a settlement. This sign of rapprochement gives hope of a satisfactory solution being arrived at. On the arrival of instructions from the Tokyo Government, Baron Hayashi will open fresh negotiations with the Chinese Government and arrange an agreement on the matters already settled between the two parties.

JAPAN'S SYMPATHY FOR HER ALLIES

At the instance of Baron Shibusawa, Mr. B. Nakano, the president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, influential business men, and other persons, a plan has been launched to raise a fund for the relief of the allied forces and to dispatch envoys to the allied countries on a mission of sympathy from the Japanese nation to the countries warring on the side of the allies. The scheme has secured the support of Premier Count Terauchi, Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, other Ministers of State, many distinguished government officials, nobles, and influential business men in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama, Kyoto and Nagoya. The first meeting of the promoters and supporters will be held in Tokyo about the middle of this month, when ways and means for the execution of the project will be discussed.

One of the promoters of this significant humanitarian project hopes that the mission which is to carry messages as well as gifts to Europe with a view to the practical demonstration of the Japanese sympathy for the people of the Allies fighting for the common cause will comprise several members of the Diet led by Prince Tokugawa, the President of the House of Peers and Mr. Shimada, the Speaker of the House of Representatives. It is hoped to raise some two million yen by popular subscription to purchase gifts. The promoters are also said to cherish the desire of bringing some of the wounded soldiers of the Allies to Japan to be cared for.

The plan of dispatching a delegation from the Japanese nation on the mission of extending relief and sympathy to the wounded and sick soldiers and other sufferers of the war in the allied countries has made fair progress. Baron Shibusawa, the chief promoter, called on Premier Count Terauchi at his official residence yesterday afternoon and held conference with the Premier, who is a warm advocate of the scheme. As the result of the conference, it was decided to hold a meeting of promoters at the Premier's official residence on the 17th and discuss the ways and means for the execution of the plan. Invitations have been already issued in the name of Count Terauchi to the members of the Imperial Diet, prominent nobles and a number of leading business men of Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama. It is reported that Prince Tokugawa, the President of the Upper House, will be nominated President, and Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Shimada, the President of the Lower House, Vice-Presidents of the commission.

Not on Her List.—He—"Do you remember Horatius at the bridge?"

She—"I don't think I ever met him. You know, we invite so few men to our card parties."—"Stray Stories."

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CHENGCHIATUN AFFAIR IS PRACTICALLY SETTLED NOW

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Jan. 12.—At a meeting held this afternoon at the Waichiaopu between Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, and Mr. Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, the details of the settlement of the controversy over the Chengchiatun affair were practically agreed upon. An exchange of notes is expected to take place within the next few days and without the necessity for a further meeting.

Peking dispatches to the vernacular press report that at Friday's conference between Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, and Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, at the Waichaopu, the Chinese plenipotentiary submitted the reply of the Chinese Government based on the decision of the recent conference of the Cabinet Council and stated that the Chinese Government could find no room for further concessions on the part of China owing to the inconvenient circumstances in which China was placed, and in that respect the Chinese Government was anxious that the Japanese Government would reconsider the question. Another version has it that in her reply submitted to Baron Hayashi at Friday's conference, China abides by her former demands and asks the Japanese Government to reconsider the matter.

It would seem that there is something contradictory between the different reports coming from the same source. While one report says that as the result of the conference on Friday, an understanding has been established and the affair has been practically settled and the present negotiations will be brought to an end, the other report says that the Chinese Government still sticks to its objection to some of Japan's demands and asks Japan to reconsider the matter. A Peking dispatch dated the 12th reports that President Li Yuang-hun on the 8th sent a message to the military governor of Yunnan to the effect that as regards the Chengchiatun affair the Peking Government has ordered the Waichaopu to strongly refute Japan's request and as China was determined to stand by her protestations against Japan's demands and strive to maintain her national dignity and honour, the provincial authorities need not worry about the matter.

In this connection a vernacular paper reports that the main items of Japan's demands re the Chengchiatun affair consisted of the punishment of those Chinese responsible for the unlawful firing upon the Japanese troops, the payment of proper compensation for the damage sustained by the Japanese, a proper apology by the Chinese Government, the engagement of Japanese military advisers and the establishment of Japanese stations at important places in North Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia. Of these demands the first three items are quite reasonable and proper demands which China ought to have acquiesced in and fulfilled without being asked by the Japanese Government. More important are the demands pertaining to the establishment of Japanese police stations and the engagement of Japanese military advisers, which form an important object of Japan's demands and constitute the backbone of the recent negotiations. In view of the disorderly behaviour of the Chinese troops and the frequent occurrence of unlawful acts by them at the expense of the Japanese subjects, these two demands are matters of imperative necessity and a guarantee important for safeguarding the lives and interests of the Japanese subjects in Manchuria in future; otherwise their personal safety and interests will always be at stake and imperilled by the frequent wanton assaults of the Chinese troops.

From this motive the Japanese Government presented the demands as the minimum terms, and naturally the Japanese military authorities expected that the Chinese Government would be ready to acquiesce, provided China had a sincere wish for friendly relationship with this country. Baron Hayashi, who succeeded Mr. Hioki, strove to make the Chinese Government realize the reasonableness of Japan's demands and agree to her request, but taking advantage of the ministerial change in Japan the Chinese Government has resorted to its usual procrastination and obstinately refused to acquiesce in Japan's rightful demands on this or that pretext. Meanwhile, the present Ministry has changed its policy and under the fair pretext of promoting friendly relations between the two countries has given up the two most important demands as a short cut to sweeping away all outstanding questions between the two countries. In consequence great dissatisfaction is expressed in army circles.

U.S. IMMIGRATION BILL

No report has been received in official quarters about the passage through the Senate of the amendment of the American Immigration Bill, which was reported by press telegrams from America. Though official confirmation is lacking, the report is believed to be true in view of the experiences in the past and the recent attitude of Congress. The amended bill, which provides special prohibitions on immigration according to the latitude and longitude of the countries the immigrants come from, has little to do with the Japanese immigrants, who are still controlled by the so-called "Gentleman's Agreement." The feature of the new Bill is a clause pertaining to the literary test of immigrants, which is principally aimed against immigrants from Southern Europe. It may perhaps call forth protests from the Italians and Jewish Americans, as there was to be a similar proposal introduced the year before last. The President will, in such case, reject the Bill as on the previous occasion. Still if the bill be supported by over two-thirds of the members, for which there is every possibility, when it is submitted for the second time it will become law and the long standing question will be settled.

CHANGCHUN CUSTOMS AND JAPANESE FABRICS

The Chinese Customs office at Changchun, says a despatch to the "Asahi," regards those who purchase cotton fabrics from Japanese merchants as traitors and punish them accordingly. A heavy tax has been placed upon the Japanese cotton fabric to become effective from Jan. 1 (Chinese calendar). An agent of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at Changchun was arrested by the police on Jan. 11th for violating the law governing the import of Japanese products, and after receiving mistreatment, the agent was fined 590 yen to be paid within three months. The agent informed the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha which appealed to the Customs office, but the appeal was dismissed. The agent having already paid the full amount of the fine was released. This incident has greatly scared Chinese merchants and among them are many who tried to move out of the locality, but the Chinese authorities prevented them from going away. Many Chinese merchants have also appealed to the South Manchurian Railway for protection, and on this account trade has been depressed.

The Japanese consul is expected to protest against such treatment. It is believed that the high Chinese officials are attempting to drive out the Japanese articles on the ground of encouraging the consumption of home products.

It is believed by Japanese residents that the attitude of the Japanese Government regarding the Chengchiatun affair showed weakness and the Chinese officials have begun to misuse their power again.—"Asahi."

FOREIGN CRIMINALS IN JAPAN

Interesting statistics has been drawn up by the Department of Justice of the criminal cases connected with foreign residents in this country. According to the investigation made, the number of criminal cases involving foreigners which were handled by the public procurators' office throughout Japan in 1916 totalled 338, of which, however, 184 cases were dropped. To classify the criminals by nationality, China heads the list with 328, America coming next with 17, Russia, 12; France, 6; Germany, 9; Austro-Hungary, 4; Italy, 2; India, 3; Portugal 2 and Spain, Holland, Switzerland and the Strait Settlements 1 each. Five women were also before the court.

The following is their classification by punishment:—death, 1; penal servitude for life, 1; imprisonment exceeding 5 years, 1; imprisonment exceeding one month, 70; penalty, 128; detainment, 29, while 4 were discharged.

The classification by nature of offence is:—obstruction of the execution of official duties, 3; breaking a seal, 3; opium-eating, 37; forcible entry, 3; forgery of documents, 2; audltery, 1; gambling, 54; murder, 4; injury, 11; abduction, 1; burglary, 13; violation of the customs duty regulations, 17; infringement of the patent medicine regulations, 49; infringement of the tobacco monopoly regulations, 16; violation of the regulations for the control of opium, 10; violation of the Police regulations, 3; infringement of the regulations for guns and gunpowder, 3; infringement of the strategical zone regulation, 4; fraud, 18 and the purchase of stolen goods, 1.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 9.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his communiqué on Monday evening, reports: "Last night, we drove the enemy back on three occasions when he attempted to approach the south-east of Souchez.

"We carried out a successful bombardment eastward of Les Boeufs, on both sides of the Ancre and to the east of Neuve Chapelle. The Germans heavily shelled Ypres."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 10.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Tuesday evening communiqué, says: "We entered the enemy trenches opposite Hulluch. Our artillery has been active on both sides of the Ancre, and on the Gommecourt salient. We also caused a large explosion to the north of Weiltje."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 10.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Wednesday evening communiqué says:—"We seized and consolidated a section of a trench to the east of Beaumont-Hamel and took 140 prisoners. More captives were taken in a raid to the east of Loos. Our troops, also, entered the hostile trenches opposite Armentières and killed many of the occupants."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 11.—The French communiqué, this afternoon, says that a hostile attack, on the right bank of the Meuse, was repulsed with serious loss to the enemy.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 12.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Thursday evening communiqué, says: "We captured ¾ of a mile of trenches north-east of Beaumont-Hamel and took 176 prisoners. A counter-attack launched by the enemy was broken up. We made successful raids to the east of Armentières, north-east of Ypres and two in the neighbourhood of Grandecourt."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 14.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his evening communiqué says: "The prisoners we have taken north of the Ancre now number 204. We entered the enemy trenches at two points to the north of Arras and also took a number of prisoners."

The German official statement says: "We repulsed, with sanguinary loss to the enemy the majority of the British attacks against the Serre, but the enemy occupied one of our advanced posts."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 15.—The French afternoon communiqué says there was fairly heavy artillery action along the Ancre and between the Aisne and the Argonne.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

[OFFICIAL TO RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Jan. 8.—Western front. The attacks of the enemy on the Russian front between the Tirulmarsh and the river Aa have been repulsed by the Russian fire. During the preceding fighting south of the Babit Lake, 30 kilometres west of Riga 500 Germans were taken prisoner.

Rumania. The Russian troops, by a sudden assault, captured the enemy's trenches in the Oitus valley, taking a number of prisoners. The counter-attacks of the enemy were repulsed. The enemy attempts in attacking one of the heights north of the river Kazin have been repulsed by the Russian fire. The Russo-Rumanians on the upper part of the Sushitza and north-west of Focsani retreated under the pressure of the enemy somewhat to the east. The Rumanians succeeded in re-establishing the position occupied by them before the fighting on January 5, north-west of Focsani. Massed enemy columns advanced against the Russian and Rumanian troops near Pesesci, 6 kilometres southwest of Focsani, but were scattered by artillery fire. The Russian troops, assuming the offensive, reached the line between Rasipitza and a lake 5 kilometres, south-west of Kengulesci 13 kilometres south-west of Rasipitza. The enemy attacks against the Russian troops on the lower part of the Buzëu river have been repulsed.

Caucasus front. The usual firing continues on the front. Storms are raging and snow has been falling continually for about three weeks.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 9.—By the capture of Focsani the Germans have turned the western extremity of the so-called Sereth lines, which run forty miles eastward from Focsani. The Russians, however, who have been bearing the brunt of the fighting while the Rumanians were refitting in their rear, have another defensive position along the River Sereth, behind which is the formidable line of the River Pruth, which forms the eastern boundary of Rumania.

The front on which the Austro-Germans, under the command of Marshal von Mackensen, are operating, is 123 miles long, not counting their front in the Dobrudja. The German line runs between the mouth of the Sereth and Gyimes Pass. Half this front lies in the mountains, where the fighting has consisted of a series of struggles for isolated heights.

The enemy has still to face the Allies' main positions on the heights west of the River Trotus and the Sereth.

Meanwhile the Russians have gained a heartening success twenty miles west of Riga, where a spirited advance across the frozen marshes has brought their line forward four miles at one point.

Yesterday's German communiqué states that in a heavy snowstorm the Russians have recaptured Glandon Island, north of Illuxt and southwest of Riga.

The Allies, the Berlin communiqué says, are tenaciously defending the valleys into the Moldavian plain. The prisoners captured by the Austro-Germans Monday, when Focsani was taken, now total 99 officers and 5,400 men, while three guns were also taken.

The Russian official report says that the Russians have thrown back an enemy offensive west of Riga and have captured an island in the western Dvina River, north of Dvinsk. Seven machine guns and four trench mortars were taken there.

The Russians have defeated German attacks south of the Oituz River. The Rumanians have fallen back six versts west of Monistar and Kachinul on the Kazin River.

The Russians have taken up new positions along the line of the Putna and Sereth Rivers.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Jan. 10.—Western front. The fight near the Babit Lake, west of Riga continues. The Russian troops after a stubborn fight, seized the enemy's positions, taking a number of prisoners and advancing 2 kilometres southwards. The enemy attacks, east of Kalnzem, have been repulsed by the Russian fire and counter-attacks. So far 21 heavy and light guns, ammunition carts and different accessories have been captured. North-east of the Vishnevsky Lake a daring rush on the enemy's trenches was performed, prisoners and materials being seized. On the Shara, south of the Sluck roadway, an enemy aeroplane was brought down by a Russian aviator. During the night before January 9th several groups of enemy's aeroplanes were dropping bombs on Luck.

Rumania. Repeated attacks of the enemy against a height north of Slonika were repulsed by the Russian fire and counter-attacks. Eight attacks performed by the enemy, north of the river Kasin on the night before January 9th were all repulsed. The Germans attacked the Rumanians twice west of Monasterkazin (on the river Kazin), but were repulsed, suffering heavy losses. The enemy succeeded, south of Rekos, in pressing upon the Rumanians but by a counter-attack, performed during the night, the front was re-established, 270 prisoners and 2 machine-guns being taken. The enemy, supported by strong artillery fire, stubbornly attacked the Russian troops near the mouth of the Rymnik, but was repulsed. Six officers and about 70 soldiers were taken prisoner.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 10.—The Russian official communiqué says:—"The battle west of Riga continues. We have captured an enemy position between Tirul marsh and the River Aa. Since January 1, we have captured 21 heavy and 11 light guns. Eight hostile attacks north of Hasino failed. The enemy pressed back the Rumanians north of Rekoza. By a counter-attack, the Rumanians regained their lost position and took 270 German prisoners."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 11.—The Russian official communiqué reads: "Fighting continues south of Lake Babit. We captured a village east of Kalnzem. The enemy gained possession of two heights north of the Mituz River.

The enemy crossed the Putna, north of Focsani, but our counter-attack threw him back with heavy losses.

A message from Petrograd confirms the news that the Russians completely pierced the first line of German defences, 8 miles to the north of Mitau. The Russians were equally successful on the left bank of the Aa, in the region of Schlock, where they

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threaten to turn the entire German flank in the region of Mitau. They are within four miles of the town, where the inhabitants were already panic-stricken.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Jan. 11.—It is confirmed that the Russians have completely pierced the first line of the German defenses, eight miles to the north of Mitau. The military authorities lay stress on this success, because the Germans employed all technical means there to render the positions impregnable.

All the German counter-attacks, with fresh reserves, completely failed to reconquer the lost ground.

The Russians have been equally successful on the left bank of the Aa, in the region of Schlock, where they are menacing a turning of the German flank in the whole region of Mitau and are advancing within four miles of that town, where a panic had already commenced.

[OFFICIAL TO RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Jan. 12.—On the Western front, the Germans attacked on January 11 with strong forces, the Russian troops east of Kalnzem, but were repulsed by the Russian fire and counter-attack. Near Kiselin a large leather pipe was thrown from the enemy's trenches toward the Russian front. The gas cloud coming out of this pipe was dispersed by the wind and caused no damage.

In Rumania, near the Putna Valley, a fight between one Russian and two enemy aeroplanes occurred, one of these last being compelled to come down.

South of the Oitus River the enemy attacked the Russian troops, pressing upon them. The enemy's attacks against the Rumanians west of Monasterka Kazinul were repulsed. The Rumanians assuming, in their turn, the offensive in this place repulsed the enemy to the heights two kilometers to the South. The enemy's attacks northeast of Kompuril on the River Sushitza and southeast of the mouth of the Buzeu were as well repulsed.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Jan. 13.—The Russian offensive against Tulkum and Mitau apparently is troubling the Germans, who are attempting to paralyse the successes by taking the offensive to the northwest of Iskul, but without arriving at any tangible results.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 15.—The communiqué from the Macedonian front reads: "Bad weather has caused numerous floods, while there has been a heavy snowstorm in the region of Lake Presba.

"The Italians repulsed an enemy attack on a munition depôt, and destroyed Patures north of Armatus. The engagements with the enemy south of Lake Ochrida have been fierce, particularly at Veliterna. Here a detachment of French Indo-China troops were in action with another detachment and made slight progress beyond Svets."

The Russian official communiqué reads: "The Rumanians attacked the heights in the region of the Kasino River and by violent bayonet fighting threw the enemy back a verst to the south. A composite force of Russians and Rumanians repulsed an offensive in the same region and pressed the enemy back two versts to the south.

"We withdrew slightly northward of the Vedeni region, but repulsed the enemy, with heavy losses, in several attacks made north-east of Focsani."

MR. JOHN BUCHAN'S WEEKLY REPORT

[British Embassy Despatch Through Kokusai]

London, Jan. 15.—The operations on the British front in France have been again confined chiefly to raids on the trenches. Several of these had conspicuously successful results. A daylight raid on a wide front southeast of Arras led to the temporary occupation of three lines of the enemy trenches. The most surprising feature was the weak enemy resistance and his hasty abandonment of his position. The destruction of machine-gun emplacements and other defences was very effectively carried out. East of Beaumont-Hamel local advances have been made on two occasions, both proving completely successful. In the first two raids, hostile posts were secured and in the second a section of an enemy trench was also captured and consolidated. One hundred and forty prisoners were taken. The latter assault was carried out by only one hundred men who besides the above capture of prisoners inflicted considerable loss on the enemy. A subsequent raid resulted in the capture of one hundred and fifty nine prisoners bringing the number since Christmas to well over five hundred.

Regarding the extension of the British section of the front in France it is not to be supposed that the British yet hold a large proportion geographically. The length measures something under one hundred miles or about one-fifth of the whole western front. But Britain's share of this theatre is much larger than is shown by the map. The British hold on their section approximately the same weight of the enemy troops as are engaged on the whole southern half namely two hundred and thirty miles from the neighbourhood of Rheims to Switzerland.

In East Africa, the German main forces, in the valley of the lower Rufiji, are being steadily hemmed in to a narrowing strip. Attacked from the northwest they have been driven with heavy loss from their entrenched position on Mgeta River and now hold little more than a delta of Rufiji, a narrow strip of unhealthy territory, running westward to a point ninety miles from the sea.

The British columns are closing in from the north, northwest and west and the movement southward is barred by the advance of a British force from Kilwa, now holding the line from Kibata westward. The only other point, where the enemy still holds out in force, is the district round Mahenge a town just over one hundred miles to the southwest of the lower Rufiji Valley. Here the British columns converge upon him from the west.

Success continues to attend the British movement on Kut-el-Amara. On the right bank of the Tigris, northeast of Kut, an attack was carried out with great dash by the Indian division and resulted in the capture of the enemy's trenches on a front of one thousand yards. The celebrated Sannaiyat position, on the other side of the river, has been heavily bombarded and its strength tested at three points by raids.

Uniform British successes in outlaying theatres have been crowned by brilliant advance in Sinai Peninsula to the borders of Palestine. General Murray carried by assault the chief enemy position covering Rafa. This had great strength comprising six lines of entrenchments and six main redoubts with a central keep. The whole position was carried after severe fighting, over 1,600 prisoners being taken. The Turkish relief force was entirely destroyed.

SITUATION AT ATHENS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 9.—The "Times" understands that a fresh Note has been drafted by the Allies at Rome and despatched thence to King Constantine's Government at Athens.

It is understood that the Note demands Greece's prompt compliance with all previous demands. A time-limit of forty-eight hours has been set.

London, Jan 2.—The islands of Psara and Imbros have thrown off their allegiance to King Constantine.

Athens, Jan. 3.—The situation is one of the utmost uncertainty, the King finding much difficulty in replying to the demands of the Allies owing to the attitude of the populace.

London, Jan. 3.—The Greek League of Reservists is attempting to excite feeling against the Entente by services of thanksgiving in the provincial towns of Old Greece for the preservation of King Constantine from bombardment by the Allies' Fleet.

The Royalist papers in Athens are making very violent attacks on the Entente, especially Great Britain. An immediate declaration of war against the Entente, even, is demanded, but the immense majority of Greeks favour the Entente and M. Venizelos.—Reuter.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Athens, Jan. 11.—King Constantine's Government replied, on Wednesday evening, accepting the terms set forth in the ultimatum sent from Rome by the Entente.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 12.—The Greek reply to the allied ultimatum evades the demands for apologies to the Allied Ministers, public salutes to the Allied Flags in connection with the events of December 1. It also ignores the demand for the removal of the officer responsible for the orders given on December 1 to fire on the Allied troops. Furthermore, the release of the arrested Venizelists is not dealt with in accordance with the allied demand for their immediate liberation.

Reuter's Agency understands that the Allies consider that the Greek reply is not sufficiently precise. The Greek Government will be told that the reply, as far as it goes, gives pleasure, but a more definite acquiescence is necessary. The Allies do not intend to raise the blockade until the demands are conceded. The Allies representatives, meanwhile will remain in Athens.

BRITAIN'S NEW WAR LOAN

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 10.—Secrecy is being maintained regarding the new War Loan, but there is no doubt that there will be two distinct issues. One will be long-dated, and the other short-dated. Both will be free of income tax. The issue has been postponed until January 12.

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GERMANY'S PEACE PROPOSALS

News From All Sources

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 10.—Reuter's Agency is informed that the joint reply of the Allies to President Wilson's Peace Note will be delivered to the American Ambassador in Paris, H.E. Mr. William G. Sharpe, either to-night or to-morrow. It is a fairly long document. There is reason to believe that it will indicate generally the terms upon which the allies are prepared to discuss peace.

The contents of the Note will be published in France 48 hours after it has been received by President Wilson in Washington.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, Jan. 11.—On Wednesday afternoon, M. Briand, the French Premier, on behalf of the Allies, handed to His Excellency Mr. William G. Sharpe, the American Ambassador, a Note containing the joint reply of the Allies to President Wilson. M. Briand also delivered to Mr. Sharpe a Note from the Belgian Government, expressing Belgium's determination to adhere to the reply of the Allies, and thanking the American Government for its generous services on behalf of the unfortunate Belgian people.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Jan. 12.—The Entente's reply to President Wilson's Note has arrived at the State Department.

The Note containing the joint reply of the Allies to the proposal of President Wilson of the United States was handed to the American Ambassador at Paris on the 10th inst. as expected in the name of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The outline of the Allies reply, as given out by the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon, is as follows:

The governments of the allied powers hereby express their respect of the lofty ideal and motive of the Note presented by the President of the United States. But the Allies do not believe that any satisfactory solution of the present war could be found at the present moment; in other words, the Allies do not expect that the restoration of the territories occupied by Germany to which the allies have a proper claim, the reparation for damage sustained by the Allies, a guarantee for the future and an assurance sufficient for placing the future of Europe on a sound basis could be secured at the present moment and under the conditions that now obtain. Under these circumstances and in view of the expressed opinion of President Wilson who sees the motive of the Allies in the same light with that of their enemy, the Allies have to explicitly put on record their protest to the proposal of the President of the United States.

The interpretation by the President of the United States is against the facts and proofs with regard to the responsibilities of the past and the guarantee for the future, and in view of the various unpardonable crimes committed by the enemy, the violation of treaties, unlawful warfare, the maltreatment of inhabitants of the occupied territories and the like, which are well known facts, there is a wide disparity in the views and principles of the Allies and their enemy, which can never find a point of agreement in any respect whatsoever.

The President of the United States requested the Allies would clearly set forth their objects in the war, but these objects are too well known to the world to be repeated here, and have been frequently declared by the Allies' Governments in the past. As to the particulars of their objects the allies will be unable to make them known in any detailed way until the opening of peace negotiations when they will frame them together with the demands for a war indemnity. The matters which the Allies want to be solved as the questions of the first importance are the restoration of Belgium, Serbia, and Montenegro with full reparation; the withdrawal of the Germans from the occupied territories in Russia, France and Rumania with full reparation; the reconstruction of Europe guaranteed by regulations based on the principle of nationality and the protection of minor nations; the guarantee of the land frontier and littoral frontier against alien invasion; the restoration of the territories occupied against the will of their inhabitants; the liberation of the Italians, Slavs and Rumanians under alien yoke; the liberation of the people suffering from the cruel administration of the Turkish government, and the expulsion of the Turkish Empire from Europe. The allied powers have no intention whatever to attempt the extermination of the German nation or the extinction of its political existence as is erroneously rumoured in some quarters of the world.

The Allies especially want to secure a peace founded on the principle of freedom and justice, and established on unflinching and everlasting sincerity relative to the observance of international responsibilities, which the Allies believe will be nothing but what the United States Government also has in view and is desirous to secure. The Allies are conscious that the furtherance of this lofty ideal and purpose, and the future of the world civilization entirely rest with, and depend upon, the successful issue of the present war, for which purpose the Allies are strongly determined to exhaust their efforts and sacrifice everything with willingness.

London, Jan. 12.—The Allied Reply to President Wilson's Note is couched in an animating spirit. The communication, after supporting the proposal to create a League of Nations to assure universal peace and justice, expresses the view that it is impossible at present to obtain a peace, which will not only secure the reparation, restitution and guarantees due through the Central Powers' guilty act of aggression, but also enable the future of European nations to be established on a sure foundation.

The Allies regret to have to disclaim responsibility for the losses and sufferings entailed on Neutrals. As they (the Allies) in no way provoked the war, they feel it their duty to challenge in the most friendly, but clearest way, the analogy drawn between the opposing belligerents, which directly conflicts with the evidence. History has clearly established one fact, namely the calculated policy of aggression, whereby Austria and Germany sought to ensure the hegemony of Europe and universal domination.

By her declaration of war and instant violation of Belgium and Luxemburg, and methods of waging war, Germany has proved systematically that she scorns every principle of humanity, and the respect due to small States.

The reply proceeds to set out the further series of enemy crimes and recalls the horrors marking the invasion of Belgium and Serbia, and the atrocious treatment they are undergoing; the massacres of hundreds of thousands of inoffensive Armenians, the barbarities in Syria, the Zeppelin raids on open towns; the submarining of liners and other ships, including those of neutrals; the cruel treatment of prisoners of war; the judicial murders of Miss Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt, and the deportation and enslavement of civil populations etc.

Such a catalogue of crimes explains the protest of the Allies against the analogy drawn by President Wilson. The Allies find no difficulty in meeting Mr. Wilson's request to state their war aims. These can only be formulated in detail with just compensation and indemnities for losses when the moment of negotiation arrives. It is well-known, however, that they include primarily and necessarily the restoration of Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro, and the evacuation of the invaded territories in France, Russia and Rumania; the re-organisation of Europe so that it shall be the right of all people to have and to enjoy full security and free economic development. The Allies also demand that territorial agreements and international arrangements be framed to guarantee land and sea frontiers against unjust attacks.

The Reply aims at the restitution of the provinces and territories formerly torn from the Allies forcibly, or contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants, the liberation of the Italians, Slavs, Rumanians, Czechs and Slovaks from foreign domination, and the liberation of the peoples lying under the murderous tyranny of the Turks. Further, the expulsion from Europe is demanded of the Ottoman Empire, which has proved itself radically alien to western civilization. The Tsar's intentions towards Poland are shown in his Proclamation just addressed to his troops.

The Allies disclaim any intention to exterminate politically or extinguish the Teutonic race, though they wish to rescue Europe from the encroachment of Prussian militarism.

The reply concludes by stating that the Allies are determined to endure every sacrifice in order to press to a victorious close the conflict upon which depends their own safety and prosperity and the very future of civilization.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Jan. 11.—Mr. Lloyd-George, the Premier, in addressing a meeting at the Guildhall, to-day, declared that war was preferable to Prussian domination of Europe. The Allies, he said, had made that clear in their reply to Germany and clearer still in their answer to the United States.

London, Jan. 12.—Mr. Lloyd-George, in his speech at the Guildhall, declared that the Kaiser's order was to drag those he could not dragoon. He had told his people that the Allies had rejected the peace terms.

"We had not seen the peace terms," said the Premier, "we all wanted peace.

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but it must be a real peace. The Allies' representatives now at Rome in conference were under no delusion about the magnitude of the task before them, nor were they doubtful as to the result" (cheers). "The whole situation was probed with the difficulties to be faced," continued the speaker, "and arrangements had been made to deal with them. The Allies felt that if victory was difficult, defeat was impossible" (cheers).

"It was the grim resolution of the Allies to rid the world for time everlasting of the menace of the Prussian military caste and to save Europe from unspeakable despotism.

"The Allies are more and more looking toward Great Britain, and I feel confident that their trust is not misplaced.

"Our Navy will continue to strangle the commerce of the enemy, despite his piratical devices, (cheers), while, with proper support, our gallant armies cleave the road to victory in 1917 (loud cheers).

"A successful Loan will shorten the war, will save lives, and will save the British Empire and the civilization of Europe (cheers). "The Prussian menace, as at present constituted is a running mortgage which detracts from our national security. Let us clear off the mortgage for ever, and, in future, let the nations combine to punish the first peace breaker."

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"We made clear in our reply to Germany and still clearer in our reply to the United States that war is preferable to a peace such as a Prussian Peace.

"The British armies, to-day, in the matter of training and equipment are more formidable than ever. I do not know the nation that will dare to touch us after the war. They had forgotten what we were like in the old days, but it will take them a long time to forget this lesson. (Cheers).

"I want to see your cheques hurtling through the air to the enemy entrenchments. Every well-directed cheque, properly primed, is more formidable than a 12-incher. It clears the way through barbed wire.

"Do not let us squander money on luxuries and indulgences. Put it there and help the soldiers. The more we get, the shorter will be the war." (cheers).

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

[Delayed in Transmission]

New York, Jan. 12.—An Overseas News Agency despatch from Berlin says that the German Government has handed the neutral diplomats a Note concerning the reply of the Entente to the German peace proposals. The full text has so far not yet arrived. The portion so far received says:

"The form wherein Germany's adversaries clothe their communications, excludes all answer to them, but the Imperial German Government considers it important to point out to the Governments of the neutral Powers its opinion regarding the situation. The Central Powers have no reason to enter into a discussion of the origin of the verdict of history."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Jan. 12.—The German Note says Germany's adversaries neither attempted to examine Germany's proposition nor made counter proposals. Instead, they declared peace to be impossible so long as the re-establishment of violated rights and liberties and the recognition of the principle of nationalities and the free existence of small States were not guaranteed.

The Note adds that the German Allies made an honest attempt to terminate the war and depended on the decision of their adversaries whether or not the road be entered upon. The hostile Governments declined to accept the road. Upon them falls full responsibility for a continuation of blood-shed. It adds that the Central Powers will "continue the struggle in quiet confidence until a peace is gained which guarantees their nations' honour, existence and liberty of development."

Germany has transmitted another note regarding peace to the neutral countries, according to a New York dispatch to the "Asahi" dated Jan. 12 which, reported in the form of gogai, is as follows:

A Berlin dispatch to New York says that Germany sent another note to the neutral countries on Jan. 11. In this note Germany announces to neutrals her receipt of the uncompromising allied reply to her peace move, and says:

"Although the reply of the Allies is couched in such terms as necessitate no answer from Germany thereto, she is under the necessity of expressing her opinion about the present situation, for the benefit of neutrals.

Germany and her allies do not see any need of debating on the cause of the present conflict and time will come when history itself proves who should be really held responsible for this war. On the Serbian outrages, at Sarajevo, the mobilization Russia made to wage war on Germany, the Russian ambition for Constantinople, the retaliatory policy of France and the unlawful British blockade, history will, we are confident, give its impartial judgment."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Jan. 13.—Editorial comment in American papers is practically unanimous in describing the reply of the Entente to President Wilson's Note as a frank avowal of the purposes of the Allies. In great contrast to the response of the Central Powers, it gives abundant satisfaction to Mr. Wilson's request for specific information.

The New York "Herald" declares the document is one of the most notable in history and a "new declaration of independence on behalf of civilization." The New York "Times" asks: "Will Germany have the effrontery to say that these are not just terms and in that opinion have the judgment of the whole world against her? It is for Germany to say whether peace can come now. She may continue the war, but it will be a hopeless struggle with inevitable defeat and harder terms at the end."

The "Baltimore Sun" says: "If the Allies' statements as to the responsibility of the war, and the nature of Prussian militarism are correct, and most Americans believe so, reparation and guarantees are essential."

The "Boston Globe" thinks the terms are "extreme" and sure to be rejected. The "Springfield Republican" sees little hope in an early peace.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Jan. 14.—Reuter's Agency is authorized by a well-informed British source to state the following may be regarded as the view taken of the latest German and Austrian notes to the Neutral powers.

The Germans once again attempt to throw upon the Entente the responsibility for starting the war. The facts are so well known that it seems unnecessary to do more than point out that during the crisis in July, 1914, the Allies proposed a conference to Germany who rejected it. As for Russia, the Czar suggested in vain a reference to The Hague Tribunal, but Germany would have none of it. The proposal for a conference was made on July 26, 1914, and was refused by Germany on July 27 1914, while it was not until July 31 that orders were given for a general mobilization in Russia. The Germans state that the proposals of the allies as to the rights of small nationalities in Russia and the treatment of Greece are against International Law.

As for Ireland and South Africa their sons have shown on many battlefields in the present war, as the Germans know to their cost, that whatever differences may have been between those countries and Great Britain they are united with the rest of the Empire in repelling German aggression.

As for Northern Africa, at the beginning of the war, had not the Germans two great colonies in Africa? Did they not attain those Colonies by means similar to those which placed the French, Italians and British in control of Northern Africa.

As for Russia, it is strange that in a country which the Germans describe as a land of oppression of small nationalities the whole nation is absolutely united against a common foe. Regarding Greece the Allies have done no more than to exact in their capacity as protecting powers, guarantees to which they are entitled, against German intrigue, to protect the safety of their own armies.

The Germans maintain that the allies were the first to commence the violation of the laws of war at sea. What are the facts? From the very beginning of the war, the Germans sowed mines indiscriminately on the trade routes: in defiance of all International Law and in total disrespect of the rights and lives of neutrals.

The Germans further maintain that the blockade is contrary to International Law. This is entirely false. The right of cutting off the supplies of the enemy is a well recognised belligerent right practised by all nations.

The avowed purposes of the submarine measures of Germany were to cut off all supplies from these islands.

The Germans profess to regard as inhuman the employment of starvation as a weapon. Were they of the same opinion in 1870 when they starved the city of Paris?

Regarding the treatment of Belgium, the world will not readily forget the massacres at Aerschot and Louvain. The forced illegal levies on Belgian funds and the inhuman and barbarous deportations which the Germans are carrying out to this very day are fresh in the minds of all.

It is considered highly improbable that the Allies will make further comment on the German and Austrian Notes.

New York, Jan. 15.—A Washington dispatch says that the allies' reply to the note of President Wilson has been received with satisfaction by the American public in that the reply has clearly and concretely expressed the Allies' object. After submitting the reply to the meeting of the Cabinet Council on Friday President Wilson summoned Secretary Lansing and Captain House and had a long conference on the subject. What attitude the President will take hereafter is quite

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unknown, but there being no doubt that the President is anxious Germany should express her object in the war in the same way as the Allies the President will perhaps send another note to Germany requesting her to express explicitly her intentions and object of the war in more concrete form. According to an observation in well-informed quarters, President Wilson is well aware that the Allies will never accept the German proposal of peace and that there is no possibility of a movement for peace at an early date. The American Government will, it is thought, make a third peace proposal when an available opportunity presents itself. Still the American Government is well aware that the time for any hopeful peace proposal will not mature after several months or even another year or even more have elapsed.

It is said Dr. Wilson is most anxious America should have an important position at the peace conference, which must come sooner or later, and for the furtherance of that purpose the President considered it of great importance to America to take such measures as were recently started by him as a preparatory step for approaching that end. The measures have been well considered, because such step will by no means run counter to the wish of the President, but will contribute, in a measure, to accelerating the arrival of the opportunity available for making another peace movement. Of course the President did not expect the exchange of views so far undertaken would successfully launch the peace proposal, but there is no doubt that the American government will continue to strive for the realization of its wish for the speedy termination of the war by repeating the same diplomatic measures towards the belligerent countries hereafter.—"Asahi."

San Francisco, Jan. 15.—According to report Colonel House who had been to Europe several times by orders of President Wilson, will be again sent to Europe on a certain mission.—"Nichinichi."

San Francisco, Jan. 15.—It is feared that the tardy progress of peace negotiations coupled with the pending submarine questions and other matters may throw America into the vortex of the war. President Wilson is, therefore, reported to be striving for the advent of peace. It is said that the President will instruct the American Ambassadors and Ministers abroad to start a peace movement within two weeks or will dispatch Colonel House to Europe on a similar mission.—"Hochi."

ENEMY PLANS ENERGETIC ACTION AT MONASTIR

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Salonika, Jan. 10.—Everything indicates that the enemy intends taking energetic action near Monastir. It is reported a Bulgarian regiment has arrived already from the Dobrudja; the remainder of the Division is on its way, besides an Austrian regiment from Kalkandeli.

The principal object of the enemy will be to support King Constantine. Possibly some German reinforcements will attempt to work south, round Lake Ochrida in order to join Constantine's forces.

ALLIES REACH SOLID AGREEMENT AT ROME

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 10.—A telegram from Rome announces that complete agreement, over the question of Macedonia, was reached by the allied representatives at the Conference. The Salonika front has lost none of its importance.

London, Jan. 9.—After listening to the explanations of the Allies at the conference in Rome, the Italian Government has approved their views. The resolutions passed at the Rome conferences are kept in absolute secrecy. M. Briand, the President of the French cabinet, has announced that the conference has arrived at an agreement to push on the already settled programme of the Allies and to make concerted efforts for realizing their object with perfect harmony. —"Jiji."

RUSSIA NAMBASSADOR TO COURT OF EST

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 12.—The death is announced of His Excellency Count Benckendorff, Russian Ambassador to the Court of St. James.

Count de Alexandre Benckendorff has been Russian Ambassador in London since 1903. He was born August 1, 1849 at Berlin. He was son of Constantin, Comte de Benckendorff and Louise, Princesse de Croy-Duelmen. The Count married in 1879, Sophie Comtesse Schouvaloff and there is one son and one daughter as issue. Count Benckendorff was educated in France and Germany. He entered the diplomatic service in 1869, left it in 1876, and rejoined ten years later as First Secretary at Vienna. From 1897 to 1903 he was Russian Minister at Copenhagen.

MR. GERARD ASKED TO EXPLAIN

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Jan. 9.—The State Department has cabled to Mr. James W. Gerard, United States Ambassador to Berlin, requesting him for a statement regarding his utterances at a banquet of the American Chambers of Commerce held in Berlin. At the banquet in question, he is reported in the press to have given utterance to the following statement: "Never since the beginning of the war, have relations between the United States and Germany been more cordial."

[Note.—It is quite safe to assume that Mr. Gerard never uttered the words attributed to him. The canard was evidently started by the German press for purposes that are too evident to need dilating upon.—Ed.]

ALLIES' GOLD HOLDINGS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 9.—The Allies' holdings of gold are estimated at £557,702,000, as compared with the German holdings of £125,954,000 as recently announced by the Reichsbank. The holdings of the British Empire are £164,954,000.

FRENCH HOUSES REASSEMBLE

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Jan. 9.—The French representatives M. Briand, General Lyautey and M. Albert Thomas, on their return from the conference at Rome, reached here last night.

The resolutions adopted at this conference are assumed to be the prelude to definite, united action on the part of the Entente Powers.

A personage who was present at all the meetings in Rome said to a representative of "Le Matin": "The Pact of London has worked admirably during the last few days, and has been very thoroughly endorsed. There is no longer any Quadruple Entente and no longer any Allies. We are, in presence, one policy, one army and of one determination. There is no important feature of the situation on which there is not complete agreement, or which has not been considered. We can confidently await the outcome of this 'Conference of Victory' as it has been called.

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Jan. 10.—Both the Senate and Chamber of Deputies resumed their labours yesterday. As usual, the Chair was filled during the preliminary proceedings by one of the senior members of each body.

In the Senate, M. Latappe, who is 87 years of age, spoke warmly of the war services rendered by women, who he said were going through a processionary stage before obtaining electoral rights.

Baron Demackau, aged 84, who presided at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies, said that there were signs that the hour of eternal justice was coming. Its approach might appear slow to our ephemeral existence, but it was sure and implacable.

M. Antonin Dubost, President of the Senate, and M. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, were both re-elected by large majorities.

SPANISH CABINET REMAINS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Madrid, Jan. 9.—The Spanish Cabinet resigned to-day, following a violent pro-German attack on Count Romanones, the Premier, and the Ministry in consequence of the Government's refusal to support President Wilson's Peace Note.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Madrid, Jan. 10.—The Spanish Cabinet will, after all, remain in office. It is reported that the German Ambassador will shortly be replaced.

KING GEORGE WILL PIT MEDAL ON OHARA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 15.—King George has consented to pin the Military Medal "for bravery in the field" on the breast of a Japanese private named Ohara, now serving with the Middlesex Regiment. Mr. Ohara is at present in hospital at Edmonton, suffering from no less than seventy wounds. Mr Ohara, who was formerly a journalist in Tokyo, on the outbreak of war enlisted in a Sikh Regiment in India, afterwards being transferred to the Middlesex Regiment.

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U.S.N. CRUISER ASHORE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Eureka, Cal., Jan. 14.—The first class U.S.N. armoured cruiser Milwaukee, 9,700 tons has run ashore in a fog. It is feared that the vessel will become a total wreck, entailing a loss of $7,000,000.

The armoured cruiser Milwaukee, 9,700 tons, speed 25½knots, was launched at San Francisco in 1906. The vessel's complement was 664 and from the above message it is to be hoped that no lives have been lost.

Eureka, where the message came from is the port and capital of Humboldt County, California.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

(DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION)

Eureka, Cal., Jan. 14.—The cruiser Milwaukee ran ashore here in a fog this morning, while trying to release submarine S.3 which ran aground several weeks ago. The crew of the Milwaukee were safely removed to shore by means of breeches buoys.

To the uninitiated, it may be interesting to learn that a breeches buoy is a pair of canvas breeches depending from an annular or beltlike life buoy which is usually of cork. This contrivance, enclosing the person to be rescued, is hung by short ropes from a block which runs upon the hawser stretched from the ship to the shore, and is drawn to land by hauling lines.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

[Delayed in Transmission]

Eureka Cal., Jan. 14.—The cruiser Milwaukee ran aground while trying to refloat submarine S-3, which ran ashore some time ago. Neither vessel can be refloated and salvage operations have already commenced.

ITALY LOSES BATTLESHIP

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rome, Jan. 13.—An Italian communiqué states that the battleship Regina Margherita struck two mines in the open sea on the night of January 11, and was sunk in a few minutes. With the greatest difficulty 270 men were saved out of the complement of 945 men. The rest are missing, including the captain and fourteen officers. The battleship Regina Margherita, 13.214 tons, was built in 1904.

BRITAIN LOSES TWO SHIPS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 11.—The Admiralty announces that H.M.S.. Cornwallis, 14,000 tons, built in 1904, was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean on Tuesday. Thirteen men are missing.

The sea-plane carrier Ben McChree (?) was sunk by gun-fire off the coast of Leros, in Asia Minor, to-day. One officer and four men were wounded.

CRUISER SHANNON NOT SUNK

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 10.—The Admiralty denies the truth of the German claim that the cruiser Shannon was mined and sunk off the south coast in November.

RUSSIAN PREMIER DROPS REINS OF GOVERNMENT

Petrograd Jan. 8.—Dark clouds hover over the political horizon in Russia in which an important development is expected at any moment, but the clouds will perhaps clear by the Russian New Year's Day (Jan. 14. It is said that the dignity and prestige which the present Russian cabinet has been able to maintain so far is all due to General Trepoff, the Premier.—"Nichinichi."

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Jan. 9.—General Trepoff, who succeeded M. Sturmer as Russian Premier on November 24 last has resigned. General Trepoff also held the portfolio of Minister of Communications. Prince Golitzyn has been appointed to succeed General Trepoff in a similar capacity.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 10.—The ministerial changes in Russia were a great surprise to official circles here. They were wholly unexpected, and so far are unexplainable.

Petrograd, Jan, 10.—The Premier, General Trepoff, and the Minister of Education, M. Ignatieff, have both resigned. Senators Prince Galitzyn has been appointed Premier, and M. Kultchilsky Minister of Education.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 11.—The Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily News" telegraphs that General Trepoff, the Russian Premier, resigned because he saw no prospect of carrying out his wishes. He had spoken through the Duma, the House of Assembly, the Nobles and the Press, calling for real collaboration between the Administration and the people.

CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 12.—The official communiqué from Mesopotamia reads: "We captured, on Wednesday, the majority of the enemy trenches at Loop, north-east of Kut. Two hundred corpses were found in one communication trench alone and many more elsewhere."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 15.—The Mesopotamia official communiqué reports: "We have made progress east and west of Kut-el-Amara, and, except in a small area to the north-east of Kut-el-Amara, the whole right bank of the Tigris east of Shattal-hai has been cleared of the enemy."

SWEDISH CAPTAIN TOLD TO THROW MAIL OVERBOARD

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Stockholm, Jan. 14.—The Swedish steamer Ingeborg, bound from England to Gothenburg, was stopped in the North Sea by a German submarine. The Commander of the U-boat ordered the Captain of the Ingeborg to have the 700 bags of mail he was carrying for allied countries thrown into the sea. If the Swedish Captain refused to comply with the order, he was told that his vessel would be taken to Germany as a prize.

AMMUNITION EXPLODES AT DU PONT POWDER CO.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Jan. 15.—Another ammunition explosion, last night, across the Hudson, plainly heard in New York, where windows are reported to have been broken by the shock was at the plant of the Du Pont Powder Company in Haskell, New Jersey.

Two million dollars' worth of powder being manufactured for the Allies was destroyed.

Two employés are missing and undoubtedly dead, while several more have been sent to hospital injured, two seriously so.

The Company's statement of the disaster does not attribute it to incendiarism.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Jan. 15.—Unlike the case of the Du Pont explosion which the Company does not attribute to incendiarism, the Kingsland Canadian Car Foundry Company issues a statement suggesting incendiarism is possible.

The amount of the damage is much in excess of the early estimates and is placed by the Company at $16,000,000, of which $10,000,000 consisted of ammunition belonging to Russia.

COSTLY EXPLOSION IN U.S.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Jan. 13.—A fire, followed by a series of explosions, destroyed the Canadian Car Foundry Company's plant at Kingsland, New Jersey.

The loss is estimated at 4,000,000 dollars. Hundreds of thousands of shells destined for Russia exploded. No casualties have been reported.

FRENCH JOURNAL'S TRIBUTE TO BRITISH SOLDIERS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Jan. 15.—"Le Petit Parisien," in commenting on the British activity on the Ancre front, says: "It is another example of the determined offensive spirit of the British, who from Ypres to the Somme are ceaselessly harrying the enemy by countless local combats and unexpected raids in places where the enemy little expects an attack.

"The British Army, continues the journal, is establishing a continual offensive warfare along the whole front, and depriving the enemy of all response. In addition, it is wearing him out and causing him continual uneasiness."

JELLICOE'S TRIBUTE TO JAPAN

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Jan. 13.—Admiral Jellicoe, in the course of a speech on the world-wide activities of the enemy, dwelt on the present co-operation with the Japanese allies in the Pacific. He added that early in the war the British navy was pleased and honoured to work along with the gallant Japanese in the capture of Kiaochou. Eastward of Port Said he declared that the Japanese squadrons are working and helping the army in Egypt by safeguarding the communications to the Far East.

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ARREST OF SUN HUNG-YI CAUSES STIR IN PEKING

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Jan. 14.—Great excitement has been caused here by the announcement of the arrest of Mr. Sun Hung-yi, former minister of the Interior. Many rumours are in circulation concerning the cause of the arrest, the most persistent being that the Government learned that a society has been organized under the auspices of Mr. Sun Hung-yi to secure the assassination of certain prominent members of the Government.

The gendermerie made an investigation and obtained evidence clearly establishing the existence of a plot. Another report says the arrest is due to the embezzlement by Sun Hung-yi during his tenure of office of funds belonging to the Metropolitan Municipality and the Yu-feng Bank, wherein the Ministry of the Interior has a large interest. The gendermerie have been closely watching a number of suspicious characters who recently arrived in Peking from the south.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Jan. 14.—The terms of the Chengchiatun settlement have not yet been disclosed but it is understood that the Chinese Government has acceded to all demands such as the reprimand of the commander of the 28th division and the punishment of the officers concerned. Peking has also agreed to the publication of an order forewarning the people against repetition of the incident. An apology will be tendered by the Tutuh of Mukden.

With regard to the establishment of police stations in Manchuria the Japanese Government will place on record their claims in that connection, also their wishes concerning the employment of Japanese military advisers and instructors.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Jan. 15.—The reported arrest of Mr. Sun Hung-yi is incorrect. The greatest secrecy is being maintained concerning the affair. According to the latest reports the Gendarmerie, hearing that a number of suspicious characters were staying at the residence of Mr. Sun Hung-yi, searched the house and arrested eight persons who are alleged to be conspirators.

This gave rise to the report that the former Minister of the Interior had been placed under arrest.

THE BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Peking, Jan. 15.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of Communications have appointed Mr. Tsao Ju-lin acting President of the Bank pending the approval by the shareholders.

A preliminary agreement recently was concluded between the Bank of Communications and a Japanese group of Banks, consisting of the Bank of Taiwan, the Bank of Chosen, and the Industrial Development Company for a Loan of five million yen. The terms have not been disclosed up to the present, but Reuter is assured that the transaction is a purely business one. The reports of the amalgamation of the contracting banks are entirely false.

LLOYD-GEORGE'S FIRST SPEECH AS PREMIER

Rising in the House of Commons a few minutes after 4 o'clock on December 17 last Mr. Lloyd-George, the British Premier said:—

"I appear before the House of Commons to-day with the most terrible responsibility that can fall upon the shoulders of any living man as chief adviser of the crown in the most gigantic war in which this country was ever engaged, a war upon the events of which its destiny depends. In this the greatest war ever waged the burdens are the heaviest that have been cast upon this or any other country, and the issues the gravest that have been attached to any conflict in which humanity was ever involved.

"The responsibilities of the new Government have been suddenly accentuated by the declaration made by the German Chancellor. The statement made by him in the Reichstag has been followed by a note presented by the United States without note or comment. The answer given by this Government will be given in full accord with all our allies.

"Naturally, there has been an interchange of views, not upon the note, because it has only recently arrived, but upon the speech which impelled it, and as the note itself is practically only a reproduction or a paraphrase of the speech, the subject matter of the note itself has been discussed informally between the allies. I am glad to be able to state that we each separately and independently arrived at identical conclusions.

"I'm very glad that the first answer given to the statement of the German Chancellor was given by France and Russia. They have the unquestionable right to give the first answer to such an invitation. The enemy is still on their soil and their sacrifices have been the greater.

"The answer they have given has already appeared in the papers, and I simply stand here to give clear and definite support to the statement they have already made.

"Any man or set of men who wantonly or without sufficient cause prolonged a terrible conflict like this would have on his soul a crime that oceans could not cleanse.

"On the other hand, it is equally true that any man or set of men who, from a sense of weariness or despair, abandoned the struggle without achieving the high purposes for which we entered it, would be guilty of the costliest act of poltroonery ever perpetrated by any statesman. I should like to quote the words of Abraham Lincoln under similar conditions:

"'We accepted this war for an object, and a world object, and the war will end when the object is attained under God. I hope it will never end until that time.'

"Are we likely to achieve the object by accepting the invitation of the German Chancellor? What are the proposals? There are none.

"To enter, on the invitation of Germany proclaiming herself victorious, without any knowledge of what proposals she proposes to make, into a conference, is to put our heads into a noose with the rope end in the hands of Germany.

"This country is not altogether without experience in these matters. This is not the first time we have fought a great military despotism overshadowing Europe, and it won't be the first time we have helped to overthrow a military despotism.

"We have an uncomfortable historical memory of these things and can recall one of the greatest of these despots, whose favorite device was to appear in the garb of an angel of peace, either when he wished time to assimilate his conquests or to reorganize his forces for fresh conquests, or, secondly, when his subjects showed symptoms of fatigue and war-weariness, an appeal was always made in the name of humanity. He demanded an end to the bloodshed at which he professed himself horrified, although he himself was mainly responsible.

"Our ancestors were taken in once, and bitterly they and Europe rue it. The time was devoted to reorganizing his forces for a deadlier attack than ever upon the liberties of Europe.

"Examples of this kind cause us to regard this note with a considerable measure of reminiscent disquietude. We feel that we ought to know, before we can give favorable consideration to such an invitation, that Germany is prepared to accede to the only terms on which this possible peace can be obtained and maintained in Europe. Those terms have been repeatedly stated by all the leading statesmen of the allies. They have been stated repeatedly here and outside. To quote the leader of the House last week:

"'Reparation and guarantee against repetition, so there shall be no mistake, and it is important that there should be no mistake in a matter of life or death to millions.'

"Let me repeat—complete restitution, full reparation and effectual guarantees.

"Did the German Chancellor use a single phrase to indicate that he was prepared to accept such a peace? Was there a hint of restitution? Was there a suggestion of reparation? Was there an implication of any security for the future, that this outrage on civilization would not again be perpetrated at the first profitable opportunity?

"The very substance and style of the speech constitutes a denial of peace on the only terms on which peace is possible. He is not even conscious now that Germany has committed any offense against the rights of free nations.

"Listen to this from the note:

"'Not for an instant have they (the central powers) swerved from the conviction that respect of the rights of other nations is not in any degree incompatible with their own rights and legitimate interests.

"When did they discover this? Where was respect for the rights of other nations in Belgium and Serbia? What was self-defense, menaced, I suppose, by the overwhelming armies of Belgium. I suppose the Germans had been intimidated into invading Belgium and burning Belgian cities and villages, into massacring thousands of the inhabitants, old and young; into carrying of the survivors into bondage. Yes, and they were carrying them into slavery at the very moment when this note was being written about their unswerving conviction as to the respect due the rights of other nations.

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"Are these outrages the legitimate interests of Germany? We must know. This is not a moment for peace. If excuses of this kind for palpable crimes can be put forward two and a half years after exposure by the grim facts, is there any guarantee that similar subterfuges will not be used in the future to overthrow any treaty of peace you may enter into with Prussian militarism?

"The note and speech proves that they have not yet learned the alphabet of respect for the rights of others.

"Without reparation, peace is impossible. Are all these outrages against humanity on land and sea to be liquidated by a few pious phrases about humanity? Germany leaves us to exact the damage for all future violence committed after the war. We must exact it now, so as not to leave such a grim inheritance to our children.

"Much as we all long for peace, deeply as we are horrified with war, this note and speech which heralded it do not afford us much encouragement to hope for an honourable and lasting peace.

"What hope is given in the speech that the whole root and cause of this great bitterness, the arrogant spirit of the Prussian military caste, will not be as dominant as ever, if we patch up peace now? The very speech in which these peace suggestions are made resounds to the boast of Prussian military triumph. It is a long pean over the victory of Von Hindenburg.

"We must keep a steadfast eye upon the purpose for which we entered the war. Otherwise the great sacrifices we have been making will be in vain. The German note states that it was the defences of their existence and the freedom of national development that the Central Powers were constrained to take up arms.

"Such phrases are intended to delude the German nation into supporting the designs of the Prussian military caste, who ever wished to put an end to their national existence or freedom of development. We welcomed their development so long as it was on the paths of peace.

"The allies entered this war to defend Europe against the aggression of Prussian military domination, and, having begun it, they must insist that the only end is the most complete effective guarantee against the possibility of that caste ever again disturbing the peace of Europe.

"Prussia, since she got into the hands of that caste, has been a bad neighbour, arrogant, threatening bullying shifting her boundaries at her will and taking one fair field after another from her weaker neighbours and adding them to her own dominions.

"With her belt ostentatiously full of weapons of offence and ready at a moment's notice to use them, she has always been an unpleasant, disturbing neighbour in Europe. She got thoroughly on the nerves of Europe: there was no peace near where she dwelt. It is difficult for those who are fortunate enough to live thousands of miles away to understand what it has meant to those who live near.

"Even here, with the protection of the broad seas between us, we know what a disturbing factor the Prussians were with their constant naval menace. But we can hardly realize what it meant to France and Russia. Several times there were threats directed against them, even within the lifetime of this generation, which presented the alternative of war or humiliation. There were many of us who hoped that the internal influence in Germany would be strong enough to check, and ultimately to eliminate it.

"Now that this great war has been forced by the Prussian leaders, it would be folly not to see to it that this swashbuckling through the streets of Europe and this disturbance of peaceful citizens was dealt with here and now as the most serious offense against the law of nations.

"We will wait until we hear what terms guarantees the German Government offer other than those, better than those, surer than those which she so lightly broke. And meanwhile we shall put our trust in our unbroken army rather than in broken faith.

"For the moment I do not think it would be advisable for me to add anything to this particular invitation. A formal reply will be delivered by the allies in the course of the next few days."

PLAN TO ASSASSINATE RUSSIAN EDITOR

A correspondent of the "Jiji" at Petrograd in an article under date of December 20, relates the circumstances connected with a plot to assassinate M. Milieukoff, editor of the "Reitch" and leader of the Constitutional Democrats. We translate the article as follows: I have already reported that M. Milieukoff published the astonishing statement that M. Sturmer, late Russian premier, M. Manasevitch Manuiloff, his secretary, Archbishop Mitilim, Home Minister Protopopoff and others were carrying on a movement to bring about a separate peace between Germany and Russia. This disclosure forced the late Premier to resign, after which he brought suit against M. Milieukoff for libel.

M. Milieukoff was thanked by the Minister of War, but made enemies for life of those he had accused. In fact his life was daily threatened by his political enemies.

In Petrograd an official organ named "Ruscoe Znamia" (meaning the Russian Standard) is published, which was first begun in 1905 when the Constitution was promulgated in the Russian empire. This paper is in the hands of the Russian Government and the Government party, who, as is well known, tried to make possible the conclusion of a separate peace with Germany from the outset of the present war and it naturally obtained the nickname "Pruscoe Znamia" which means the Prussian flag, after it had published an article advocating the conclusion of peace. The manager and editor of this official organ is Doublowin, a physician, who is the leader of the political clique called the "Union of the Russian people" which advocates the autocratic rule in Russia as a principle and strives to cause the unity of the Russian imperial family and the people and thus preserve the independence of the Russian Empire. The organization, moreover, stands by the principle that the Duma is invested only with the right to report on the administrative affairs to the Emperor and put interpellations to the Secretaries of State about state affairs. It may be seen, therefore, that this organization declaims any movement that tends to infringe upon autocratic sovereignty or debar bureaucratic government.

Of recent years this society has organized volunteer armies and established branch headquarters in many places over the country.

To return to Doublowin. He hired a man named Brohoji, who was on the staff of the "Ruscoe Znamia" to assassinate M. Milieukoff. I must say here that it is still doubtful whether this plot originated with Doublowin himself or with some wirepuller behind the scenes. The name Brohoji above mentioned is an assumed one, the man's real name being Gutzurullo.

This Gutzurullo, though he once avowed to Doublowin his determination to carry out the plot, changed his mind on reflection as regards the results of such a plot and finally confessed all he knew.

This confession startled the public exceedingly but the motive which actuated Doublowin will be easily explained by the facts above related with regard to the principle of the organization he is the leader of. The hired assassin, however, had already drafted a map of the residence of Milieukoff and the approaches to it, and was watching for the chance to carry out his nefarious design from the window of a tavern that stood opposite the residence of Milieukoff. Milieukoff himself owns that he received many inquiries by telephone about the security of his life and he was warned by his friends of many suspicious characters haunting the neighbourhood of his house. It went so far as to be reported sometimes that he was murdered. Now this unfruitful plot is being inquired into by the judicial authorities. As for Brohoji a domiciliary search was made in his house where some documents relating to the anticipated crime have been discovered. Doublowin and the staff of the paper he manages have been examined. Milieukoff was also consulted about this affair by the judges. In short, it may be fairly said in conclusion that there runs an undercurrent in the political circles of Russia fraught with sunken rocks which are always threatening to poke their heads up from the seeming peaceful waves that form the sea of Russian politics.

GERMAN PLOTTERS CONVICTED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—The Federal Jury has convicted the German Consul-General, the Vice-Consul, a Lieutenant, and two other persons including a woman, of plotting to blow up munitions' works, bridges, trains and ships carrying munitions.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

[Delayed in Transmission]

San Francisco, Jan. 11.—The jury empannelled at the Federal Court to try Herr Franz Bopp, German Consul-General, von Schack, German Vice-Consul, Lieutenant von Brincken, Charles Crowley and Margaret Connell, have returned a verdict of guilty against all prisoners. The accused were charged with planning to explode munition factories in America and Canada, and attempting to destroy Entente munition steamers, railroad bridges and trains.

HEAVY GERMAN CASUALTIES

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 12.—The casualties published in the official German lists for December, which, however, were not casualties necessarily incurred in December, total 88,291, of whom 15,160 were killed.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

RUSSIA'S MINISTERIAL CHANGES

The "Jiji" says that the resignation of General Trepoff and the appointment of Prince Golitzyn as the Russian Premier prove that the political situation of Russia is in a troubled state. General Trepoff occupied the position of the Premiership less than seven weeks as he followed M. Sturmer on November 24th. The "Jiji" regrets that at so early a date a change was made in the Cabinet.

The cause of the downfall of the Sturmer Cabinet was the criticism that the Russian Government had not been adopting aggressive measures towards the German forces, and that the Government desired an independent peace with Germany and her allies. The same cause that brought the fate of M. Sturmer, again deprived General Trepoff of the premiership.

The "Jiji" does not believe that the Russian Government has any intention of concluding peace independently of the allies. On December 2 General Trepoff declared that Russia would not stop fighting until the final victory is won, and the determination of the Government not to conclude peace independently or otherwise has never changed. Also judging from thefirmness with which Russia refused to consider the German peace proposal, Russia and especially the Russian Government has no intention to conclude an independent peace.

The "Jiji" wonders why the Russian Government has been always accused of the intention to conclude peace independently of other allied powers. The accusation and doubt about the true wish of the Russian Government made it difficult for the allies to take joint movement, and, on the other hand, the Russian politicians always accused the Cabinet and especially the Premier on this point, and they made it impossible for the Premier to remain in his position. The "Jiji" believes that such a condition is not desirable for Russia, and hopes that such doubts regarding the intention of the Government will be soon dispersed.

While it is impossible for Russia to desire an independent peace, it is true, the "Jiji" says, that since last summer the Russian forces have been rather inactive, and failed to show the same activity as they did in the summer. Although there may be various reasons for the inactivity of the Russian forces recently, it is regrettable that when the German forces attacked Rumania, Russia was unable to send sufficient forces to support the Rumanians. If the Germans are allowed to gain the victory in Moldavia, the Russians cannot escape accusations of inactivity. Under such circumstances, although it is impossible to accuse the Russian Government for advocating independent peace, there will be many who will accuse the Government of inactivity and insincerity in the war.

However the change of the Premier at this critical moment is very promising and the "Jiji" hopes that with Prince Golitzyn at the head of the Russian Government, the policy in Rumania and other fronts will be materially changed. If Prince Golitzyn can maintain a harmony in parliament, the paper believes that he will be able to steer the government properly at this important moment.

FAILURES OF TERAUCHI CABINET

The "Yorozu" again attacks the Chinese policy of the present Cabinet and says that in diplomatic affairs, the Terauchi Cabinet has failed in every step. The Cabinet is proceeding without any definite plan, and it is similar to a runaway horse, and it is hard to tell where it will go. In Chinese affairs, the government has been shouting the necessity of friendly relations with China, but the military officers have been doing whatever they please in China, giving the Chinese an unfriendly impression.

The question of despatching a special envoy from China, was brought up by the Japanese Government at first, but it was rejected by the Southern Chinese. Several conferences were held in regard to the Chengchiatun affair, but Japan obtained no result at all by the negotiations, and the Japanese lives have been meaninglessly and unnecessarily sacrificed while the government failed to obtain any satisfaction.

Now, the "Yorozu" says that in order to cover up the failure of the Chinese policy, the present Cabinet has begun to speak about the commercial activity in China, on the ground that formerly Japan acted only for political power in China, but now it is necessary to make commercial development in China. The paper asks what opinion and plan the present Cabinet has regarding the commercial activity in China.

The "Yorozu" points out also the failure of the present Cabinet in commercial affairs of China, and says that at present England, France and Russia are unable to meet the demand of a loan from China, and as a nation of the original quadruple group, Japan should act at this minute for the entire group and consent to the flotation of the amount demanded. The paper does not know whether the Terauchi Government knew the situation and did not act, or did not know anything about such an affair, but at any rate the Terauchi Cabinet neither encouraged the flotation of such a loan nor recognizes the importance of the loan.

Politically and also financially, Count Terauchi has failed in his attitude towards China, and the "Yorozu" says that it is the most important problem to-day to regain the confidence of China, which has been lost by the mistaken policy of the Cabinet.

CABINET IS UNEASY

The "Yorozu" says that it is natural for the present Cabinet to feel uneasy about the thirty eighth session of the Diet as the Cabinet has not the confidence of the public, and if the Diet fails to destroy the Terauchi Cabinet during the present session, the public will attack and denounce the Diet. The principle of the Terauchi Cabinet is entirely different from the idea of the public, and such a Cabinet can never exist for long. The paper says that even if the Diet does not ruin the Terauchi Cabinet, the public will not stop until they have a Cabinet in which they can confide and which they can trust.

KENSEIKAI ASKED TO DEFINE POLICY

The "Tokyo Nichinichi" says that the Kenseikai should make clear its attitude towards the Cabinet, as it is beyond any doubt that when the Kenseikai signifies its policy against the Cabinet, other parties will quickly join the movement started by the Kokuminto.

When the Terauchi Cabinet was organized, the Kenseikai declared that they would attack the Cabinet when the 38th session of the Diet was opened, and at that time although the Seiyukai did not declare its attitude against the Cabinet, the party did not declare that it would support the Government. The Kokuminto was of course against the Cabinet from the beginning.

The "Nichinichi" declares that although the Kenseikai advocated the policy against the Cabinet months ago, the party is at present undecided in its policy towards the Cabinet, even after the declaration has been made by the Kokuminto. There are many members in the Kenseikai who are dissatisfied with the present Cabinet, but they are not determined to oppose the Cabinet openly.

The Kenseikai believes that the establishment of the Terauchi Cabinet is unconstitutional, and that instead of Count Terauchi, Viscount Kato should have been selected as successor to Marquis Okuma. The Kenseikai and the Terauchi Cabinet, consequently, can not exist side by side. The Kenseikai controls the majority of the Lower House, and if the declaration of lack of confidence in the present Government is openly made by the Kenseikai at the Diet, there is no other way for the Terauchi Cabinet but to resign or disperse the Diet.

However, the "Nichinichi" says that the Kenseikai is still undecided and only watching the attitude of other parties, and such an attitude by the Kenseikai is cowardice.

The Seiyukai was a powerful party once, but the paper says, at present it is so insignificant that its attitude does not matter much. The party may support the Government or may not.

Some politicians are of the opinion that the failures and mistakes of the present Cabinet should be pointed out and attacked in the Diet, but the "Nichinichi" does not believe that such an attempt will be successful. The paper says that the parties should, at the beginning, decide whether the Terauchi Cabinet should be allowed to exist or not, and little faults of the present administration are not good grounds for attack. For instance, if the Budget is attacked, the Kenseikai will find itself in a puzzling position as the Budget of the present Cabinet is nothing but a copy of the Budget made by the Okuma Cabinet, and the Kenseikai was the supporter of the Okuma Cabinet, and the Kenseikai will find itself attacking its own Budget. The diplomatic failures may be pointed out, but the former Cabinet made also made many mistakes in diplomatic affairs.

The "Nichinichi" says that such attacks on the Cabinet are useless and unnecessary and the necessary step at this moment is for the Kenseikai to make clear how it stands.

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PREMIER TREPOFF'S CONSTANTINOPLE SPEECH

At one of the most stirring and momentous sittings in the history of the Duma, Premier Trepoff, whose resignation is now reported spoke as follows, one memorable day last month:

"I cannot refrain from touching upon a question which lies close to the heart of every Russian," said the Premier. "For more than a thousand years Russia has stretched out southward towards a free outlet on an open sea—the keys of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. Oleg's shield over the gate of Constantinople—these have been the age-long dreams cherished in the hearts of the Russian people all through the different periods of its existence.

"Well, those aspirations are ready for realisation.

"From the very commencement of the war, wishing to spare human lives, and acting in accord with our Allies, we did our utmost to restrain Turkey from a mad participation in the hostilities. France, Great Britain, and Russia made no effort to get Turkey to enter the war. They only urged her that in her own interests she should remain neutral. At the same time Turkey was given formal assurances, and promises, guaranteeing her, in exchange for neutrality, the integrity of her territory and her independence, and conferring upon her certain privileges and advantages. But these efforts were in vain, and, blinded by the deceptive promises of the Germans, Turkey attacked us surreptitiously, and thus sealed her doom.

"The vital interests of Russia are as well understood by our loyal Allies as by ourselves, and that is why an agreement which we concluded in 1915 with Great Britain and France, and to which Italy has adhered, established in the most definitive fashion the right of Russia to the Straits and to Constantinople.

"The Russian people should know for what they are shedding their blood, and, in accord with our Allies, the announcement of this agreement is made to-day from this tribune. I repeat that absolute agreement on this point is firmly established among the Allies, and there is no doubt that after she has obtained sovereign possession of a free passage into the Mediterranean Russia will grant freedom of navigation for the Rumanian flag, which now, not for the first time, floats in battle side by side with the flag of Russia."

"No difficulty and no sacrifice will stop Great Russia and her brave Allies on the path of reconstruction, and of the consolidation of the bright future which will be the heritage of all the nations fighting for a just and holy cause. Our heroic troops and fleet are doing their great work without a pause.

"The first task which falls on the rest of us is to devote all our strength and every hour of our time to productive work. Russia needs the common labour of everyone, based on a regular distribution, according to individual capacity. The effect of the common effort will be to advance us nearer to our one and great aim—victory. The patriotic duty of everybody is not to undermine the country's power, but to do the utmost to strengthen it. The history of the world has never known so decisive a moment. We must organise all the power of the nation, and hurl it against the enemy. Nothing will resist that force. Remember that, however cruel the enemy's blows may be, the final victory is ours. It is surely approaching us; let us march united to meet it.

"The whole world must know once more that, whatever difficulties and whatever temporary checks are encountered, Russia—great Russia—with her valiant Allies, will mobilise the last man, and will sacrifice all her patrimony; but the war will be carried on to a decisive end, until the German yoke and German violence have for ever disappeared. The power of the enemy has been shaken, and the hour of the desired retribution approaches more and more rapidly. Nevertheless, immense efforts will be required to break definitely the resistance of the enemy, who is using all his strength against us. The resources of Russia are inexhaustible, but the harmonious and close co-operation of the whole population for the use of these resources is necessary for the accomplishment of the desired end—namely, the overthrow of our enemies.

"More than once it was announced that there would never be a premature or a separate peace. Nothing can change this resolution, which is the inflexible will of the august Russian Sovereign, who stands with the whole of his faithful people. Russia will never lay down her arms before complete victory has been attained."

"Few speeches delivered in the Duma have created a deeper impression," says the "Times" correspondent, "than that of the well-known Kursk Deputy, Purishkevitch, formerly a notorious reactionary, but now devoting all his time to work for the Army. The orator, while still avowing himself the most Right of the Right, declined to shut his eyes to the dangerous malady from which constituted authority was suffering or to the fact that the overwhelming majority of the country was on the side of the majority of the Duma, together with which it condemns the policy of the Government.

"The speech took nearly two hours in delivery, and contained many startling facts and accusations, which were all the weightier, because the good faith of their source was not open to the smallest doubt. The entire House roared when the speaker likened the members of the Cabinet to the twelve sleeping virgins. He assailed specifically and mercilessly M. Protopopoff, the food speculators, the censorship, and Germanic influence.

"'There was some malignant will,' he said, 'some strong hand pulling the strings, on behalf of Germans, despite the efforts of the Imperial Headquarters to defeat the foe.'

"M. Purishkevitch, turning to where the Ministers sat, adjured them to hasten to Imperial Headquarters, and throw themselves at the feet of the Tsar.

"'If for Ministers duty is higher than career—and I think at the present moment duty is higher than career—if you are really a united Cabinet, then go to the Tsar, and tell him it is impossible for things to go on as they are. This is not an abuse of power; this is your duty to the Emperor. If you are loyal subjects, if the glory and might of Russia, which are closely and indissolubly bound up with the august and illustrious Imperial name, are dear to you, then go to Imperial Headquarters, throw yourselves at the feet of the Tsar, and pray him to open his eyes to the terrible reality, and not to permit the destinies of the country to be guided by persons in German pay.'"

JAPAN MAY SOON HAVE THREE FANCY FLYERS

The daring feats exhibited at Aoyama by Miss Katherine Stinson, the 19 year-old American aviatrice, seem to have given greater impetus to Japanese birdmen than the exhibitions by Mr. Niles and Mr. Smith. While this young girl braves the perils of the air with amazing skill and boldness, none of Japan's aviators has ever made a flight worthy of notice, nor have any of them looped the loop. Complaints have been raised that aviation in Japan is still in a state of infancy. It is a well known fact that when Miss Katherine Stinson was in Tokyo dozens of letters poured into the Department of War every day urging that plans be made to develop aviation here.

Baron Sakatani, vice-President of the Imperial Aero Club, who was much impressed with the remarkable progress in aviation in Europe during his stay on the Continent as Japan's representatives at the Paris Economic Conference, is now encouraging the people to lend a helping hand to encourage aeronautics. The Club has started to raise more funds and collect more members, while it has instructed Mr. Yukiteru Ozaki, prominent local aviator and the eldest son of Mr. Ozaki, ex-Minister of Justice, to study looping. At Tokorozawa an aeroplane for looping purpose is now under construction and as soon as it is completed Mr. Ozaki will man the wheel. He hopes to make himself the first Japanese fancy flyer and when he masters loop flying he wishes to give demonstrations in Tokyo and then tour the provinces. Dr. Kishi's aeroplane "No. 2 Tsurugi" will be piloted by Lieut. Inouye who also wishes to learn looping. Another birdman, Mr. Ito, is now engaged in the building of a loop machine and if things go smoothly there will be at least three fancy flyers in Japan in the near future.

TO HELP DISCHARGED PRISONERS

Thanks to the discharged prisoners protection association of Tokyo under the presidency of Mr. Hara, which attains the 20th anniversary of its foundation this month, 683 released prisoners are being provided with work and treated with every kindness. It is well known that when means for the protection to discharged prisoners were scarce Mr. Hara established a shelter for the helpless and has cooperated with the authorities in seeing, as far as possible, that prisoners released do not go astray.

Since the foundation of the association Mr. Hara has received 4,610 released prisoners into his home, seventy per cent. of whom have reformed and taken up respectable callings due to his humanitarian efforts. Those prisoners released under the Imperial clemency, according to Mr. Hara have increased since 1912 but lack of sufficient provisions for such people not infrequently results in their again finding themselves in jail, before they have enjoyed freedom for any length of time. It is reported that altogether 2,017 yen was contributed towards the funds of the discharged prisoners protection association last year.

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PEACE WITH DISGRACE

(The "Saturday Review.")

There is no use in measuring words over the League to Enforce Peace banquet held in the United States last week. It is better to be straight and clean in a matter of this kind, and we believe, moreover, that the best opinion in the United States will be glad to hear what men of honour and gentlemen in this country think of the affair which was graced by the presence of Mr. Hermann Ridder, of the "Staats-zeitung," Captain Hecker, of the German Army, Mr. Schiff, and other persons of that kind. The affair in question is regarded here as disgusting and offensive; and it is deplorable that Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen should have any truck whatever with it. Openly its moving spirits do not propose that the Allies shall sit down to a peace table with Germany. They are too much of the artful dodger for that. Their idea is to catch those pacifists and greenhorns here and all over the world who, though not well disposed towards Germany, and though not actually in the stop-the-war camp, are yet so intoxicated with the notion of perpetual peace that any hook baited with phrases about the brotherhood of man and the league of the nations will draw them. Once net in a considerable number of these sincere but confused, deluded people, and a step forward has been taken towards the goal which—as every intelligent man to-day knows—Germany is aiming at. Add a few benevolent statesmen—or people who at least have names recalling statesmen—and a further step, still more formidable, has been secured in the interests of the enemy. That is the game; and though there is a natural temptation to treat it as merely ridiculous or farcical, we had better be careful, for there is plenty of money behind this move and also plenty of misdirected zeal in a good many honest enough people here. Besides, behind it lie the devilish cunning and will of the most powerful nation in the world to-day—it is impossible to deny that Germany is still that though she knows well that, unless she can force some sort of draw within the next year or so, she must lose her position and ultimately go down.

We have no hesitation and no difficulty in explaining why peace banquets and their intrigues at the present time, no matter where and by whom they are held, are disgusting and impudent—i.e., shameless—from the standpoint of men of honour and gentlemen in this country and in the countries of our Allies. They are so to be felt and described because they are welcome and helpful to Germany, to the nation which broke its treaties, cast aside all rules of warfare among civilised races; robbed, ravished, murdered, and enslaved Belgians, French, and Serbs; and is even now characteristically engaged in sinking hospital ships and in starving prisoners.

That is one reason why the gorge of an honest man rises at peace banquets and the like—got up to the advantage of the enemy in the name of God! Another reason is that such intrigues are a gross insult to the glorious soldiers and sailors of the Allied Powers who have been killed or wounded in the struggle. Speaking for this country alone—though one and all our Allies will certainly take the same line—it would be an endless disgrace if we were to make any peace with Germany except the crushing and conclusive one which the Prime Minister has enunciated in noble language; for the country would thereby break its plighted word to every man who has fallen since August 1914, and to the families of each of those men. If anything the disgrace would be even more marked in the case of Great Britain than in that of France and Russia, because for more than a year and a half we recruited men largely and very loudly by means of this pledge. It was printed on hundreds of thousands of posters spread throughout the kingdom. A very large number, possibly the majority, of these men would not have joined at all under the detested so-called "voluntary system" had they not been solemnly assured that we should fight to a finish and absolutely enforce drastic terms of a conclusive peace on Germany.

But it is not only an insult to the dead to dabble in peace talk and intrigues to-day—what may be safe from an intriguing point of view, because the dead can do nothing. There are the living to be considered, too. What will the men, for example, on the Somme and Ancre—privates and officers alike—say and think if they discover that any persons of their race are entering, however vaguely, into any base peace manœuvrings with friends of the enemy? The British Army in France and elsewhere bears on the whole quite good-naturedly with our little foibles at home. True, now and again one of the soldiers, back in "blighty" for a few days' respite from mud and shells and misery, expresses mild surprise that we wear so many funny knicknacks or badges in our buttonholes. But he is not very censorious about this curious little hobby. It rather tickles him than otherwise. This, however, will not be the attitude of our friend if he finds us flirting with these hypnotised persons across the Atlantic and billing and cooing over peace proposals got up in the German interest. He may be a young man from the trenches, but we shall scarcely get over him in this matter. The soldiers will not put up with this weakness or treachery or both. They will say, if it is not stamped out and if British people are not sternly forbidden to hobnob with German peace banqueters and to lend their names: "Why should we sacrifice ourselves in the trenches if impostors at home are allowed to banquet with Germany? Why go to almost certain wounds and death and to absolutely certain misery and mud in the trenches if the end of it all is to be a base, craven peace with Germany?" And the soldiers will be perfectly justified in arguing thus. It is not good enough giving up life or limb for fellow-countrymen who are ready to traffic, however indirectly or vaguely, with the friends of the enemy over disgusting and humiliating Peace banquets.

So far as this country is concerned there must be an end absolutely and at once to anything in the nature of participation in these peace intrigues. Every British subject must cut them dead; and anyone under the allegiance of this country who plays into the enemy's hands by lending them aid, indirect or direct, should be called to stern and instant account. Peace meetings here, even when they are not, or do not seem to be, affiliated to these disgusting and impudent movements elsewhere will have to be dealt with in the same spirit. They have nothing to do with liberty; they are licentious. We would not discourage such gatherings by forbidding the Press to report their proceedings: we would discourage them by suppression pure and simple; and this should be the rule, whether they are Germanic, pro-Germanic, or cosmopolite in origin. The Secretary of State for War, in a trenchant speech this week in Parliament, declined to allow Mr. Bertrand Russell to lecture in military areas. He was absolutely right to decline. But peace gatherings are quite as mischievous to-day as Non-Conscription arguments. We have got the No-Conscriptionists under, as Germany by now must have come sadly to recognise. They roared like lions for a year and a half and scared the Thisbes of public life—though it was really only Snug the Joiner! To-day they bleat as softly as any lamb. It is time we attuned the pacifists, pro-Germans and others, to the same key.

THE FUSHUN DISASTER

Describing the terrible scene witnessed on the night of the 11th inst. at the Fushun colliery in China consequent upon an explosion of gas a special correspondent of the "Tokyo Asahi" recounts details of the disaster. On the night of the 11th, about half past 10, all the electric lights in the city of Fushun were put out when a loud explosion was heard all over the city. About half an hour later a huge column of fire was seen rising out of the Oyama mine shaft. At the time of the explosion 1,188 miners were at work under ground and as soon as they grasped the situation they scrambled toward the elevator which was available only for two journeys only, thereby saving about 100 of the panic-stricken workmen. Some 120 others found an outlet by other means, those killed reaching 1,000, it is feared. All available hands were lent to extinguish the fire but the irresistible flames were not got under control before the next afternoon. The cause of the explosion is attributed to a fire spreading from the mouth of the mine. This fact leads to the belief that the damage by fire will not prove as large as at first thought.

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COUNCIL BILLS AND THE COTTON INDUSTRY OF JAPAN

(Specially written for the "Japan Times" by Prof. S. Takagi, Keio University)

The present restriction of the sale of council bills by the India Office in London to 8,000,000 rupees per week is one of the most serious economic problems Japan has had to face since the beginning of the world war. Besides this perplexing question the Russian ban on general importation through the port of Vladivostok sinks into insignificance. As is well known, British India is by far the most important source of raw material for cotton spinning in Japan and supplies this most flourishing industry of the country with more than 60 per cent. of all the raw cotton that is consumed. It is estimated that the value of this important material imported last year from India alone amounted approximately to 170,000,000 yen as against 100,000,000 yen worth of the same material bought from all other countries. But since there are other imports from India besides raw cotton and since the exports from Japan to that country are disproportionately small, the greater part of the large annual importation of raw cotton from India has had to be paid for by remittances. Now, the usual and most convenient methods of making payments in that country has been that of purchasing council bills, which the India Office in London offers for sale as a means of balancing accounts between Great Britain and her Asiatic dependency and the sale of which is so regulated as to maintain the stability of Indian exchange. Hence it naturally follows that a restriction of the sale of these bills tends to deprive the Japanese Spinners of the usual means of paying for their raw material and, therefore, to place them in a perplexing situation as to the future importation of Indian cotton. It is said that no small portion of the large orders already laid by Japanese Spinners with Indian exporters will have to be cancelled or at least cannot be expected to be filled immediately for lack of an available means of paying for it. The present stock of raw cotton in the country together with the shipments from India that have already been paid for, it is estimated, will last only about three months. Therefore, unless a decided step is at once taken to relieve the situation, the greatest organized industry of the country will be seriously affected.

As to the reason and reasons why the British Government has instituted the policy of interfering with the natural course of Indian trade and exchange, nothing definite is known. But it is possible that England desires to discourage the importation of goods and to encourage the inflow of capital from her great territory in the Orient. As a result of the war the exports from India to England have been increasing and under ordinary circumstances, the sale of Council bills should have been increased instead of restricted. But if the offer of such bills is smaller than usual, it will result either in a diminution of imports from India or in a tendency to force investments of Indian capital in the mother country. Another motive that may have impelled the British Government to take the new drastic step in connection with the Indian exchange is a solicitude on its part to provide against a dangerous inflation of currency and its attendant evils in the Asiatic dependency. Council bills sold by the India Office in London have to be cashed by the Government in India either by silver coins or by notes. But for these notes a specie reserve in gold or silver should be maintained. Consequently, the larger the amount of council bills sold, the larger must be the stock of gold or silver in the possession of the Government in India, or the shipments of these precious metals from England. But the Government stock of the necessary metals in India has been running low, while England cannot at present afford to send any of her stock of gold to India. Moreover, the quotation of silver has been rising on account of a larger demand for it in European countries so that the purchase of this metal at this time for strengthening the Indian currency system can only be done at a great loss. Under these circumstances, if there is no limit set to the sale of council bills, the circulation of notes not covered by specie reserve may continue to expand until specie payment will have to be suspended.

Whatever may be the cause or causes that have prompted the British Government to restrict the sale of council bills, a great evil threatening the cotton industry in this country should be provided against without loss of time. Several remedies have been suggested and some of them are already being acted upon. One of these suggestions is an attempt to persuade the British authorities to relax the restriction and it is said that they have been already approached and found predisposed to make a slight concession. Another is to make supreme efforts to dispatch immediately the largest possible portion of consignments of Japanese goods destined for India but at present still awaiting shipment for lack of available bottoms. Still another is try to persuade Indian exporters to accept promissory notes for their cotton. But by far the most effective, though expensive, remedy is that of shipping gold or silver or both directly from this country to India. The Yokohama Specie Bank is reported to be already undertaking such shipments and its efforts may be expected to bring about some relief. Meanwhile, if the new large issue of bonds by the Government of Great Britain proves a success, it is not at all improbable that the latter will be found more open to persuasion with respect to a sufficient relaxation of the partial ban placed on the sale of council bills.

In conclusion it may be pointed out that the new British policy in regard to the Indian exchange is not entirely an unmixed evil, for it will probably have a tendency to check the present upward trend of general prices and, therefore, also of the price of raw cotton in India, and what its Japanese importer loses in exchange may in part be offset by what he saves in its price.

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編輯人兼發行人 松尾幹太郎
印刷人 久瀬廣次

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The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

每土曜日 一回發行

No. 4] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO. JANUARY 27, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

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THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION OF IMPERIAL DIET RE-ASSEMBLES

Their Excellencies The Premier, Foreign And Finance Ministers Outline Government's Policy—Opposition Party Raise Interpellations in Lower House

After three weeks' recess the Imperial Diet resumed its business on Jan. 23. The House of Peers sat at 10 a.m. Owing to the speeches by Premier Count Terauchi and Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, respectively on administrative and diplomatic policies being staged on the programme of the day the galleries were fairly well crowded. Marquis Okuma, ex-Premier, who holds a seat in the House on account of his promotion to the peerage last year, was in evidence. Viscount Ishii, ex-Foreign Minister, was also in attendance as a member. After reports had been announced by President Prince Tokugawa, Count Terauchi, the Premier, took the rostrum and delivered a speech dwelling on the Government's administrative and political policy, which is as follows:

Gentlemen:

When I received the Imperial order to form a Cabinet I was filled with fear and apprehension, but I thought that it would be against the duties of a loyal subject to decline the honour in a difficult juncture like the present, so I decided to dedicate my humble services to the public good. And it is now my great pleasure, along with my colleagues to have this opportunity of meeting you in the present session of the Diet and submitting to you a few words on the views of the Government.

True to the luminous injunctions contained in the Imperial Rescript issued on the declaration of War in August of the 3rd year of Taisho (1914), the Imperial Government is doing its best. in single-minded devotion to our common objects, to work in unreserved unison with the Allied Powers. With regard to the peace proposal made by Germany, a joint Note was forwarded to the United States Government in the name of the Allied Powers on the 30th of December last. rejecting the offer which was not inspired by any sincere desire for peace.

It is a matter for sincere gratification that our Alliance with Great Britain and its attendant understandings with Russia and France, have increasingly shown their value in connection with the present concert of action among the Allied countries. Equally satisfactory is the fact that our relations with the Treaty Powers other than our fellow participants in war are more and more cordial. The Imperial Government is paying particular attention to our relations with China, and I want to assure you, Gentlemen, that the Government has spared and will spare no pains to cultivate neighbour relations with that country. With that object in view and in consideration of the general situation in the Far East, the Government is endeavouring to sweep away all the mists and clouds that have hitherto darkened the path between the two nations and to establish between them relations of mutual trust and confidence and of mutual help and assistance.

I scarcely need remind you that armament is an indispensable means of national preservation. Care should always be taken to keep the defence of the Empire in a condition of efficiency and strength, in due response to the situation among the different Powers and in consideration of our relations with other nations and in proportion to the wealth and resources of the country. It is evident that in order to be adequately prepared against emergencies it is important that the spirit of the people as a whole should be invigorated by nursing the nationalistic idea and improving public health, and it is equally important that the national resources should be increased by promoting industries and stimulating trade and commerce.

It is a cause for profound regret that war is already in its third year and yet the sword remains unsheathed. It is, however, only a question of time that armed conflict will cease, and when that time comes we have to be prepared for the commencement of an economic war on a world-wide scale, as may

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easily be inferred from the result of the Economic Conference at Paris. The Imperial Government has given assent to the decisions of that Conference, and in justice to itself it has to adhere to those decisions with fidelity and due sense of responsibility. It is at the same time important to remove all causes of danger to the peace of the Far East and take all possible post-bellum measures for the protection of the prestige and interests of the Empire, with a view to the maintenance and further development of the commercial and industrial enterprises that have sprung up since the outbreak of the war and to the perpetuation of the present satisfactory condition of our foreign trade. The Imperial Government, therefore, aims at securing the development of the industries by adopting well-considered measures for the proper adjustment of finances and the regulation of the money market. It is also the Government's intention to promote education along practical lines, to nurse the spirit of the people, and encourage the beautiful habits of simplicity and frugality, with a view to the increase of the actual efficiency of national efforts. In a word, the present war is one of unprecedented magnitude and importance, and as one of the parties to it, it behoves the Japanese nation to be united, irrespective of class or politics, in order to take all important measures made necessary by the war, and decide upon policies for the lasting interests of the Empire.

In conclusion I want to state that the Government has submitted to the Diet, together with various drafts of laws, the Budget for the sixth fiscal year of Taisho, which is based on the estimates adopted by the former Cabinet with some modifications rendered necessary by the requirements of the time. All necessary explanations concerning these measures will be offered at proper times by myself and my respective colleagues. It is my earnest hope that, in consideration of the requirements of the present world situation and candid appreciation of the sincerity of the Government, you, Gentlemen, will not refuse to bestow your thoughtful attention upon these measures and give them your well-considered assent.

When the Premier's salutatory speech came to an end, Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, made a lengthy speech dwelling on diplomatic affairs:

The translation of the speech of Viscount Motono, the Foreign Minister we render as follows:

Summoned by the confidence of His Majesty the Emperor to receive the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet formed by Count Terauchi, it is a great honour to be able to speak before you at the opening of the 38th session of the Diet.

I can not help, gentlemen, feeling the great responsibility that weighs upon me in accepting this appointment at the moment when grave events trouble the entire world. In spite of all the difficulties I foresaw, I realised that this great responsibility could not be refused at this moment of importance, and my duty towards our Emperor and country, made me accept the new position. I shall be very happy indeed if you will accord me your kind assistance in the discharge of my duty, considering the sentiments with which I came to occupy the present position.

The gigantic war that has now raged in Europe for two years and a half is an event unprecedented in the history of humanity. There will be undoubtedly incalculable effects upon the destiny of the nations in future. Upon the issue of the present war depends the liberty of nations. The question whether the small and large nations of the Allies will be or will not be under the German yoke, will only be solved by the result of the war.

Gentlemen, you know the cause of the present war. The unacceptable demands of Austro-Hungary upon Serbia was the apparent cause for the taking up of arms by the nations of Europe. But you cannot ignore that the German ambition for hegemony prepared for many years, was the real cause of the war. Nourishing great ambitions for the future, Germany laid her hands upon Tsingtao in 1898, with the aim to occupy the entire territory of China. This is a fact nobody can deny at present.

The great German propaganda and the minute and admirable military preparation, are not secrets to any one to-day. In the summer of 1914, Germany thought that the moment for her activity had arrived to open her campaign to dominate the entire world.

She thought that in a few months, her enemies' resistance would come to an end. But all these calculations are baffled at the end of two years and a half, and she now sees that she is forced to continue the war.

Recognizing her duty under the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Japan did not hesitate to go to the assistance of Great Britain, at the first appeal from England. Japan has loyally accomplished her duties, and our Army and Navy have in a few months reduced the entire German forces in our quarters.

In breaking the German bases of action in China, Japan secured peace and order in the Far East. Collaborating with Great Britain to destroy the German fleet in the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean, Japan has contributed greatly towards making the marine commerce of not only Japan and Great Britain, but of the Allies and neutral nations, secure and safe in the Pacific and the Indian Ocean. At the very moment when the enemies do not hesitate to take any method and means to destroy the marine commerce of the nations, the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean are entirely safe. I am persuaded to believe, gentlemen, that the civilized world will justly recognize the immense service rendered by Japan for the cause of humanity.

In declaring war against Germany and joining the Declaration of London on September 5th, 1914, Japan entered the great war of Europe. Japan joined the Allies not only for the protection of the interest of Japan and the allied powers, but also in the great interest of humanity. It is the intention of Japan to make justice and right win the victory in the cruel war, and to bring true peace and happiness to the world after the conclusion of the present war.

To attain these noble ends, it is necessary that the allied powers shall win complete and decisive victory. It is not necessary to state that if this complete victory is not obtained, peace in the far east which Japan secured with sacrifices, will again be threatened.

To obtain this victory, the sacred union of all the government and people who took arms to protect the right of the people, is essentially necessary. In taking part in the present war, Japan limited her military activity, giving consideration to the particular position Japan enjoys in the Orient, and we carried out our part successfully. However, Japan is also giving assistance in every direction to the allied powers to enable them to win the final victory.

The struggle now being fought between the Allies and the enemies is not merely the fighting of the military and naval forces. It is a war of all branches of human activity. Japan should endeavour to adopt the policy to assist the fighting allies in every direction of activity, as much as possible.

It was for this purpose that Japan decided to carry out the resolutions passed at the Economic conference of the Allies held at Paris last summer. It was also for the same purpose, that the Japanese Government has taken certain administrative measures regarding the postal communications and telegraph, to protect our mutual interests. The intention of the Japanese Government to adopt several other measures to carry out the resolution passed at the Economic Conference of the allies at Paris is also for the same purpose.

It was again for the purpose of taking identical policy with the allied powers that the Imperial Government of Japan promptly consented to the signing of the replies forwarded by the French Government, representing the Allied powers, to the American Government, to the German proposal made on December 19th, and the American Note despatched on December 21st.

The reasons for which Japan refused to accept the German proposal of peace are clearly stated in the reply sent to the German Government by the allied powers through the good offices of the Government of the United States, as you are previously aware, and I will not go into details regarding these reasons. The Japanese Government considered as the governments of other allied nations did, that it was impossible to accept the terms of the peace proposal made by Germany, and also Japan believed that the time was not yet ripe for the peace conference. However regarding the Note the American Government sent and which was received by the Japanese Government on December 21st, I desire to speak a few words, on this occasion.

All the allied nations acknowledged and appreciated the noble sentiments which inspired the American Government to start a movement towards peace, but they could not accept the proposal made by the American Government regarding peace. The reasons for this decision are also fully set forth in the reply sent to the American Government by the French Government, representing the Allies, as you all well know, and I have no intention to repeat it on this occasion. However there is one point on which I desire to speak a few words to-day.

In the reply sent by the Allies to the American Government, there were indicated a certain number of conditions which were considered indispensable to be imposed upon the governments of the enemies when peace is concluded. However in the reply no allusion is made to the disposal of the German Colonies, and it is natural that the public opinion of Japan has criti-

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cized the reply on this point. This point did not escape the careful attention of the Japanese Government, but the reply sent to the American Government did not contain all the conditions of peace, and the right was reserved to present all demands by the Allies when the negotiations for peace are actually opened. This is also clearly stated in the reply sent to the American Government. On this account the actual demands to be made by the Japanese Government were not included in the reply sent to the American Government. However not to cause any misunderstanding, upon this point, when the Japanese Government signified her consent to the despatch of the reply, the Government took proper steps in this matter, and now I am pleased to state that among the allied powers there exists a satisfactory understanding on this point.

At this moment when the Allies have decided to continue the present war until the final victory of justice and right is obtained, I sincerely beg to express my hearty appreciation of the great efforts given by Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro and Rumania. Also I beg to express at the same time my admiration and respect for the brave and courageous officers and soldiers of the allied powers. And expressing my hearty sympathies for the people of various nations who have been sacrificed by the cruel deeds of the enemies, I am confident that the efforts of the allied powers will bring a bright and glorious future to the people of all such nations.

Gentlemen, it is not necessary for me to repeat that our alliance with Great Britain is the foundation of our foreign policies. The present war has proved the solidity of the alliance and also the greatness of its effect in future. The people of Japan and the people of England have been given the evidence of the necessity of this alliance for the safeguarding of the rights and interests of the two Empires. At the same time they realize that the alliance is essential to guarantee peace and order in the Far East.

It is a matter for congratulation that an agreement was signed between Russia and Japan on July 3rd, 1916, and the text of the agreement was made public at the time of the signing of the agreement, and it is not necessary to dwell upon the terms of the agreement, but I wish to say a few words regarding relations between Russia and Japan.

As soon as the Russo-Japanese war ended, the Japanese Government followed the policy of becoming friendly with Russia, and the two Governments realized the necessity of adopting a policy to seal peace between two nations, and in 1907 they concluded the first treaty. The policy was followed by the succeeding Cabinets, and the relations between the two nations became closer, and several more treaties were concluded to insure the friendly relations between Russia and Japan, and finally the convention of 1916 was successfully concluded. As the convention was concluded in the midst of the present war which will greatly affect the future of Russia, the public opinion of Russia recognized the sincerity of the Japanese intention towards friendly relations with Russia. I do not hesitate to say that the Russian Government as well as the public appreciate the assistance Japan has given Russia in the present war by giving her supplies of munitions and other articles, to enable her to open a decisive campaign in the war.

I have been in Russia more than ten studying the sentiments of the Russian public, and I have every confidence in saying that the Russian public maintain frank and sincere friendship towards the people of Japan. All the Japanese who have travelled through Russia since the outbreak of the present war will acknowledge the truth of what I have said regarding the Russian sentiment towards the Japanese.

Russia and Japan have a great interest in safeguarding the Far East. The alliance with Russia and harmonious undertakings by the two countries are necessary for the maintainance of peace and order in the Far East as much as the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

I have said enough about relations with the Allies, but before I finish I desire to speak upon the relations between Japan and the neutral countries.

During the present war in Europe, I am glad to say that our relations with the neutral countries have been most cordial and entirely satisfactory. I do not hesitate to believe that the neutral nations recognize the service the Japanese Army and Navy have done for the development and protection of their foreign trade. If the Japanese Army and Navy had not destroyed the German bases of action in China, and if the British Navy and the Japanese Navy had not driven out the German fleet from the Pacific Ocean, in what condition would the United States, Australia, China, and other neutral countries be at this moment? All nations which possess merchant vessels benefited greatly by the efforts of the British and Japanese navies which succeeded in maintaining the safety of the seas. I believe that the neutral countries recognize this fact.

Further I beg to say a word regarding the United States and China, the most friendly of the neutral nations.

As you know Japan always wished for peaceful and friendly relation with the United States, and although there have been a few incidents and problems which hurt relations, such problems have all been amicably solved by peaceful negotiations between the two Governments. There are some subjects upon which the two Governments do not agree, but in international questions there are apt to be some upon which opinions vary, and such a case even happens among allied countries. However when the two Governments earnestly desire to solve the most complicated problem with the sincere hope of an amicable settlement, there is always a way for favourable compromise.

The Governments of Japan and the United States are always taking this policy to our utmost satisfaction, and further it is pleasant that the relations between the two nations have been becoming closer and more friendly. In the question of investing capital in China, the American capitalists expressed their wish to co-operate with Japan, and it is a most pleasing tendency. At present the Japanese Government is giving careful attention and consideration to the question of joining hands with the United States in financial and commercial undertakings in China.

I believe, gentlemen, that you have been expecting the explanation of the Government regarding relations with China, and I believe that it is my duty to clearly explain the attitude of the present Cabinet towards China. I do not believe that it is necessary to mention the incidents which have happened in China of recent few years, as they must be still fresh in your memory. However these incidents caused an undesirable atmosphere between Japan and China, and such an atmosphere should be absolutely dispersed for the sake of both nations.

Considering the great interest, political and commercial, Japan has in China, Japan sincerely desire that China develop, and introduce modern civilization, and in the past Japan has been always willing to give assistance to China to enable her to progress. Japan has sent military and civil advisers to China, and together with other nations supplied China with the necessary capital to develop China, and also Japan has educated several thousands of Chinaese students. China owes much to Japan for her recent development and progress.

While Japan has been always friendly to China, China always regarded Japan with suspicion and maintained ill-feeling towards Japan. There might be many reasons for this attitude of China, but I believe that the main cause for such ill feeling on the part of the Chinese towards Japan is the attempt of some Japanese to enter politics in China.

Since the Tsing dynasty was overthrown and the Republic was established, many political parties have been organized in China, and some people in Japan have given support to one party and then other Japanese have given assistance to another party. While I firmly believe that the intention of these Japanese is sincere trying to make the political party which they favour, powerful and stronger, but the result of such activity of the Japanese in the Chinese politics has been very bad. What attitude these Japanese took when the republic was established or what was the result of the activity undertaken towards President Yuan Shi-kai? These are well known to you all, and there is no necessity for me to relate them here. However these activities made the Chinese public entertain ill-feeling towards Japan,

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and caused foreign countries to suspect the intention of Japan in China.

The present Cabinet decided not to take such a policy, and the Cabinet desires amicable relations with the Chinese Government. We hope that the undertakings the Japanese and Chinese Government desire to make in China, will develop China, and if China wishes, Japan will not hesitate to give her the necessary assistance.

The Japanese Government will endeavour to show the sincerity of the Japanese Government, but whether or not the Government of China will trust Japan is a matter entirely to be determined by China herself.

I beg to state here that the Japanese Government has no intention to favour one political party in China. The Imperial Government desires friendly relations with China herself, and is not contemplating forming relations with political parties. Japan desires that China will develop and progress favourably, but Japan regrets that disturbances are occurring in China constantly. It is necessary for the integrity and independence of China that China should not be divided, and Japan will prevent the division of China. This is the policy of the present Cabinet towards China.

However I beg to call your attention to the fact that Japan enjoys a special position in a certain locality of China, especially in South Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia. Japan obtained special privileges in these parts as she made many sacrifices and also because of the terms of the treaties concluded with China. It is the right and duty of Japan to protect the privileges obtained in China, and for the Chinese Government it is necessary to respect the Japanese special privileges.

If China sincerely desires friendly relations with Japan she should adopt a similar policy as that taken by the Japanese Government. Or else it will be impossible to maintain friendly relations between the two countries. I believe that when the Chinese Government learns the sincere and true intention of the Japanese Government, China will not object to the friendly policy of the Japanese Government. Nobody doubts that Japan enjoys a special position in regard to China, on account of geographical, commercial, and political relations. However other nations also have great interests in China, and this fact should not be forgotten by the Japanese. Japan should protect her own interest in China but at the same time should respect those of other nations. Japan is not wishing to take a selfish policy in China, and she is desirous to adopt a harmonious attitude with other nations interested in China. I believe that when every person proceeds with a true and sincere intention, it will be possible to adopt a policy equally beneficial for China herself and the other nations.

The present situation of the world will have a great effect upon the future of Japan, and the result of the present war in which Japan is participating will decide the future. Therefore for the protection of Japanese rights and interests the country should exert its fullest efforts. The Japanese Government desires to fulfil its important duty with the support and assistance of the members of the Diet.

In concluding this speech, I sincerely request you members of the Diet to give your sincere support to the foreign policy of the present cabinet.

At the close of Viscount Motono's speech, Viscount Ishii (ex-Foreign Minister) rose and raised an interpellation. The member was not inclined, he said, to criticise the diplomatic policy of the Ministry, but there was one point in the Foreign Minister's speech which he wanted to call the attention of the Minister as well as the nation to. The Foreign Minister, in his speech, said in effect that the former Ministry, in dealing with Chinese affairs, had given support to a section of Chinese politicians and interfered in China's internal affairs. This was a serious mistake—a grave misundertanding—which, if left uncorrected, would lead to grave consequences by creating misunderstanding of the world and causing a menace to the future of Sino-Japanese relations. The member, without waiting for the ministerial explanation, declared that the former Ministry in which he had charge of diplomatic affairs, had never taken such measures as to meddle with China's internal affairs or given any support to a political party of that country.

Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, replied that the interpellator must have misunderstood his words, the Minister having never said that the former Ministry had interfered with China's internal affairs or given facilities to a political party of that country. The Minister added that he did not recognize the truth of that fact and wished the member not to misundertand what he stated.

After taking a recess at noon the House resat at 12.10 p.m. and took up the Order of the day. The Bill providing for the revision of the law for the control of opium, the control of the sale of firearms and gunpowder and the law pertaining to the relief funds for sufferers through natural disasters were duly explained and referred to committees.

Marquis Kuroda moved a resolution to send a message of the House to the allies' armies fighting in the front, expressing the respect and sympathy of the House for the brave officers and soldiers of the allied forces. The motion was seconded and unanimously approved. The resolution read as follows:

"Three years have elapsed since the outbreak of the war and yet the titanic struggle has not come to an end. The armies of the allied powers are doing their utmost to attain their great object, for which they have taken up arms, and expect to secure the base of a lasting peace. It is resolved that the House of Peers hereby expresses its sincere respect and profound sympathy to the strong brave determination of the allied armies who are striving for final victory with great fortitude in spite of the immense losses involved."

The House rose at 12.35 p.m.

The House of Representatives met at 1 p.m. The galleries were crowded to overflowing. Among those in evidence were Viscount Kato, the President of the Opposition, Viscount Ishii, ex-Foreign Minister (in the peers gallery), the Russian Ambassador H.E. M. Krupensky, Mr. Hioki, ex-Minister to China, Viscountess Motono, the wife of the Foreign Minister (in the diplomats' gallery), while the ministerial gallery was occupied by the Premier, other ministers, vice-ministers and secretaries.

Various reports over, President Mr. Shimada announced the reopening of the session. Mr. M. Fukuda, a Kenseikai member, motioned a change in the order of proceedings of the day and proposed to submit a resolution to send a message to the allied armies at the front expressing the sympathy and respect of the House for their bravery and fortitude shown in fighting with their common enemy, also paying tribute to their self-sacrificing martial spirit. The motion was seconded and placed on the order. Mr. Takatomi, of the Kenseikai, explained the resolution, which was subsequently passed unanimously.

Premier Count Terauchi then took the rostrum and delivered a speech on the government's administrative policy, which was to the same effect as that delivered before the Upper House in the morning. The Premier's address was hailed with laughter and insulting remarks. When the Premier's speech was finished Mr. Shoda appeared on the platform and delivered a speech (given in full on page 3) dwelling on the financial policy of the government and explaining the next year's Budget estimates. The Finance Minister was followed by Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, who delivered the same speech as that in the Upper House in the morning. The Foreign Minister's speech was oftentimes interrupted by laughter and jeers from the opposition camp and at times the speaker was scarcely audible.

The House resumed the open meeting at 5.50 p.m. and after a few reports the House rose at 5.55 p.m.

The Government introduced in the Lower House the next year's Budget Estimates, supplementary Budget and other financial Bills.

The vote of want of confidence in the Ministry was introduced in the Lower House jointly by the Kenseikai, the Kokuminto and a section of the Koseikai members.

The House of Representatives met at the usual hour Thursday afternoon. The vote of Want of Confidence in the Government proposed by the Opposition parties was placed on the first item of the order of the day. Mr. Inukai, the leader of the Kokuminto, representing the Opposition parties, was the first to speak on the bill. Mr. Motoda, the Seiyu-kai leader, spoke against the resolution. Premier Count Terauchi then spoke in defence of the Government. Before the resolution was put to vote an Imperial Rescript ordering the dissolution of the House was issued and announced before the House, which subsequently rose at a little before three.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 16.—The French Communiqué, on Monday evening, announced: "There have been mutual bombardments upon the banks of the Somme, on the right of the Meuse and in Lorraine. After a bombardment, the Germans attacked our advanced posts between the Aisne and Argonne. They were thrown back. After a lively hand grenade struggle, we carried out several successful coups-de-main and took a quantity of material and a number of prisoners."

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Monday evening communiqué says: "We raided the enemy lines east of Loos, inflicting many casualties. Our artillery shelled an enemy transport to the north of the Ancre."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 17.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Wednesday evening communiqué, says: "After a heavy bombardment we stormed and occupied a line of posts northward of Beaucourt-sur-Ancre. The entire objective was gained on a frontage of 600 yards with but few casualties. Our observation from this area is considerably improved. Our artillery barrage, this afternoon, broke up an enemy counter-attack with heavy loss. We are now consolidating the new position.

"In the neighbourhood of Hens, we carried out important raids with complete success. The German positions south of Cite Calouni (?) and westward of Hens were entered late on Tuesday, under cover of a heavy bombardment."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 17.—The French afternoon communiqué reads: "After a heavy bombardment for three hours, the enemy made a series of reconnaisances in the Bois des Chevaliers, the heights above the Meuse. These attempts were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 17.—The French afternoon communiqué announces: "We repulsed small enemy attacks, east of Clery and south of Biaches and Lesparges. Our patrols penetrated the enemy's lines at several points on the heights of the Meuse and in the forest of Apremont."

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Jan. 17.—The French paper "L'Intransigeant," gives an interesting account of a series of local British engagements north of the River Ancre between January 8 and January 12. The principal objective was the important rectification of the front north of Beaumont-Hamel. This was successfully carried out by capturing a salient from which the enemy had been using their machine-guns against the British outposts near Serre, and the communication trenches there.

This successful operation forms the climax to a long sequence of raids and patrol encounters, which have taken place on the British front since the end of November. It is typical of the fighting in winter. This kind of thing has been going on from Ypres to the Somme, sometimes 70 or 80 men being engaged; sometimes a couple of battalions taking part.

It amounts to a sort of fragmentary, but permanent offensive, which is extremely trying to the Germans, and is helping to wear them out. This fighting keeps up the combative spirit among the British soldiers and stimulates initiative and daring. It also helps to provide the Head-Quarters Staff with information as to the enemy's morale and plans. In short, it constitutes a system of methodical training, which will be of value when the next great offensive begins.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

[OFFICIAL TO RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Jan. 14.—South of the Babit Lake, near Riga, the Germans en masse attacked the Russian troops, but were repulsed by the Russian fire and counter-attacks.

Rumania. East of Puna the Austrians tried to advance against the Russian troops, but were repulsed by the Russian fire. The enemy attacks north of the Slonik and south of the Oitus were also repulsed and his attacks west of the Kazin and Trotus confluent were also checked by the Russian fire. An attempt to assume the offensive was performed by the enemy east of Focsani, but he was driven back towards his trenches. About 3 regiments of the enemy attacked a Russian vanguard detachment on the river Seret 10 kilometres south-west of Brailow. Some of these attacks were repulsed, but under the pressure of outnumbering enemy forces the village Kotu Mihali was evacuated.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Jan. 15.—Rumania. The Rumanians attacked the enemy on the heights 7 kilometres south-east of Monastirsk Kasinul on the river Kazin. After a hot bayonet encounter the enemy was repulsed one kilometre to the south. The enemy having assumed the offensive in this region was not only repulsed by the Rumanians with the support of the Russian troops, but was also pressed back for 2 kilometres. 10 kilometres south-east of Galatz, the enemy troops, numbering about one regiment, attacked one Russian vanguard detachment compelling it to retreat somewhat. The enemy troops after a strong artillery preparation attacked the Russian positions 12 kilometres south-east of Focsani, but were repulsed suffering heavy losses.

OFFICIAL TO RUSSIAN EMBASSY

Petrograd, Jan. 16.—Fighting, south of the Trotus and Kazin confluent, continues with alternating success. The Russians and Rumanians advanced two kilometres, 7 kilometres south of Braila. Two enemy night attacks, south of Rekosa, were repulsed by the Rumanians. Fighting is in progress near Vadeni. Russian aviators have dropped bombs on the barges and vessels on the Danube, near Brailov, setting fire to these boats. A Russian submarine sank two steamers near the Bosphorus.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 16.—The Russian official communiqué reads: "To the south of Braila, the Russian and Rumanian composite force advanced two versts. The Rumanians beat off two night attacks south of Rekosa on the Sushitza. We bombed vessels on the Danube, in the region of Brailov. One of our submarines sank two ships near the Bosphorus."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

(DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION)

Petrograd, Jan. 16.—The War Office announces that the Russian forces have recaptured the village of Vadeni, which is situated midway between Braila and Galatz.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 17.—The news received on Tuesday from Rumania seems to show that the force of the German drive is nearly spent. The Russians and Rumanians have received reinforcements. They are making a splendid stand on the Sereth line, and are regaining ground on their northern wing.

Hard fighting is in progress between Braila and Galatz, which Mackensen's forces are desperately striving to capture.

Fundeni, where the Germans reported a strong Russian offensive is 30 miles west of Galatz.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 17.—The Russian official communiqué reads: "The enemy attacked the Rumanians south-west of Braila. Our counter-attack drove him back. We made a night attack, and drove the Germans out of Geselesci, but an enemy counter-attack compelled us to withdraw. We stormed and captured Vadeni, a dense counter-attack by the enemy failed."

[British Embassy Despatch Through Kokusai]

London, Jan. 17.—The "Morning Post's" Petrograd correspondent says that General Russky, commanding the Baltic province at the front, has warmly thanked General Dmitriev and his army for their admirable work during the Russian Christmas.

The operations in which General Vassiliev's Siberian corps took part was brilliantly carried out in snow, blizzard and the heaviest frosts, and in difficult marshy regions. In these unfavourable conditions which, however, probably favoured surprise, the Russians dashed through innumerable lines of entanglements and rushed the defences, blockhouses and redoubts which the enemy had spent fifteen months preparing. The correspondent says the Germans have been compelled to mass heavy reinforcements with a large force of artillery at the threatened points, but the Russians continue to hold all they have gained despite desperate counter-attacks and they also have brought up adequate artillery reinforcements.

The correspondent mentions the interesting fact that a large proportion of the Russian troops employed in the attack was composed of local levies of Letts and Esthonians whose hatred of the Germans owes its fierce intensity to the fact that these small nationalities have been for centuries ground under the heel of the local German overlords.

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This thirst to avenge wrongs and their intimate knowledge of the difficult locality made them formidable and merciless foes.

A Petrograd message commenting on the successful Russian squadron's raid on the Anatolian coast, resulting in the sinking of forty Turkish sailing vessels says these were carrying various provisions to Constantinople.

The Turkish seamen probably imagined that the coast was less vigilantly watched by the Russians during the Russian Christmas and expected to slip through to the capital with their foodstuffs. In any case so large a number of Turkish ships has not been sighted in the Black Sea for a long time.

(OFFICIAL TO RUSSIAN EMBASSY)

Petrograd, Jan. 17.—Western front. The enemy is developing an intense fire in the region of the railway Zboroff-Zloczoff and south of Avgustovka. South of Svistelniki, an enemy machine-gun, while firing against the Russian trenches, was destroyed by a well directed Russian shell. The fire of the enemy, south of Lamnica, was stopped by the Russian artillery.

Rumania. The enemy attack against the Russian position on the railway Bistric-Kimpolung was repulsed. The enemy attacked the Rumanians, 18 kilometres south-west of the Kazin and Trotus confluent, but was repulsed by a Russian counter-attack. The Russians succeeded by a night attack in dislodging the Germans from a village south-west of the mouth of the Rymnik, seizing 2 machine-guns, but a German counter-attack, performed with overwhelming forces compelled the Russians to evacuate this village. The German attack south-east of Gesclosci was stopped by the Russian fire. The Russian troops, after an artillery preparation, seized by assault the village Itedeni (10 kilometres south-west of Galatz). The enemy having got reinforcements, assumed the offensive, being supported by a hurricane artillery fire, but his massed troops came under the concentrated Russian fire and he was stopped, suffering heavy losses. He did not reach the Russian trenches.

[OFFICIAL TO RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Jan. 18.—Western front. South of Smorgon, Russian reconnoissance troops rushed into the enemy's trenches and after a hand to hand fight put about twenty Germans to the sword. Two subterranean galleries were in the meantime blown up by a detachment of Russian sappers. West of Semerinka, some mud huts of the enemy were destroyed by the Russian fire, the enemy firing only a few shells in reply. Near Krivska on the river Bistrica an enemy scout party of about 100 men approached a Russian vanpost, but was met at short range by the Russian fire and turned into flight, leaving arms and ammunitions. In the wood Carpathians the enemy fired about 200 shells and attacked one height 10 kilometres south of the Pneva mountain.

Rumania. The enemy's attempts in assuming the offensive on the heights, south of the Oituz River, were stopped by the Russian fire. The Rumanians repulsed a German attack south of Monastirka. On the rest of the front as far as the Danube and along the Danube front firing is in progress.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 18.—The Russian official communiqué says: "Our fire arrested the attempts of an enemy offensive south of Oituz. The Rumanians repulsed the Germans to the south of Monastirka. We surrounded a height south-west of Braila and took many prisoners."

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Jan. 21.—Western front. In the direction of Kovel, west and north-west of Velicka, the Russians launched two attacks against the enemy positions. The hostile wire entanglements were damaged by artillery barrage in many places, and several shells proved most effective, one dug-out being blown up. The enemy's heavy artillery, bombarded the Russian front north of Solshovec, on the Naraiuvka River, and did slight damage to our trenches. Near Skomorona, south of Stanslau, Russian scouts attacked an Austrian reconnaissance detachment at Zagvosd. After a hand-to-hand fight, the Austrian soldiers were some put to the sword and some captured. Firing continues on the rest of the front.

Successful reconnaissances by both Russians and Rumanians are reported from this front.

ITALIANS DEFEAT REBELS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 18.—The Italian communiqué reads: "We completely defeated 5,000 rebels at Zoara, in Tripoli, on January 16. The enemy's losses were 1,000."

GERMANY'S WANT OF FOOD

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 18.—Letters from a neutral published here state that the writer has toured through a dozen leading German centres, and though he never heard of actual cases of starvation, the feeling is growing that Germany is faced with a prospect which will make her unable to continue the struggle unless she makes raids on Denmark and Holland for meat, corn, butter and oil. The soldiers, on returning from the front, complain most bitterly of the deterioration of the food.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 21.—An interview with Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, has been published in France, describing the work of his Department. It concludes by saying that the scarcity in Germany is undoubtedly very grave. There is every reason to believe that the condition of her allies is worse.

A telegram from Rotterdam announces the meeting of Austrian and Hungarian statesmen in Berlin to discuss with the German leaders the question of feeding the nations. This meeting coincides with the most serious food crisis hitherto experienced in Berlin. Many of the bakeries are closed down owing to lack of supplies. Many households have been without bread for a fortnight. The failure of the potato crop is accountable for the scarcity, as potatoes are necessary for bread-making. Milk also is very scarce and very dear. A new regulation orders that sausages must contain at least 12 per cent. of bran.

GERMAN RAIDER NOW IN SOUTH ATLANTIC

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Jan. 18.—News Agency despatches from Buenos Ayres report that a German raider named Hineta or Vinex, operating in the South Atlantic, has sunk 19 merchantmen besides two French schooners.

Another despatch from Rio de Janeiro says that still another British vessel has been sunk with the loss of 400 lives. This later message, however, is not confirmed. The first news of the raider was brought to Pernambuco by the Hudson Maru, which conveyed to that port 237 survivors from the vessels sunk. Amongst the vessels that are reported sunk are the Georgic (10,077 tons) Voltaire (8,618 tons) Dramatist (5,415 tons) Radnorshire (4,302 tons) Samara (3,172 tons) Drina (11,483 tons) Ortega (8,075 tons) Hammershus (3,931 tons).

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Pernambuco, Jan. 18.—A newspaper here prints what purports to be a statement made by the purser of the British steamer Netherby Hall to the effect that the raider sank a British steamer without warning, and it is believed that the 400 souls on board were drowned.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

[Delayed in Transmission]

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 18.—It is considered here almost certain that the German raider, which has sunk over 20 vessels since December 12, is none other than the Moewe, which created such a sensation a year ago.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 19.—With regard to the new German raider, it is now recalled that a month ago the Chilean German-owned barque, Tinto, escaped from the little port of Calbuco, in Chile, after loading a considerable supply of provisions and live-stock there. It is now suspected that she was bent on privateering.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 19.—The raider has also captured a ship called the Trowdenrange, possibly the Snowdon Range. The raider is stated to be a vessel of the Moewe type. It is now known that the Saint Theodore has been converted into a commerce-raider.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Pernambuco, Jan. 20.—The German raider stopped the British vessel Dramatist December 18, bringing out the German ensign as she came alongside the English ship. Simultaneously the side of the raider dropped, revealing two guns. The Dramatist surrendered.

Armed Germans boarded the steamer and took off the crew, subsequently transferring them to the Hudson Maru, along with 237 others. The Hudson Maru followed the raider until January 12. When any vessel was sighted the crews were driven below. Water-tight doors were closed over them. The heat was stifling and the sanitation bad, say survivors who were brought here. The food was wretched, only one ounce of meat being served daily to each of the captured sailors.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Jan. 20.—Nine Americans were among the crew of the St. Theodore, landed with other survivors at Pernambuco.

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Brazil, by the Hudson Maru, according to the American consul who reports the men are well.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Jan. 20.—The State Department learns from the American consul at Rio de Janeiro that the St. Theodore, captured by the German raider, has been armed with two guns and a German crew put aboard her. She is now operating as an auxiliary cruiser in the Atlantic.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 20.—The German raider which has been operating for the last month is undoubtedly the Moewe. It is believed to have left Kiel flying the Danish flag, with hay heaped over the deck to conceal the torpedo-tubes. The vessel carried a mine-laying apparatus, telescopic funnels and many supplementary plates for the purpose of changing the appearance of the deck.

When last seen the raider was painted black, although the painting was probably often changed as traces of Danish colours were noticeable on the hull beneath the last coat.

The Brazilian Minister of Marine says that the Japanese vessel Hudson Maru will not be interned at Pernambuco, but will remain there as a German prize, the Brazilian authorities considering it as a German ship.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 20.—A German official report says the British steamer Yarrowdale, 4,652 tons, was brought into harbour December 31 as a prize vessel. She was manned with a prize crew of nineteen and carried 460 members of crews from ships captured in the Atlantic. The cargoes of these ships consisted chiefly of war materials and foodstuffs.

One hundred and three neutrals among the crews are being detained as prisoners because they were employed on enemy vessels.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 21.—Berlin officially announces that the steamer Yarrowdale has been brought into the fortified sea-port of Swinemünde, at Usedom Island.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 21.—The Captain of the Radnorshire, in an interview with a pressman here to-day, stated that his vessel was chased by two commerce raiders after leaving Pernambuco on January 7. The raiders quickly overhauled him. A party of 26 Germans came on board and took charge of the vessel. He saw three vessels sunk, the Germans taking cinematograph photographs of the sinking.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Jan. 21.—The German admiralty's statement that the neutrals among the crews of the vessels captured by the German raider "have been removed as prisoners of war," raises another issue between the United States and Germany. The British Consulate here records that three Americans from the crew of the Yarrowdale have been detained. They could not be considered prisoners of war unless the captured vessels were considered warships. The State Department has held throughout that a vessel could not be classed as a war-ship unless under naval orders, flying a Naval Flag, and manned by a naval crew.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Jan. 21.—Reports from Brazil say that the German sea-raider is accompanied by three small submarines of a new type, which are apparently engaged in scout duty.

A strange craft, painted black, with four funnels was recently seen steaming rapidly off the coast of Ceara, Brazil. It may have been the raider. Survivors declare that the raider carried a number of collapsible funnels for the purpose of disguise.

The Drina has arrived in the harbour of Rio-de-Janeiro, and the Ortega is also reported safe at another port not named.

The Hudson Maru, which brought the survivors to Pernambuco had no Germans on board. It is stated that the vessel is free to leave port whenever her Commander chooses. Advices from Berlin state that the Yarrowdale reached Swinemunde, on the Baltic on December 31, with 469 survivors from the vessels sunk.

22 VESSELS SUNK IN ATLANTIC

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 17.—The Admiralty is in receipt of information from Pernambuco, which confirms the assumption that the following ships have been sunk by a German raider. The British steamers Dramatist, 5415 tons; Radnorshire, 4302 tons; Minieh, 2,890 tons; Netherby Hall, 4,461 tons; Mount Temple, 9792 tons; King George, 3,852 tons; Voltaire, 8,618 tons; Georgic 10,077 tons. The French have lost the Nantes and Asnieres.

The Japanese steamer Hudson Maru, 3,789 tons, arrived at Pernambuco on January 15 with the masters and 237 members of the crews of some of the vessels which were sunk between December 12 and January 12. It is also announced that the Saint Theodore, 4992 tons, has been captured and a prize crew put on board. The Yarrowdale, 4,652 tons was captured and sent away with 400 men from some of the vessels sunk. There is no further news of their whereabouts.

FINISH STEAMER IS PREY OF THE PIRATES

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 19.—A telegram from Stockholm announces that the Finnish steamer Skiftet has been torpedoed and sunk by a U-boat in the Gulf of Bothnia. One hundred and 21 lives were lost and 12 persons injured as the result of the explosion. The total loss of life is 180.

ANOTHER BRITISH STEAMER SUNK

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Jan. 21.—The British steamer Lostwood(?) has been submarined and sunk according to a Havre despatch. The news was received by a wireless message from a French liner which cleared from here.

MR. JOHN BUCHAN'S WEEKLY SUMMARY

[British Embassy Despatch Through Kokusai Agency]

London, Jan. 20.—The British again carried out a series of successful raids on the Western front, the last thereof resulted in a local advance of some value. A line of the enemy posts was occupied north of Beaucourt and successfully held against an enemy counterattack. The position was carried, with few casualties, and consolidated.

Enemy trenches have been temporarily entered at various other points and much damage caused, and a number of prisoners taken. A daylight raid by the Canadian troops was particularly successful. It was carried out on a front of seven hundred yards to his second line of trenches. Heavy losses were inflicted, all the dugouts were wrecked and one hundred prisoners taken at slight cost in casualties. The British losses throughout were considerably lighter than those of the enemy. This is very evident from the fact that the British casualties were approximately equal to the number of prisoners captured.

There has at last been some improvement in conditions for fighting purposes. This applies mainly to the high ground in the Somme area, which has been hardened by the recent frosts. In Flanders the frost has not been sufficient to affect the ground appreciably.

The enemy press has constantly insisted upon differences of opinion between members of the Entente. Mischievous rumours are circulated entirely without foundation. The proceedings at the recent conferences in Rome and London clearly prove that the allied countries are in complete agreement. In their determination to obtain a settlement on the only basis that would produce real peace, they were never more united than at present.

The despatch from General Smuts, covering a period from March 21st to October 27th, 1916 records a series of military movements and actions carried out under great difficulties of climate and terrain to a uniformly successful issue. The campaign undoubtedly has been conducted with notable skill and enterprise and reflects the greatest credit on General Smuts and all serving under him. The enemy has been continually outwitted and manœuvred out of strong positions and, where he attempted a stand, he has been unable to resist the attacks pressed upon him with the sternest determination. His failure on April 9th to dislodge Colonel Van Deventer's troops from an advanced position of considerable strategical importance, marked the turning point in the campaign. For this effort the enemy had concentrated some four-thousand men and his attacks were stubbornly pressed. With defeat in this action, his last hope of successful resistance to any large portion of our force, was extinguished. Subsequently the enemy was driven from position

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after position by a series of successes cumulative in effect. Finally by the end of October, with the exception of the Mahenge Plateau, the Germans had lost every healthy or valuable part of their Colony. Here the report closes, but it should be noted that the operations reported since have been eminently successful.

ENEMY USES EXPLOSIVE BULLETS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 21.—The Russian official communiqué reads. "Under cover of a concentrated artillery barrage, considerable forces of the enemy in an attack on the Maneschy front, in the vicinity of the river Rimnik, pressed back our detachments towards the Sereth. The enemy exclusively used explosive bullets southeast of Rekotiach as was the case in the Caucasus.

GERMAN SOLDIERS' DISCONTENT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 19.—A neutral correspondent writing to the "Times" in a despatch from Cologne, dated January 12, says a demand for peace has come from the German soldiers. Marshal von Hindenburg has returned from the western front profoundly impressed. The politicians feel that they must make peace by hook or by crook.

The area of the fighting in the West, is known as the grave. Every sort of influence is used to prevent the return of particular regiments and officers thither despite the attractions of superior food and lots of amusements promised in the towns. Numerous generals on the western front have been superseded. The number of punishments among the men is simply appalling. The Germans think that submarines alone can snatch the victory from the fire. It is reported that 1,000 are being built.

MAJOR FALKENHAYN AT LARISSA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Salonika, Jan. 16.—Major Falkenhayn, formerly German Military attaché at Athens, has landed from a submarine somewhere on the Greek coast and proceeded to Larissa

A London message of the same date reads: French Headquarters (Salonika?), which report the arrival of General von Falkenhayn are confusing the name with that of Major Falkenhayn, German Military attache at Athens. The latter recently left the Greek capital, but it is notorious that he has been in communication with King Constantine by wireless. Indeed, recently he was reported to have returned to Athens.

VENEZELISTS ALL RELEASED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 18.—All the followers of M. Venezelos, who were arrested by King Constantine's Government during the riots in Athens on December 1 and 2, have been released in compliance with the demand made in the ultimatum sent by the Allies.

GERMANY'S PEACE PROPOSALS

News From All Sources

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 17.—In the course of his letter to the British Ambassador in Washington, in transmitting the reply of the Allies to the President of the United States Mr. Balfour said:

"There are those who think that for this disease of German militarism, international treaties and international laws may provide a sufficient cure, but such persons have ill learned the lessons so clearly taught in recent history. While other nations, notably the United States and Great Britain, were striving by treaties of arbitration to make sure that no chance of quarrel should mar the peace they desired to make perpetual, Germany stood aloof. Her philosophers preached the splendours of war. Power was proclaimed as the true end of the State. The General Staff forged with untiring industry the weapons by which at the appointed moment the power might be achieved. These facts have proved clearly enough that treaty arrangements for maintaining peace are not likely to find much favour in Berlin. They did not prove that such treaties, once made, would be utterly ineffectual. This became evident only when the war had broken out, though the demonstration when it came was overwhelming.

"So long as Germany remains the Germany which, without a shadow of justification, overran and barbarously illtreated the country she was pledged to defend, no state can regard its right as secure if they have no better protection than such a solemn treaty.

"If existing treaties are only scraps of paper, can fresh treaties help us if the violation of the most fundamental canons of international law are crowned with success?

"Will it not be in vain that the assembled nations labour to improve their code? None will profit by their rules but the criminals who break them. It is those who keep them who will suffer. Though, therefore, the people of this country share to the full the desire of the President for peace, they do not believe peace can be durable if it is not based on the success of the Allied cause, for a durable peace can hardly be expected unless three conditions are fulfilled.

"First, that the existing causes of international unrest be as far as possible removed or weakened.

"Second, that the aggressive aims and unscrupulous methods of the Central Powers fall into disrepute among their own peoples.

"Third, that behind International Law and behind all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities some form of international sanction is devised which should give pause to the hardiest aggressor."

[OFFICIAL TO AMERICAN EMBASSY]

Washington, Jan. 22.—In his address to the United States Senate at 2 o'clock, this afternoon, the President of the United States spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Senate:

On the eighteenth of December last I addressed an identical note to the Governments of the Nations now at war requesting them to state, more definitely than they had yet been stated by either group of belligerents, the terms upon which they would deem it possible to make peace. I spoke on behalf of humanity and of the rights of all neutral nations like our own; many of whose most vital interests the war puts in constant jeopardy. The Central Powers united in a reply which stated merely that they were ready to meet their antagonists in conference to discuss terms of peace. The Entente Powers have replied much more definitely and have stated, we understand, terms indeed, but with sufficient definiteness to imply details, the arrangements, guarantees, and acts of reparation which they deem to be the indispensable conditions of a satisfactory settlement. We are that much nearer a definitive discussion of the peace which will end the present war. Therefore we are that much nearer the discussion of the international concert which must thereafter hold the world at peace. In every discussion of the peace that must end this war it is taken for granted that that peace must be followed by some definite concert of Powers which will make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm us again. Every lover of mankind, every sane and thoughtful man must take that for granted.

I have sought this opportunity to address you because I thought I owed it to you, as the council associated with me in the final determination of our international obligations, to disclose to you without reserve the thought and purpose that have been taking form in my mind in regard to the duty of our government in the days to come when it will be necessary to lay afresh and upon a new plan the foundations of peace among the nations.

It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should play no part in that great enterprise. To take part in such a service will be the opportunity for which they have sought to prepare themselves by the very principles and purposes of their polity and the approved practices of their government ever since the days when they set up a new nation in the high and honorable hope that it might in all that it was and did show mankind the way to the other nations of the world to state the conditions under which they will feel free to render it.

That service is nothing less than this: to add their authority and their power to the authority and force of other nations to

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guarantee peace and justice throughout the world. Such a settlement cannot be long postponed and it is right that before it be accomplished this government should frankly formulate the conditions upon which it would feel justified not any less than our people in approving its formal and solemn adherence to a league for peace. I am here to attempt to state those conditions.

The present war must first be ended; but we owe it to candor and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that, so far as others participation in guarantees of future peace is concerned, it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms it is ended. The treaties and agreements which bring it to an end must embody something that will create a peace that is worth guaranteeing and preserving, a peace that will win the approval of mankind, not merely a peace to serve the several interests and immediate aims of the nations engaged. We shall have no voice in determining what those terms shall be, but we shall, I feel sure, have a voice in determining whether they shall be made lasting or not by the guarantees of a universal covenant; our judgment upon what is fundamental and essential as a condition precedent to permanency should be spoken now, not afterwards, when maybe too late.

No covenant of co-operative peace that does not include the peoples of the new world can suffice to keep the future safe against war; and yet there is only one sort of peace that the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing. The elements of that peace must be elements that engage the confidence and satisfy the principles of the American governments, elements consistent with the political faith and the practical convictions which the peoples of America have once for all embraced and undertaken to defend.

I do not mean to say that any American government would throw any obstacle in the terms of peace the governments now at war might agree upon, or seek to upset them when made, whatever they might be. I only take it for granted that mere terms of peace between the belligerents will not satisfy even the belligerents themselves. More agreements do not make peace secure. It will be absolutely necessary thencefort h that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance now formed or projected that no nation, no probable combination of nations could face or withstand it. If the peace presently to be made is to endure, it must be a peace made and secured by the organized major force of mankind.

The terms of the immediate peace agreed upon will determine whether it is a peace for which such a guarantee can be secured. The question upon which the whole future peace and policy of the world depends is this: Is the present war a struggle for a just and secure peace, or only for a new balance of power? If it be only a struggle for a new balance of power, who will guarantee, who can guarantee, the stable equilibrium of the new arrangement? Only a tranquil Europe can be a stable Europe. There must be, not a balance of power commenced by blurred community of power; not organized rivalries, but organized common peace.

Fortunately, we have received very explicit assurances on this point. The statement of both of the groups of nations now arrayed against one another have said, in terms that could not be misinterpreted, that it was no part of the purpose they had in mind to crush their antagonists. But the implications of these assurances may not be equally clear to all,—may not be the same on both sides of the water. I think it will be serviceable if I attempt to set forth what we understand them to be.

They imply, first of all, that it must be a peace without victory. I beg that I may be permitted to put my own interpretation upon it and that it may be understood that no other interpretation was in my thought. I am seeking only to face realities, and to face them without soft concealments. Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser—a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory upon which terms of peace would rest, not permanently, built as upon quicksand. Only a peace between equals can last, only a peace the very principle of which is equality and a common participation in a common benefit. The right state of mind, the right feeling between nations, factors as necessary for a lasting peace as is the just settlement of vexed territory or of racial and national allegiance.

The equality of nations upon which peace must be founded if it is to last must be an equality of rights; the guarantees exchanged must neither recognize nor imply a difference between big nations and small, between those that are powerful and those that are weak. Right must be based upon the common strength, not upon the individual strength, of the nations upon whose concert peace will depend. Equality of territory or of resources there of course cannot be; nor any other sort of equality not gained in the ordinary peaceful and legitimate development of the peoples themselves. But no one asks or expects anything more than an equality of rights. Mankind is looking now for freedom of life, not for equipoises of power.

And there is a deeper thing involved than even equality of right among organized nations. No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from potentate to potentate as if they were property. I take it for granted, for instance, if I may venture upon a single example, that statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent, and autonomous Poland, and that henceforth inviolable security of life, of worship, and of industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own.

I speak, not because of any desire to exalt an abstract political principle which has always been held very dear by those who have sought to build up liberties in America, but for the same reason that I have spoken of the other conditions of peace which seem to me clearly indispensable,—because I wish frankly to have realities. Any peace which does not recognize and accept this principle will inevitably be upset. It will not rest upon the affections or the convictions of mankind. The ferment of spirit of whole populations will fight subtly and constantly against it, and all the world sympathize. The world can be at peace only if its life is stable, and there can be no stability where the will is in rebellion, where there is not tranquility of spirit and sense of justice, of freedom, and of right.

So far as practicable, moreover, every great people now struggling towards a full development of its resources and of its powers should be assured direct outlets to the great highways of the sea. Where this cannot be done by the cession of territory, it no doubt can be done by the neutralization of direct rights of way under the general guarantee which will assume the peace itself. With a right comity of arrangement no nation need be, should be, away from full access to the open paths of the world's commerce.

And the paths of the sea must alike in law and in fact be free. The freedom of the seas is the "sine qua non" of peace, equality, and co-operation. No doubt a somewhat radical reconsideration of many of the rules of a former practice hitherto thought to be established may be necessary in order to make the seas quite free and common in practically all circumstances for the use of mankind, but the necessity for such changes is convincing and compelling. There can be no trust or intimacy between the peoples of the world without them. The free, constant, unthreatened intercourse of nations is an essential part of the process of peace and of development. It need not be difficult either to define or to secure the freedom of the seas if the governments of the world desire it since it is a problem closely connected with the limitation of naval armaments and the co-operation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas at once free and safe. And the question of limiting naval armament opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of armies and of all military preparation. Difficult and delicate as these questions are, they must be faced with the utmost candor and decided in a spirit of real accommodation if peace is to come with healing in its wings, and come to stay. Peace cannot be had without concession and sacrifice. There can be no sense of safety and equality among the nations if great preponderating armaments are henceforth to be built up and maintained. The statesmen of the world must plan for peace and nations must adjust and accommodate their policy to it as they have planned for war and made ready for pitiless contest and rivalry. The question of armaments, whether on land or sea, is the most immediately and intensely practical question of the future fortunes of nations and of mankind.

I have spoken upon these great matters without reserve and with the most explicitness because I believed it seemed to me to be necessary if the world's yearning desire for peace was anywhere to find free voice and utterance. Perhaps I am the only person in right authority amongst all the peoples of the world who is at liberty to speak and hold nothing back. I am speaking as an individual, and yet am speaking also, of course, as

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the responsible head of a great government, and I feel confident that I have said what the people of the United States would wish me to say. May I not add that I hope and believe that I am in effect speaking for liberals and friends of humanity of this nation and of very friend of liberty? I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent mass of mankind everywhere who have yet had no place or opportunity to speak their real hearts out concerning the death and ruin they see to have come already upon the persons and homes they hold most dear.

And in holding out the expectation that the people and governments of the United States will join the other civilized nations of the world in guaranteeing the permanence of peace upon such terms I have named I speak with the greater boldness and confidence because it is clear to every man who can think that there is in this promise no breach in either our traditions or our policy as a nation, but a fulfillment, rather of all that we have professed or striven for.

I am proposing, as it were that the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world; that no nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but that every people should be free to determine its own polity, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful.

I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would draw them into the road of power, catch them in a net of intrigue and selfish rivalry, and disturb their own affairs with influences intruded from without. There is no entangling alliance in a concert of powers. When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same thought all act in the common interest and are free to live their own lives under a common protection.

I am proposing government by the consent of the governed; that freedom of the seas which in international conference after conference representatives of the people of the United States have urged with the eloquence of those who are by conviction disciples of liberty; and that moderation of armaments which makes of armies and navies a power for order merely, not an instrument of aggression or of selfish violence.

These are American principles, American policies. We could stand for no others. They are all the principles and policies of forward looking men and women everywhere, of every modern nation, of every enlightened community. They are the principles of mankind and must prevail.

An official dispatch from Washington received here on Jan. 18 gives a summary of the editorial comment in American papers on the Allies' reply to President Wilson's Note and the Germanic second note to neutral nations, which is practically unanimous in regarding the Ailles' reply as friendly to America and also in acknowledging the reasonableness of the proposed terms. Among those may be enumerated the following journals.

The "New York World" says that such a frank and straight-forward avowal of the purposes of the Allies made in response to the President's proposal gives abundant satisfaction to the American nation, and that the allied terms may be the maximum ones in anticipation of their final victory. In view of the fact that the Allies' statements embody the alienation of enemy territories for Italy and Rumania, the European political situation may see an ideal settlement. The Allies have made no reference to the settlement of the German colonies but, the paper presumes, it is because they wish to discuss it as one of the reparation problems. The journal declares in conclusion "time has come for Germany to make a frank statement of her peace terms."

The "New York Times" admits: "The allied terms tend to reform the national constitution in Europe which has been confused ever since the Vienna conference. The war may be continued, for which however Germany should be held responsible, and her other note to neutrals concerning peace shows the failure of German foreign policy."

The New York "Herald" declares that the Allies' reply to President Wilson is a declaration of independence for humanity and civilization. The "Journal of Commerce" says that not only all the neutral nations but the German people may well agree to the reply.

The New York "Sun" says: "Germany does not make public her peace terms in response to the allied ones. If she carries on the hostilities under the present circumstances, a cry for peace will occur in Germany." The New York "Tribune" declares: "The President's efforts for the conclusion of a premature peace should be stopped at once" and adds "we believe that the U.S. Government have already perceived this by the Allies reply."

The New York "American" says that the allied peace terms are too drastic to be accepted by Germany. There is a probability of Germany stating her counter peace terms to President Wilson regarding the allied terms as their maximum ones.

BERNSTORFF'S LATEST MOVE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 16.—With a view to cheering up Berlin at the adhesion of another neutral to President Wilson's Note, Count Bernstorff sent by wireless to Germany the text of China's reply, which ventures to declare that the war will probably affect her interests more seriously than other neutrals. China is prepared after the war to join in assuring respect for the principles of the equality of nations and in relieving them of the peril of wrongs and violence.

Chinese newspapers quoted by the "N. C. Daily News" gave the reply to President Wilson as follows:

This effect of the war on China is very great. In respect of economic and industrial affairs, China has to depend upon the assistance of friendly Powers in many ways. Our country is unable to effect anything, being somewhat handicapped by the war. Now, as your esteemed country wishes to end the war as quickly as possible, China gladly concurs and is quite willing to join and co-operate, not only owing to her own interest being involved but also because of her wonted sincere desire for peace at all times.

U.S. STOCK MARKET LEAK WIDENING IN SCOPE

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

(DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION)

Washington, Jan. 15.—Mr. Tom Lawson, the Boston broker, created quite a sensation to-day in giving evidence before the House Committee on Rules which is enquiring into the alleged leak of official information regarding the President's Peace Note.

Mr. Lawson stated in his evidence that it was Congressman Robert L. Henry, Democratic Representative from Texas, who is now conducting the leak enquiry, who was his informant. Mr. Lawson alleged that Mr. Henry was the member of Congress who had told him that a member of the Cabinet and a member of the Congress together with a certain Bank were said to have profited in the Stock Market through the leak of information. Mr. Lawson further stated that Mr. William Gibbs McAdoo Secretary of the Treasurer, was the Cabinet Member involved, according to the rumour of the alleged leak.

Mr. Lawson in a further reply to questions put by Mr. Henry said that the person he meant in his previous testimony as receiving a large amount of money for acting as a go-between was the President's Secretary, Mr. Tumulty. Mr. Lawson named many bankers as having knowledge of the leak, and also Mr. Paul N. Warburg, of the Federal Reserve Board.

Mr. Lawson then testified that Mr. Henry told him that information had come to the Committee on Rules that Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, had made a profit of over $2,000,000 by advance knowledge of the Peace Note, but he himself did not think that was true. Witness added that, late in December, Mr. Henry tried to get him to say nothing about the leak on patriotic grounds.

Mr. Henry next took the witness stand, and denied having mentioned the name of Mr. McAdoo to Mr. Lawson. "Not during our three hours' conversation did I mention the name of any Cabinet official," said Mr. Henry. He also denied that Mr. Lawson had named anybody to him.

When Mr. Lawson shook his head, Mr. Henry said he had no fear of his own reputation either in the House or in the country. "What this gentleman (meaning Lawson) says, does not disturb me," Mr. Henry concluded.

When Mr. Henry had finished his evidence, Mr. Lawson rose and, with tears welling in his eyes, called the Almighty to witness the truth of his testimony without variation.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

[Delayed in Transmission.]

Washington, Jan. 16.—The Stock Market leak enquiry promises to increase in its ramifications. Subpoenas have been issued for service on such well-known bankers as Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. Henry Pomeroy Davison, and his partner, Mr. Frank Arthur Vanderlip.

Mr. Lawson, to-day, continued his testimony. Under cross-examination, he declared that Mr. E. Stevens Henry told him that the Committee on Rules had details of a conversation between Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, and Mr. Bernard Baruch in a New York Hotel, and the substance of another conversation there between them.

Mr. Lawson said he urged Mr. Henry to

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hold an investigation, but the latter opposed him at the time. On the ground of patriotism, Mr. Henry wanted the Stock Market investigation to be held later.

Mr. Lawson, on reconsideration, admitted that he did not learn of Mr. McAdoo's alleged connection with the leak from Mr. Henry. Mr. Archibald S. White, the banker, who met him in New York, told him that Mr. P. Fisk had boasted, late one night at the Club, of his control over Mr. McAdoo. Mr. Lawson wanted Mr. White to accompany him to the telephone, where he suggested both could call Mr. McAdoo out of his bed at Washington, and summon him to New York. Mr. White, however would not go with him.

Later on in his evidence, Mr. Lawson said that Mistress Visconti told him that a Washington correspondent, named Price, had received $500 from Mr. Tumulty, and much more from others, for acting as a go-between.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

[Delayed in Transmission.]

Washington, Jan. 16.—The hearing of the enquiry into the leak of information regarding the Peace Note of President Wilson, now undergoing investigation by the Committee on Rules, has been postponed. Witnesses have been notified to appear on Thursday. It is explained that the Committee desires to obtain permission from the House to employ Counsel.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

[Delayed in Transmission]

Washington, Jan. 18.—There was a meeting of the House Committee on Rules late this afternoon to decide whether to embark on a general investigation of the Stock Exchange. It is predicted that this will be agreed upon and that the sessions will be held in New York where all records are available.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

[Delayed in Transmission]

Washington, Jan. 18.—The Committee on Rules have chosen Mr. Sherman L. Whipple, of Boston, to act as Counsel in the Leak Enquiry. It is announced that the hearing will be resumed on Monday at this place, afterwards the enquiry will be conducted in New York.

H.I.M. THE TSAR AND HIS PEOPLE

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Jan. 21.—His Majesty the Tsar received the President of the Duma in audience yesterday. The Sovereign and Minister were closeted together for an hour.

The newspapers, in commenting on the Imperial Rescript handed to Prince Golitzyn, the Premier, lay stress upon the Monarch's words about waging war until a victorious end, in close union with Russia's allies. The newspapers express satisfaction that the Rescript pointed out the necessity of co-operation between the Government and the legislative institutions.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Jan. 20.—An Imperial rescript to Prince Galitzyn, Premier, after proclaiming that the object of all efforts of Russia and the Allies is final and complete victory, prescribes the unification in the hands of the Council of the Empire and the Cabinet ministers of all organization for supplying the army and the population.

The rescript also dwells on the necessity of further improvement in railway and river transportation. It expresses confidence that the activity of the Cabinet will receive the assistance of the Duma and the Council of the Empire. The Emperor prescribes his Statesmen to a benevolent and frank attitude toward legislative institutions.

M. POINCARE INTERVIEWED

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Jan. 20.—In the course of an interview granted by President Poincaré to Mr. Edward Marshall, an American newspaper correspondent, on President Wilson's Peace Note and the Allies' reply, the French President declared to-day:

"We are convinced that in President Wilson's mind the suggestion made to the belligerents was in accord with the traditional friendship between our two nations, but being conscious that we are fighting for mankind we find ourselves without the right to lay down our weapons before we can sign a peace that is really humane; peace that is founded upon principles which would make it workable and lasting; a peace which would be consistent with the rights of nations and would spare the world from a repetition of such a terrible catastrophe as this war.

"We are determined to continue the war until we can obtain reparations and guarantees rendered indispensable by the aggression to which we have been victims, by the sacrifices to which we have subjected ourselves and by the losses we have suffered. The answer which the allied nations have just given President Wilson is perfectly clear in this respect. For our part we have nothing to conceal. We are attacked and are defending ourselves, but are not willing to be obliged to defend ourselves perpetually against fresh attacks. Therefore, we are determined to have reparation for the past and guarantees for the future."

Mr. Marshall asked President Poincare if France felt that the return of Alsace and Lorraine, as well as the restoration of Belgium, was essential to the conclusion of satisfactory peace.

The president replied:

"During forty-four years France has struggled with pain which the old wounds caused her, but whatever may have been the burning regret which was felt for the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, France proved herself patient and resigned. But to-day when war has been declared upon her without just motives, when blood has been poured out through the fault of others how could she fail to claim a vindication founded upon right and justice?"

RUMANIAN PRINCE AT PETROGRAD

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Jan. 20.—H. I. H. Prince Carol of Rumania and M. Bratianu, the Rumanian Premier, arrived here to-day.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Jan. 21.—Today H.I.M., the Tsar, received in audience H.I.H. Prince Carol of Rumania, who is on a visit to the Russian capital in company with M. Bratianu.

KAISER GIVES AID TO BRITISH LOAN

[British Embassy Despatch Through Kokusai]

London, Jan. 17.—The "Morning Post's" financial editor points out that there is a sentence in the German Emperor's latest manifesto which has a special significance for the people of England at the moment when the subscription list of the new loan is standing open. The Kaiser's manifesto is obviously written with the impetuosity and fervour thoroughly characteristic of its author and contains those thoughts that come uppermost to his mind in a moment of wrath. "We are accustomed," says the "Morning Post," "to glowing expressions from the Kaiser regarding military and naval matters, but when he gives prominence to the fact that the Allies are waging out 'An unscrupulous economic war,' it looks as though, combined with the pressure on their naval and military forces, the support of their economic resource has played no small part in Germany's recent proposal for peace."

The correspondent, therefore, points out that this is additional encouragement given to the British public in the big money effort they have so enthusiastically entered upon.

The "Morning Post" Rome correspondent says the Italian press unanimously condemns the Austro-German reply to the allies which the "Tribuna" describes as an incredible document, proving that the German Chancellor lacks all moral sense.

The "Tribuna" asks how Germany can talk about the employment of coloured troops when she has brought Turks to Bukharest and forced the British and Italian prisoners in East Africa to perform the humblest tasks for natives.

A remarkable statement has just been issued in the industrial regions of Dusseldorf urging the population to set their teeth uncomplainingly about the food difficulties, and declaring that owing to lack of means of transport and the frost in the east, the potato supply to the industrial districts has been so small in the last few days that the five pounds of potatoes supply per head per week is no longer available for distribution, and the new rations will be three pounds of potatoes and four pounds of turnips. This substitution of turnips for potatoes where the latter are not available is more or less general throughout Prussia.

NEW BRITISH LOAN IN U.S.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York, Jan. 18.—Messrs. Pierpont Morgan and Company announce the flotation of a British Loan of £50,000,000 from 5½ per cent. convertible notes dated February 1. Twenty million pounds' worth will mature at the expiration of one year, and the remainder on January 31, 1919.

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TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN FACTORY NEAR LONDON

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 20.—An official announcement reports an explosion in a munitions factory near London Friday night. Great damage was done in the fire which followed and many lives were lost.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 21.—The Ministry of Munitions in an official statement, issued Friday evening, says:

"A fire started in a factory to the eastward of London, near the river, at which explosives were refined. A few minutes later, an explosion occurred. Many of the operatives escaped. Meanwhile all the explosives and the factory itself were completely destroyed.

Fires were caused in the neighbouring warehouses and factories, including an important flour-mill. The explosion was felt at a great distance. Three rows of houses were demolished and other property considerably damaged. The local fire-engine was destroyed and two firemen killed while playing on the fire. The chief chemist of the factory and a number of the works people were killed or buried in the débris.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 21.—The explosion in the East End on Friday evening was one of the most terrible experiences that have ever occurred in the Metropolis. The entire city to the outlying suburbs was shaken. Before the echo of the ear-splitting report had scarcely died away, an ugly scarlet glare filled the eastern sky. The wildest rumours spread, but gradually the facts filtered out. It was then found that the actual truth was dreadful enough.

Fires, caused by the falling, burning débris, broke out in the wrecked area, enveloped in addition to a flour-mill other industrial concerns and many houses. Apparently the first accident happened in a factory. Without warning a vast irruption resulted and blew up the entire establishment. There was a scene of the utmost terror; masses of burning liquid, timber and red-hot iron were projected in all directions.

Twenty-one persons died yesterday out of the injured accommodated in ten different hospitals. The death-roll as the result of the explosion is now between 50 and 60 out of 112 patients. In addition, 265 persons with lesser injuries have been treated.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 21.—It is stated that a huge piece of boiler weighing three to four tons was found in a field 400 yards from the scene of the disaster. Another piece weighing a ton crushed a butcher's shop, instantly killing the occupants. A heart-rending scene attended the removal of the women and girls from the blazing premises. Many were unconscious or stunned by the shock. Some were terribly burned and charred.

The fires were still burning relentlessly at midnight. Roof after roof collapsed with terrific crashes; the flames rose higher and higher, expanding into fountains of fire.

The district in the immediate neighbourhood of the explosion looks as if it had been visited by a terrible earthquake. Houses were demolished wholesale, and the roofs of others were ripped off. Some plate-glass in King's Way was blown out, while windows were broken in St. James's Park and much damage was done to glass in Brixton, Brockley and Greenwich. The shock was most severe at Lewisham and Carford.

ADMIRAL DEWEY U.S.N. DIES AT WASHINGTON

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Jan. 17.—Admiral Dewey died here to-day.

Admiral George Dewey was born at Montpeller, Vermont, on December 26, 1837 so that he is just past his 79th birthday Admiral Dewey is President of the U.S.N. General Board, which post he has held since March 29, 1916. Admiral Dewey has had a distinguished career. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1858, was attached to the steam frigate Wabosh of the Mediterranean Squadron until 1861, then to the steam sloop Mississippi of the West Gulf Squadron. He was promoted commander-lieutenant April 19, 1861. He was present in Admiral Farragut's squadron which forced the passage of Fort St. Philip and Fort Jackson in April of the following year, and took part in the attack on Fort St. Philip, and in the subsequent engagements with gunboats and iron-clads which gave Admiral Farragut possession of New Orleans. In the smoke of the battle of Port Hudson, the Mississippi lost her bearings and ran ashore under the guns of the land batteries, and the officers and men took to the boats after setting the vessel on fire. Later Admiral Dewey served on several vessels in the North Atlantic blockading squadron, then in the European squadron and later at various stations. In January 1898 Commander Dewey, as he then was, assumed command of the Asiatic Squadron On May 1, the same year, he commanded that squadron in the Battle of Manila Bay when the Spanish Asiatic Squadron, under Admiral Montojo, was completely annihilated. In fact Admiral Dewey's squadron sank eleven vessels, captured the remainder as well as all the land batteries without losing a single man. Immediately upon the receipt of the official news of the victory, the Commander was promoted Rear-Admiral and received the thanks of Congress. Admiral Dewey obtained his present rank on March 2, 1899.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 21.—Admiral Dewey's remains were buried at Washington on Saturday with the highest national honours. President Wilson, the Cabinet Members and judges of the Supreme Court all attended the funeral. All American men-of-war fired a salute of 19 guns.

CHENGCHIATUN INCIDENT PRACTICALLY CLOSED

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Jan 22.—The Notes of Agreement over the Chengchiatun affair, were exchanged at 4.30 p.m. this afternoon between the Japanese Minister, Baron Hayashi, and the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Wu Ting-fang.

The contents of the agreement arranged between the both parties are understood to be as follows:

Punishment of Feng Lin-ko, commander of the 28th division, and officers and troops under him, who are directly held responsible for the Chengchiatun incident.

That General Chang Tsuo-lin shall tender an apology to Japan in his official capacity as Military Governor of Manchuria.

That China shall pay consolation money to the civilian Japanese maltreated by the Chinese troops, but no such reparation shall be extended to troops or police officials.

That as China sees no necessity of engaging foreign military advisers and instructors the proposal of engaging such advisers and instructors shall be dropped.

That as regards the question of establishing Japanese police stations in Manchuria the opinion of both parties failed to coincide, but the matter shall be reserved for future solution by informal negotiations between the parties concerned.

That the Chinese Government shall issue instructions in Manchuria exhorting the Chinese officials and subjects to strictly follow the principle of promoting friendly relations between Japan and China.

It is reported that a statement detailing the full diplomatic negotiations between the two governments about the Chengchiatun affair will be announced before the Diet shortly, perhaps on the 25th or 26th.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT PAYS DEBTS AND BALANCE

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Jan. 17.—The nett receipts from Salt Revenue in 1916 amounted to $72,440,559, an increase of something over $3,000,000 compared with the year 1915.

All the obligations of the Chinese Government, secured by the Salt Revenue, have been fully met, and a surplus of over $50,000,000 has been handed over to the Chinese Government.

CHINA'S POSTAL RETURNS

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Jan. 23.—The Chinese Post Office accounts for the year 1916 showed a surplus of $1,000,000, of which $300,000 has been carried to capital account, leaving a net balance of $700,000. The Postal Administration which was established in 1896, showed a working profit for the first time in 1915. In less than 20 years from its inauguration the administration has become self-supporting.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

WELCOME JAPAN'S MISSION OF MERCY

The "Tokyo Asahi" welcomes the establishment of an organization to express our sympathies with the soldiers at the fronts, and give relief to the injured, sick and suffering children and women, and hopes that the entire populace of the country will support the movement and show the people of the Allies our heart-felt sympathies.

At present there are ten nations of the Allies, but eight countries have been fighting two years and a half, and sacrificed life and property. Not only have the soldiers met death and injury, but children and women have suffered, and while every able-bodied man is fighting in the trenches, women are working in factories and on farms. They are fighting and working for their nat onal existence.

Although Japan is one of the ten allied powers she is enjoying a peaceful condition, and at present she need not send even one soldier to the front. Japan played a small part in the Orient, but the fighting in the Orient was concluded long ago, and Japan now is enjoying unprecedented prosperity. With the other allied powers, already seven million soldiers have been either wounded or killed, and almost a million made orphans or widows. Suffering from hunger and cold, they are still bravely fighting for their countries.

At such a moment, the Japanese cannot stand still and watch the miseries in Europe, and the public of Japan should give to the sufferers of the other allied powers whatever they have, and extend our sincere sympathy. The "Asahi" hopes that the war-millionaires who have amassed large fortunes on account of the present war in Europe will be the first to contribute generously to the fund towards the relief mission, and the paper also wishes that every citizen of the country should give whatever he can spare for the sake of the suffering allies of Europe.

SHOULD ARM MERCHANTMEN

The "Chugai Shogyo" strongly advocates the arming of merchant vessels, and declares that recently twenty one vessels were sunk off the coast of South America, and it seems at present that German submarines intend to sink every ship of the allies as well as neutral nations. Germany is desperate and she has no discrimination, whether the ship is armed or not.

The Government consulted the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on the question of arming ships, and it is reported that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha answered the government that the company does not favour the arming of vessels, as it believes that the arming of ships will make the enemy more eager to sink Japanese ships, and they are sure to be attacked, and the crew will be made prisoners. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha believes that the arming of merchant vessels will make them more dangerous, and it is safer not to have ships armed.

However the "Chugai" declares that Germany is desperate and whether the ship is armed or not armed, the German submarines will sink her. Germany at present is like an insane man with a weapon, and she will attack anything in sight without considering what it is. Therefore, the paper believes that merchant vessels should be armed, although it is evident that mere arming of ships does not make them absolutely safe, the presence of guns on board the ships will be advantageous to the ships. The paper hopes that the Government will give thorough consideration on the subject, and study the problem from every side, and decide in favour of arming the merchant vessels.

JAPAN SHOULD THANK ALLIED SOLDIERS

The plan of extending our hearty sympathies to the soldiers of the Allies is a noble attempt, says the "Jiji" and it should be supported by the entire public of Japan. While the paper is confident that the promoters of the plan will successfully carry it out, it thinks that the present plan is to merely extend sympathies to the soldiers and give relief to the injured, sick and other sufferers. The "Jiji" declares that considering the present situation of the war, Japan should at this moment express our gratitude and thanks to the soldiers of the Allies.

At the meeting of the promoters of the relief mission, Count Terauchi stated that Japan entered the war by the virtue of the Anglo-Japanese treaty and succeeded in driving out the German ships from the South Seas and taking possession of Tsingtao. Peace in the Orient is obtained and Japan is enjoying a peaceful condition but in Europe the Allies have been fighting for two years and a half, and Japan cannot stand still and watch the miseries and difficulties of the Allies.

The "Jiji" says that the situation of Japan in the present war is exactly as stated by Count Terauchi, and Japan can only help the Allies by giving them supplies of munitions etcetera, and keep the peace in the Orient. Japan is not engaged at present in the actual war, although she is one of the ten nations of the Allies, and she is only waiting for the conclusion of the war.

However by the final victory of the allied forces in Europe, Japan will also benefit, and although the allied forces in Europe are fighting for their own countries, they are also fighting for the interest of Japan.

The "Jiji" states that it is necessary to regard the allied forces as armies fighting for the interest of Japan, and we should give them as much relief as we can, but the present plan of the relief mission is an unofficial undertaking. The "Jiji" hopes that the Japanese public in a body will officially express our gratitude and thanks to the allied forces.

To the proposal of peace made by the Kaiser and his allied states, the Allies made a strong reply that until the guarantee of permanent peace is obtained, they will not consider the peace proposal, and again to the message of President Wilson, they answered that they believe that unless Prussian militarism is destroyed there will be no peace in the world. To both replies of the Allies, Japan fixed its name as a nation joined to the Allies. It will be an excellent plan, says the "Jiji", to endorse these replies with the official expression of gratitude from the public of Japan.

The best opportunity of bringing out such plans is the re-opening of the Diet, but according to the report, the Bill against the Cabinet will be the first item to be brought out in the Diet. The "Jiji" greatly regrets that the question of sending the relief mission and expressing the gratitude of the Japanese public to the Allies, cannot be the first problem in the Diet. The present political situation necessitated the moving of a vote of lack of confidence in the present Cabinet, but the paper hopes that the subject of sending the relief mission and expressing our gratitude will not be neglected by the present session of the Diet. The "Jiji" declares that the Government and Diet should not lose the proper opportunity to express our true friendly feeling and thanks to the Allies, and hopes that the Japanese will not lack courtesy to the allied forces which are fighting for the interest of Japan as well as for their own nations.

WHEN WILL WAR END?

The "Yorozu" discusses when and how the present European war will come to an end, and says that it is evident that Germany will try to conclude peace whenever she sees a favourable opportunity to make the proposal, but on the other hand, the allied powers will not conclude peace until they have at least driven back Germany to her own territory.

Suppose, the "Yorozu" says, the Allies are firmly determined to defeat Germany and her militarism and with the full equipment of guns and munitions the allies have from now on, they keep on pressing upon the German lines, what policy will Germany take to meet the attack of the Allies? The paper believes that Germany will take the usual aggressive measure for a few months, extending her fighting lines and pushing forward, but next Germany will take a defensive step, and try to hold the attack of the Allies as long as possible. It will be the plan of Germany to tire out the allied forces and the peace conclusion will be made when both sides are too tired and exhausted to continue the war any longer.

However, one opinion says that if the Allies fail to gain victories in future as they expect, it is natural for the Allies to wish for peace, and in such a case the present year will be the critical point, and by the result of the attack of the Allies during this year, the future of the war can be plainly seen. In this argument, the "Yorozu" recognizes that the determination and courage of the allied forces are not taken into consideration, and also the question of supply of Germany and her Allies is not properly considered.

But the "Yorozu" fears that if peace is concluded when both sides are exhausted, the result will not be favourable for the allies, and declares that the Allies should in any event keep on taking the aggressive measure, and should not be exhausted before Germany is fully defeated.

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MR. FUSAO OHARA MAY PROVE TO BE THE MAN

Mr. Ohara, the Japanese volunteer, on whose breast King George has consented to pin the Military medal for bravery in the field, as reported in our columns on Wednesday, seems to be Mr. Fusao Ohara aged 30, according to the "Yorodzu" which paper appears to have ample reasons for identifying him as the plucky private. Mr. Fusao Ohara, says the "Yorodzu," who was born in Toyama prefecture has been a fine-spirited fellow of ambition ever since his childhood. At the age of 13 he went to London where he earned his living as a pot-boy in a bar-room. He returned to Japan after ten years' stay in England. He was for a short time business manager of the Hibiya Hotel here and published a book entitled "Drinking at Home." Then he went to Shanghai and next to India where he made money by running a Japanese acrobatic groupe. The money he made, however, dwindled away when he travelled to Australia with the groupe in search of another chance, and coming back to India empty-handed, he obtained a position with the Maharajah of Nepal, India. He was arrested by the British authorities in connection with a certain case, but during his journey from Nepal to Calcutta under police escort, he threw himself into the Ganges and escaped.

After that he disguised himself as a Turkish woman to deceive the police and with the outbreak of the war he enlisted in a Sikh regiment in India as a volunteer under the name of a correspondent of the "Bombay Daily Mail," says the "Yorodzu." Whether or not Private Ohara of the Middlesex Regiment is Mr. Fusao Ohara remains to be seen.

The following is a short history of the Military Medal, which decoration has just been won by Private Ohara, a Japanese journalist, serving with the Middlesex Regiment.

The King, being desirous of signifying appreciation for acts of gallantry and devotion to duty performed by non-commissioned officers and men of the Army in the field, has by Royal warrant instituted a new silver medal designated the Military Medal. The medal will bear on the obverse the Royal effigy, and on the reverse the words "For Bravery in the Field," encircled by a wreath surmounted by the Royal cipher and a crown.

The medal will be worn immediately before all war medals, and shall be worn on the left breast, pendent from a ribbon of one inch and one quarter in width, in colour dark blue, having in the centre three white and two crimson stripes alternating. In cases where non-commissioned officers and men who have been awarded the Military Medal shall be recommended by a Commander-in-Chief in the field for further acts of bravery, a bar may be added to the medal already conferred.

A Royal Warrant, dated June 21, 1916, provides that the Military Medal may, in exceptional circumstances, on the special recommendation of a Commander-in-Chief in the field, be awarded to women, whether subjects or foreign persons, who have shown bravery and devotion under fire.

JAPAN'S MISSION OF MERCY TO ALLIES

The promoters of the mission to the Allied powers to convey sympathy to soldiers at the front and relefs to the injured, sick and sufferers, met Wednesday morning at the official residence of the Premier.

As chairman of the promoters, Count Terauchi, the Premier had invited leading Peers, and prominent citizens of all parts of the country to be present. He explained the nature of the mission, and asked support for the movement of the entire population of the country.

Count Terauchi said that Japan had entered the vortex of the war by the virtue of the Anglo-Japanese treaty and succeeded in conquering Tsingtao and driving away the German fleet from the South Seas. However the war has been continuing almost three years, and the Allied powers had already sacrificed many millions of life, and are still continuing fighting in Europe. Although Japan is at present in a peaceful condition, as a nation joined to the Allies, she cannot remain inactive seeing the difficulties and miseries experienced by the people of the allied powers. From the very bottom of her heart, Japan desires to express sympathy to the allied forces fighting in Europe, and give whatever relief she can to the injured, and other sufferers. Count Terauchi said that the question of despatching a mission to Europe was put to him by Baron Shibuzawa and Mr. B. Nakano, and to carry out the noble plan of sending the mission, he had requested the leading men of the country to join the movement and give the mission every possible support.

To carry out the plan, Prince I. Tokugawa, Chairman of the House of Peers, was appointed President of the Mission, and Mr. S. Shimada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Baron E. Shibuzawa Vice-presidents. Baron Yanagita, Mr. K. Okazaki, Mr. S. Hayakawa, Mr. S. Ohashi, Mr. T. Wada, Mr. T. Kakinuma, Mr. N. Nakano, Mr. Z. Yasuda, Mr. M. Kushida and Baron R. Kondo were selected as the Committee.

Barons Kondo and K. Okura were made Treasurers.

Following an address by Baron Shibuzawa, who earnestly sought the support of the plan, Baron Kondo said that about ten million soldiers are fighting for the Allies, and to do something for them would mean a large amount of money. To this statement, Baron Shibuzawa replied by saying that for the flood sufferers in the north-eastern part of the country, 1,800,000 yen was raised some time ago, and it would not be difficult to raise two million yen for the soldiers of the Allies.

The plan outlined in Wednesday's meeting was eagerly supported by all present. Contributions will be received until March 31st, and the persons to be despatched to the allied countries will be chosen later. The mission is entirely an unofficial undertaking, but the government will give all assistance in its power.

Among those who were present at yesterday's meeting and who signified their support of the movement were, Prince I. Tokugawa, Prince M. Mori, Prince T. Shimazu, Prince K. Tokugawa, Marquis N. Asano, Marquis N. Nabeshima, Marquis N. Kuroda, Marquis R. Tokugawa, Marquis T. Yamanouchi, Marquis T. Mayeda, Marquis Tokugawa, Marquis M. Hosokawa, Marquis K. Tokugawa, Count H. Hayashi, Viscount T. Makino, Baron T. Ozawa, Baron S. Makino, Baron S. Arichi, Viscount T. Sakai, Baron K. Iwasaki, Baron K. Okura, Baron T. Furukawa, Dr. T. Dan, Mr. K. Murai, Baron R. Kondo, Baron S. Go, Viscount Y. Mishima, Baron Y. Mitsui, Baron Shibuzawa, Baron I. Morimura, Baron Z. Konoike, Baron H. Fujita, Baron K. Sumitomo, Mr. K. Otani, Mr. K. Matsukata, other leading business men of Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya, Statesmen, representatives of Newspapers, magazines, and of many other callings.

M. LEO TOLSTOY IN JAPAN ON SHORT VISIT

A noteworthy visitor has arrived in Japan from Russia in the person of Count Leo Tolstoy, heir of the late Count Tolstoy, the world-famous novelist and philosopher of Yasnaya Poliana of Russia, whose immortal literary works are now decidedly popular among the rising generation of Japan. Count Leo Tolstoy, accompanied by his French secretary, Mme. Grof arrived at Tsuruga from Vladivostok by a Russian steamer on the morning of Jan. 22 and reaching Tokyo Tuesday is now registered at the Imperial Hotel.

The son of the illustrious Russian novelist who is 47 years of age is a graduate of the Moscow University and maintains a high position in the literary world in present day Russia, the work which made him famous as a novelist being "the Prelude to Shoepen" which he wrote for the "Novoe Vremya" nineteen years ago. Like his father's works a religious and ethical spirit permeates his writings of which "The School Days," "Starvation" and "For Children" are well known and have been translated into various languages.

Count Leo Tolstoy told a party of pressmen that the chief object of his long-cherished visit to this country is to study Japanese literature which he has regrettably failed so far to do. He intends to spend some time in Japan and will travel about with Tokyo as his base.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT

The second hearing of the suit brought by the Tokyo Electric Company which represents the General Electric Company of New York in Japan, against the Nippon Electric Bulb Company upon the infringement of its patent rights was held, yesterday morning, in the Tokyo District Court. The bulbs manufactured by the Tokyo Electric Bulb Company were produced in Court, and the plaintiffs declared that the bulb made by the defendants was similar to the Tungsten lamp manufactured and patented by the General Electric Company.

However the second hearing of the case was postponed until the Patent Bureau makes decision upon the question whether the filament used in the lamp made by the Nippon Electric bulb company is similar to the Tungsten filament patented by the General Electric Company. The decision of the Patent Bureau will be keenly watched. The plaintiff company was represented by Dr. Kishi and Mr. Iriye, and the defendants by Drs. Iwata and Hara.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE AT YOKOHAMA

Mr. W. G. Metcalf of Yokohama reports as follows of a lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Clarence W. Chadwick of Boston before a large and intensely attentive audience on Tuesday evening at Yokohama:—

"We have assembled here to-night to hear an explanation of the doctrines of Christian Science, personally my knowledge of Christian Science is limited, but the study I have given to it has shown me that it is worthy the consideration of thinking men and women.

"Christian Science was discovered by Mary Baker Eddy some 50 years ago and although it has had to stand the usual criticism and ridicule any deep subject not easily understood always has to stand, it has continued to grow, encourage, and help thousands who are its followers and anyone visiting the Churches belonging to this religion as I have done cannot help but realize that the congregations which crowd these buildings are made up of deep thinking and intelligent men and women who are earnestly seeking to find the truth.

"The Christian Scientists I have known have always had my respect for the tolerance they show to other religions, the cheerful spirit they have, and the happy life they lead, and I hope to-night that all of us, by keeping an open, unbiased mind may gain a knowledge of the truths which Christian Science must contain to enable it to have made the enormous progress it has. With these few remarks Ladies and Gentlemen it is my pleasure this evening to introduce to you the Lecture, Mr. Clarence W. Chadwick C. S. B. member of the Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist in Boston, Massachusetts."

A resume of the lecture follows:

In the evolution of human thinking it is becoming more and more evident that we live in a thought world. Whatever confronts us must be of mental procurement, else there could be no mental or conscious recognition of it. What does the eye behold but a mental image pictured on the retina? We see thoughts because we think them. Things are thoughts and thoughts are things. Divest human existence of all thought and there would be nothing left to see, hear, touch, taste or smell. Without thought there would be nothing to think or to talk about.

It was in the year 1866 that Mrs. Eddy made the all-important discovery that "all causation was Mind, and every effect a mental phenomenon" (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 24).

By Mind she means not the carnal or mortal mind which "is enmity against God," but one infinite supreme creative governing intelligence of the universe, eternal and unchangeable.

Christian Scientists are a great deal more interested in the subject of health than in disease. They have found out that the right idea of health when intelligently presented to humanity is far more contagious than the thought of disease. They do not believe in getting sick and then having to become proficient in a knowledge of disease before learning how to be well. They have learned that health is the normal condition of man in Christian Science, and that disease is a mistake of the human mind to be corrected by a right understanding of health as an attribute of God.

Jesus did not advise us to acquire a knowledge of disease in order to heal disease. He did not counsel his followers to study medical works in order to cope intelligently with the ills of the flesh. He did not say to study what the world says about sin in order to avoid its experience. What did he say? This, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness" which is equivalent to saying, "Seek ye first the spiritual understanding of God and his right thought or ideas." Christian Science has come to open the door of consciousness to receive this understanding of God and to apply it to the correction of every human mistake.

The beneficent influence of Christian Science is far-reaching. "It blesses him who gives and him who takes." It is no respecter of persons or ailments. It appeals to all classes of people, bidding them awaken from the daydream of life in matter. Those who listen to its message of "on earth peace, good will toward men," experience moral and physical healing.

It is very plain to the student of Christian Science that the direct effects of wrong thinking upon the body, such as the indulgence of malice, anger, hatred and revenge, cannot be healed either by drug or knife. The root of the trouble is not visible in any physical manifestation, but lies hidden in the dark recesses of mortal consciousness. In this consciousness must we grapple with every mortal belief, theory, opinion and suggestion, and silence its self-assumed right to existence, before real healing can be accomplished. Only through mental surgery, in other words, do we make practical use of the ounce of prevention. Drugging the poor innocent body to correct the effects of sinful thought is little else than trying to erase a shadow on the wall without interfering with that which is responsible for the shadow.

Christian Science deals directly with the moral fault in the treatment of disease. If one is receptive to the true idea of God, ready and willing to be shown how to change his habits of thought, this idea will quickly supplant a multitude of erroneous theories and opinions and often bring immediate relief from suffering.

The greatest reform movement on earth to-day is Christian Science healing, because it means the coming of Christ to human consciousness. One who honestly approaches Christian Science, even as a remedy for some socalled physical ailment, will meet with the greatest surprise of his life.

Mrs. Eddy's vision of the Christ not only healed her of the effects of a socalled fatal accident, but enabled her to reach a purified mental height where she could spiritually discern the deep things of God and give them to the world. She named her discovery Christian Science. She was, to use her own words, "only a scribe echoing the harmonies of heaven in divine metaphysics" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist and Miscellany, p. 115), consequently she had no excuse to offer for inditing the pages of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." The world owes a profound debt of gratitude to this noble woman for what is contained in this unique book. There are many thousands who can testify that the Bible was a sealed book before Science and Health came to them.

Mrs. Eddy as the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, fought the good fight and bravely won her laurels. Her works which have followed her have proved her one of the greatest and yet most humble of religious Leaders and Teachers.

The world is burdened with false teaching. There is much in the world concerning health and disease which is misleading in the extreme. It is the province of Christian Science to correct such teaching by turning the thought of humanity to Christ Jesus as the sole authority on all subjects essential to human progress and happiness.

Who could accuse Jesus of ever establishing a clinic? He paid little attention to disease or its symptoms, but he constantly healed the sick by the spoken word, and he bade his followers do likewise. His ideals of Life embraced no knowledge of disease as an entity or reality. His mission, as well as that of Christian Science, is to prove such knowledge unreal, a nonentity. This was not and cannot be done by human argument or reasoning. It requires spiritual understanding, and according to Scripture this understanding is a "knowledge of the holy," or holy one.

Would years of study of counterfeit money enable one to detect a spurious bill sooner than could one who is thoroughly familiar with the genuine bill?

Would the musician who advocated a systematic study of discords ever succeed in bringing out a true sense of harmony to his pupils?

Has anyone ever heard of a school of mathematics where mistakes in calculation are specialized to the exclusion of the rule of exactness which alone enables one to correct such mistakes?

Would a human parent be very liable to advise his child to make a special study of malice, envy, hatred and revenge as a preliminary to understanding the nature of everpresent divine Love?

Then why make an exception in the case

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of disease and insist that it alone among the errors of the human mind shall be feared, studied, investigated, classified, discussed, diagnosed and published broadcast in the attempt to find health? Christian Science makes it very clear to the world that this is a very sure method of perpetuating disease and of eradicating one's true sense of health. Since this method has been in vogue diseases and fear have multiplied and suffering has increased.

One of the first lessons of Christian Science is to reverse this barbarous habit of thinking, talking, and heralding the symptoms of disease. There is nothing more enervating and demoralizing than to magnify in thought some phase of evil which one would overcome or destroy.

In deference to the world's ignorance of Christian metaphysics we speak of treatment and practitioner in Christian Science. Students of Christian Science who have experienced healing and regeneration, who have made a thorough study of our Leader's works, and are loyal to her teachings, are in a position to prove to others their understanding of the Christ healing. Through what is known as treatment hundreds of persons throughout the world are daily being healed in Christian Science. Such treatment is not the erroneous influence of any form of mesmerism or hypnotism, of one human mind over another, but is the activity of the Word of God in human consciousness. It is the mental approach or coming of the right idea of God. It is the prayer that knows instead of believes what constitutes the kingdom of God in man.

Many who are sufficiently purified in thought and manner of living to express the right idea of treatment, and who can devote their time to such work, are known as Christian Science practitioners. Their mission is not primarily to effect physical healing, but to bring to humanity a scientific understanding of God and His "saving health." This right idea of health acts as a spiritual leaven, purging out of human consciousness every erroneous or unholy thought.

There is nothing more sacred than treatment in Christian Science, and the practitioner who lets God give the treatment is indeed a true follower of the Christ.

Along with all great subjects, Christian Science has its text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy. This book is indeed a spiritual key to the Bible, and as such it has proved itself to be the Bible's best friend. It has opened up the hidden spiritual or metaphysical meaning of the Scriptures, has caused thousands upon thousands of persons to reverence the "book of books" as never before, to ponder and study its sacred pages from a pure sense of love for the truth, has greatly increased its sale and circulation, in fact, has made the Bible an indispensable companion in numberless homes in all sections of the world.

Despite all opposition to what the world imagines Christian Science to be, the demand for Mrs. Eddy's book is constantly increasing, and its inspired healing message continues to bring joy and happiness into the lives of suffering humanity.

Results certainly prove that the Christian Science text-book is a scientific presentation to the world of right ideas. These brave warriors of the mental realm will continue to "fight the good fight of faith" and to "lay hold on eternal life," until "the earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea." (Hab. ii. 24.)

N.Y.K. DIRECTORS REACH DECISION ON ARMING

It is reported that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha at the meeting of directors held on Jan. 18 decided not to arm its ships. The N.Y.K. has been collecting informations and opinions on the question of arming merchant ships, and to make a decision upon the problem a directors' meet ng was called. The directors of the company reason that even if only one gun was placed on board a ship, it will not be sufficient to scare the enemy and protect the ship, and on the contrary the arming of the ship will hurt the feel ng of the enemies who will be more determined to sink Japanese ships and will capture the crews. They believe that the presence of a gun on board a ship will endanger the life on board and the safety of the ship, and therefore have decided not to arm their sh ps.

The company select the speediest ships for the European route, and with most careful precautions will continue the European line. The directors believe that such a method will be much better and safer than arming sh ps.

A report says that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha submitted the decision of the directors not to arm its ships to the government authorities yesterday.

The verdict of the authorit es will be awaited with especial interest, in view of German U-boat commanders' action with regard to unarmed ships in the past.

EDUCATION IN JAPAN

On the afternoon of the 18th inst. the Educational Investigations Committee of the Department of Education met at the official residence of Mr. Okada, Minister of Education when Baron D. Kikuchi, Messrs. Eitaro Komatsubara, Jigoro Kano, Senshi Egi, and others were present. Dr. Sakurai, Dean of the College of Science, of the Tokyo Imperial University delivered a speech in reference to the proposed reform in the educational system of this country, the gist of which was as follows:

"Education in this country nowadays is carried out on the basis that the students are crammed with knowledge to an excessive degree while no steps are taken to cause the students to develop their intellect of their own accord. This kind of educational method naturally evolves a tendency in the students after they have graduated from school to soon show lack of efficiency in social life. To amend such a defect it is most necessary that more care should be taken about the education of boys at home as well as at school, and especially care must be taken that the most adequate teachers are appointed in schools.

"According to the present system of education it is often the case that the knowledge afforded by the teachers at universities is too pedantic to students of non-professional minds on the one hand, and too superficial for professional-minded students on the other, so that the need for adequate institutions to accommodate the two different classes of students must instantly be met.

"So I would suggest that the Imperial Academy be more fully equipped to meet the demand of the professional-minded. For those not wishing to ob ain academic knowledge suitable schools must be furnished."

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編輯兼発行人 松尾幹太郎
印刷人 廣瀬久次郎

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The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

毎土曜日 一回發行

No. 5] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO. FEBRUARY 3, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION

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THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT AND THE BUDGET

(Communicated.)

IT is generally believed that the logical and irresistible stand the Kokuminto party took with regard to the constitutionality of the Terauchi Cabinet forced the Kensei-kai party to fall in line and made the dissolution of the Diet inevitable. But can this widely accepted view be taken as a satisfactory explanation of the anomalous political situation, when we remember that the party under the leadership of Mr. Inukai controlled only twenty-eight seats in the Lower House, whereas Viscount Kato's followers constituted an absolute majority? The Kokuminto party could indeed afford to introduce a vote of lack of confidence in the present cabinet regardless of its consequences, for in the event of its passage and of the consequent dissolution of Parliament, they could safely expect the return of a much larger membership of their own political inclination. But this could not and can not be the case with the other party.

It is a generally admitted fact that not a few of the two hundred odd members of the Kensei-kai party in the Lower House in the last session owed their seats to the irregular practices of the Okuma Cabinet during the last general election in the Spring of 1915, and even its enthusiastic sympathizers do not claim the re-election of more than one hundred and fifty of the former members in its camp.

But if such was the case, why did Viscount Kato's party seemingly allow itself to be led by the nose by a party whose membership was less than one-seventh of its own? The answer to this query seems to lie in the uncomfortable circumstance under which the majority camp found itself at the beginning of the last session. The national budget for the fiscal year of 1917, which the Government was about to introduce formally to the Lower House for its deliberation, had been prepared by the Terauchi Cabinet in accordance, in the main, with the general plans formulated by the Okuma Cabinet before the latter resigned last autumn. Consequently, although the Kensei-kai party composed of the supporters of Marquis Okuma during his Premiership controlled the decisive vote in the House of Representatives, it could not reject the Terauchi budget in toto without incurring an ill reputation for political fair-dealing or lack of it. On the other hand, they could not permit it to pass unchallenged without appearing to surrender to their political opponents in the Upper House on a matter of vital importance from their own standpoint. In preparing the budget bill in question, the present Cabinet reversed the policies of the preceding cabinet on the national Sinking Fund and the Railway Loan. In order to be consistent, therefore, the Kensei-kai party would have had to attempt an amendment of the Budget. But whatever may be said of the merit of the new policies of the Terauchi Cabinet in this respect, the position of the Okuma Ministry and the Kensei-kai party was clearly untenable. In the inevitable debate that would have followed a motion for an amendment of the budget with respect to the Sinking Fund and Railway Loan, all the force of oratory that the majority party could display would not have been sufficient to make up for the weakness of argument that it could not conceal.

Under these circumstances, it was far more politic on the part of the Kensei-kai to accept the invitation of the Kokuminto party to join in a motion for lack of confidence in the Government and compel the latter to dissolve the Diet at the beginning of the session than to wait longer and to find itself caught hopelessly on the two horns of the dilemma. Nor is this all. By pretending to follow the lead of another party, they could escape taking direct responsibility for the dissolution, and, by posing as martyrs to the cause of constitutional government, they could count on a larger number of re-elections than would otherwise have been the case.

While politicians thrive, people suffer. The country is again left without a formally voted budget. In accordance with the provision in the Constitution, the budget for the present fiscal year will be used by the Government as the basis of the national house-keeping for the next fiscal year beginning with the 1st of April. The appropriations for all the new administration as well as financial plans which were incorporated in the 1917 budget will be grouped together into a separate bill and introduced as a subsidiary budget at the extraordinary session of the Diet, which is to be convened, by the provision of the Constitution, within five months of the dissolution of the previous Diet, or in the latter part of June next. In case, however, the Opposition again constitutes a majority in this coming extraordinary session, a vote on these appropriations will be delayed, for the Terauchi Cabinet may then be forced out of office, and political chaos such as we witnessed when the Yamamoto Cabinet fell three years ago may again reign.

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GENERAL ELECTION IS TO BE HELD APRIL 20

An Imperial ordinance was issued Wednesday morning proclaiming that the general election will be held on the 20th of April next. Varying forecasts are made as to the prospective result of the coming election, but none of them is reliable or trustworthy as all suppositions or surmises are naturally not unbiassed, being more or less imbued with the influence of party interest. Mr. Okazaki, chief secretary of the House of Representatives, talking on the subject says that though the coming general election will be held under the similar circumstances to those at the last election, both being the result of the dissolution of the house, the public will commit a mistake if they are inclined to form a forecast about the issue of the coming election on the basis of the previous occasion, because the trend of the political situation greatly differs. Taking into consideration the political situation of the present time, the future trend of the tendency in political circles and public sentiments, the statistics of the elections in the past, the condition of the distribution of the influence of various political parties and other contributing circumstances, the chief secretary of the Lower House is convinced that the result of the forthcoming contest will be decidedly in favour of the Seiyukai camp, which is sure to secure more seats in the House than at the last session of the Diet.

Of course it is a matter of impossibility to attempt anything like an estimation of the possible figures of the members to be returned to the legislative by that party in the coming election. On the other hand, it is possible that the Kenseikai, the present majority party, will lose some of its present following and influence in the House, and perhaps the party will be reduced to the second place. As regards the Kokuminto the party will perhaps not lose its former influence, but on the contrary may gain some more seats in the House; to be more exact the party will secure some thirty-five or more seats but not less than that figure. There is no doubt that the coming election will see the return of more neutral or independent members than former elections, to judge from the political situation and the public sentiments obtaining. Taking it for granted that the Seiyukai will support the Ministry, as is most likely from its attitude and professed principle, there will be a very narrow margin of disparity between the influence of the Government supporters and the Opposition in the next Diet. Thus the issue of the next political campaign will be settled by the attitude of those neutral or independent members, who will thus form an important factor in the forthcoming political war. So far Mr. Okazaki's forecast about the issue of the coming election.

The date of the general election having been officially announced, the Government will start its preparatory arrangement for the coming election. It is expected that the Government contemplates further change in the posts of local governors and will shortly convene a special meeting of the gubernatorial conference as already reported together with a conference of judicial officials to give instructions regarding the general election with a view to maintaining a fair attitude, while keeping most rigorous control over the electioneering campaign to avoid any tendency of interference or corrupt practice being indulged in by partisans of hostile political parties. Seeing the necessity of making clearly known to the nation the reason for the dissolution and the political views of the Ministry, the Government will take proper steps to defend its own interest against the political canvassing of the Opposition parties who will most likely make it the main point of their strategy to attack and denounce the measures of the Ministry. It is observed that for that purpose the Ministers of the Cabinet will make a political tour throughout the Provinces to appeal to the nation for a perfect understanding of the political policy and views of the Government following the instance set by the Okuma Ministry.

POLITICAL PARTIES MEET

The Kenseikai held a mass meeting of its ex-parliamentary members on Jan. 26 at the Seiyoken, Tsukiji. The meeting was attended by Viscount Kato, President, Messrs. Ozaki, Wakatsuki, Taketomi, Adachi, Hamaguchi, Kataoka (directors), Minoura, Kono, Sengoku and Shimada (advisers) and over two hundred ex-parliamentary members and other leading partisans. Viscount Kato made a speech denouncing the unconstitutional attitude of the Government and attacking its administrative and diplomatic failure, and urged the partisans to do their best to win a great majority and not lose the ground at the coming general election. Mr. Taketomi also spoke in the same line as Viscount Kato, vehemently attacking the unconstitutional measures of the Government and exhorting the partisans to fight with untiring courage and activity for the cause of constitutional Government and strive for the overthrow of the present unconstitutional ministry. The meeting dispersed in the afternoon.

The Kokuminto also held a mass meeting of its ex-parliamentary members and other leading members on Jan. 26 at the party headquarters. Mr. Inukai gave a speech urging the ex-parliamentary members to do their utmost in the coming general election and strive to recover the ground, which the party had lost in the last election and strengthen their combination by keeping a perfect harmony in order to fight for the cause of the principle of constitutional government. After discussing and defining the measures to be taken in connection with the coming general election the meeting came to a close at 3 p.m.

The Koseikai, mostly consisting of business elements in the House of Representatives, held a meeting of its members on Jan. 26 after the dissolution on the Parliament. The meeting discussed the proposal of dissolving the party, which having originally been organized for the purpose of connecting communications among various parties in the Lower House had now lost its significance by the dissolution of the House. The proposal was unanimously passed and the members appointed a committee for the settlement of party affairs. It is believed that the business elements of the defunct party will organize a new party and run for the coming general election according to the principle of the former party, that, is to observe absolute independence and strict neutrality. It is expected some of the former partisans who supported the Opposition side in the anti-ministry campaign will join the new party.

BARON GOTO REGRETS DIET IS DISSOLVED

Baron Goto, Minister of Home Affairs, in the "Nichinichi," deeply regrets the dissolution of the House of Representatives which, the Minister says, the Terauchi Cabinet has failed to prevent. The members of the Ministry could find no way but to resort to the last measure under these circumstances but it is really the most regrettable affair. Baron Goto says that in view of the necessity of realizing the true unity of the whole Empire in this time of significance, the Terauchi Cabinet immediately after its organization asked the leaders of the three Opposition parties for their patriotic assistance to the new government and these leaders seemed to have appreciated the determination of the Terauchi Ministry. "The constitution of the empire," says the Baron, "is a constitution granted by the Emperor himself and the formation of a Cabinet is brought about only by the Imperial prerogative, so that it is not absolutely necessary that the Japanese Ministry should be based on a political party. The Opposition leaders appeared to have been of the same opinion on this point and we therefore cherished the desire to work out the task commissioned by the august Imperial command for the welfare and prosperity of the country in hearty co-operation with the opposition parties in the House of Representatives. Nevertheless the majority of the Lower House opposed the existence of a super-party Ministry but in view of our enlightened constitution the Cabinet considered the opposition parties' resistance really regrettable and was compelled to ask the Throne to order the dissolution of the House."

Baron Goto approves of the views of Mr. Inukai, the leader of the Kokuminto, which he expressed on the rostrum in the chamber prior to its dissolution, but he and the cabinet members are in entirely different positions. "The Terauchi Ministry which was formed by the order of the Emperor is determined to put its hopes and desires into practice with a view to answering the august wishes of the Throne and to aid the promotion of the welfare of the nation, and it cannot resign from office before the task it wishes to accomplish is done," continued the Baron.

"The Terauchi Ministry will strive for the sake of the Empire with firmer determination. The Cabinet is in touch with the nation despite the charge that it has nothing to do with the nation. The vote of non-confidence that was introduced in the House by the Opposition parties is not the voice of the Japanese nation, though the Opposition commands a majority in the Lower House. Whether or not this is true may be considered as problematical by some, but we want to prove with example its truth in the coming general election."

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DR. SUN YAT-SEN SENDS LETTER TO PARLIAMENT

A report was received from Peking some time ago that Dr. Sun Yat-sen had made a demand on the Chinese Government for the payment of a large sum of money to pay the debts incurred by the revolutionary party. Various opinions and rumours were expressed, at the time, as to the cause of the demand, and even among the members of the Chinese parliament, there were many who severely criticized the Doctor for his action.

To clear himself from the various criticisms expressed, and to state his reasons for making the demand, Dr. Sun Yat-sen sent an open letter to the members of the Chinese Parliament. According to a recent issue of the "Nihon oyobi Nihonjin," the gist of the open letter of Sun Yat-sen is as follows:

"It is now more than twenty years ago," Sun Yat-sen says, "that Wen started the revolutionary movement to destroy absolutism, but his plan did not succeed and at Kwangchow he met with defeat, and he and his brother lost their entire fortune in starting the movement against the absolute government. The revolutionary attempts since that time have been all managed and directed by myself and the funds necessary for the movement were collected from the Chinese in foreign countries, and a large amount of money was spent in planning the movement, despatching armies, and in failures. There were some who volunteered to donate their money for the cause of the revolution, but most of the money was obtained from people with the promise that they would be paid back when the Republican Government was established. When the Republican Government was organized at Nanking, it was not in a position to repay the sums borrowed, and a further amount of money was obtained from the Chinese in Shanghai, Hongkong, Manchuria, the United States, the South Seas and other places as the government did not have sufficient money to carry out its plan.

"When the Treasury Department of the Nanking Government was tranferred to the Peking Government, the acknowledgement of the debt was issued by the Central Government, but up to to-day no payment has been made to redeem the acknowledgements. After the failure of the second revolution I saw that Yuan nursed an ambition to become the Emperor of China, and organized another revolutionary party and tried to protect the democracy of the Republic. At that time I issued a guarantee of payment to those who had contributed towards the fund of the revolutionary party, and according to my calculation, from the Chinese abroad 1,700,000 taels and 1,000,000 taels from the Japanese merchants were borrowed and guarantees given for payment. With this money, the movement against the plan of making Yuan the Emperor, was financed, and although the movement failed at first it was able to make some impression upon Yuan.

"The revolutionary parties in Yunnan, Kwantung, Szechwan and other provinces began demonstrations against the Yuan Government, and for several months the revolutionary forces were able to hold their own against Yuan's armies. Large sums of money were spent in organizing the armies, maintaining them, and finally disbanding them, but the amount was paid with the money borrowed from the Chinese and Japanese. Regarding the exact financial condition of the revolutionary party, there is made ready report in detail.

"When Yuan abandoned his attempt to become the Emperor, and matters quietened down, I made a demand upon the Government for the payment of the debt incurred by the revolutionary party. All those who lent money to the party had worked for the cause of the revolution, and to attempt to ignore them at this moment when peace has come, is entirely wrong."

For that reason, Dr. Sun Yat-sen says, he made a demand on the Government to pay the debt, and it was not to maintain his own personal reputation. If any one believes that a revolution is only a whimsical pleasure, and that if any one loses money by supporting the revolution, it is his own fault, Sun Yat-sen has a plan for reporting the whole affair to his friends in China and abroad. However the Government of China has realized the necessity of paying back these debts and has announced that when full investigation is made, the money will be promptly paid back.

However there have been many who expressed various opinions regarding Dr. Sun's demand on the Government, and in Parliament there were many who questioned the Government on the matter. Dr. Sun understands that the members are only trying to keep an eye on the Government. Still points made in parliament regarding the matter, have been entirely false and misleading.

It was said in parliament that the money given to the revolutionary party was in the form of donations, but Dr. Sun says that he can prove that the amount was borrowed, and the collaborating proofs can be found in various localities. The amount obtained from the Japanese merchants is not a secret and the Government is free to make investigations into the matter.

One opinion is that realizing the impending loan from the United States, Dr. Sun Yat-sen made the unjust demand on the Government, but those who entertain such an opinion forget that the demand was made by him in September, and at that time he had no news of the loan now being negotiated with the United States.

All he asked of the Government was to pay the debt, and the payment is to be made directly by the Government to the people who lent money and he will have no hand in the payment of the debt. A criticism says that he is planning to obtain a large amount of money by making the demand on the Government. Dr. Sun says that he has been engaged in the revolutionary movement for more than twenty years, and once occupied the high position of President of the Republic, and he will leave it to the public whether or not he has any ambition to enrich himself by making the demand. He always regards the success of the revolutionary party as being due to the efforts of many thousands of people, and he is not the only one to be praised and to gain by the success. He was once offered the highest decoration of the Republic, but he refused to accept it, because he feels that if the decoration is for the service done in the revolution, he alone should not receive it. He understands now that it was the courteous good will of the President that urged him to confer the decoration upon him, but before the money which enabled the success of the revolution is paid back to the people who nobly gave the money for the cause, he can not accept such a decoration.

When Yuan planned to become Emperor, several hundred million taels were spent on the plan and preparation, but even these expenditures, the public of China has to bear, and to oppose the plan of bearing the amount spent in opposing the plan of Yuan, is illogical, the latter amount only being one-hundredth part of the former.

He concludes his open letter by saying that as there have been many criticisms in the parliament and among the public regarding the demand made by him, he states the facts and leaves the rest to the just judgement of the members of the Parliament and the public.

BETTER TREATMENT FOR TEACHERS

The plan to give the teachers of certain classes of schools better treatment in rank and remuneration, drafted by the present Ministry of Education, has been recently sanctioned by the Emperor and was published on Sunday. A survey of the new plan shows that the principals and teachers of middle schools, girls' schools, industrial, agricultural, and commercial schools, have been assured of a better treatment than before both in rank and stipend. For instance two principals of the above-mentioned schools can be raised to the rank of "Chokunin" after 7 years' service. The new statute provides moreover that henceforward three teachers from normal schools, middle schools, commercial, industrial, and agricultural schools where the number of class-rooms is less than eight, and one additional teacher for each three class-rooms above eight will rank as "Sonin." In commercial, industrial, and agricultural schools where the number of class-rooms is less than six, only three of the school faculty will be given the same privilege. Ten instead of three Principals of elementary schools in each Prefecture will rank as "Sonin" hereafter. The principals of the schools where the supplementary knowledge on commercial, and agricultural subjects is taught will rank as "Sonin" if they are in receipt of a salary of over 50 yen per month, always provided they have over five years' service.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MR. LIANG CHI-CHAO AIRS HIS VIEWS OF PRESS

On Saturday, January 13, the Chinese Press Association gave a banquet in honour of Mr. Liang Chi-chao, the famous Southern leader. In reply to the speech of welcome, Mr. Liang (according to the "Peking Daily News") launched the following diatribe against the present day vernacular newspapers in China:

"Although I have always been engaged in political affairs, I have never for the past twenty years severed my connection with newspapers. I have always respected journalistic works, as I know that the progress of the civilization of a country is to be judged by the number of newspapers and their circulation. Twenty years ago I used to say that 'if there were ten Chinese newspaper offices in the Capital, there would be a great change in China'; but now there are about 60 newspaper offices in Peking. However, we are sorry to acknowledge that we are not at all satisfied with their works. It has always been said that the duties of newspapers are to check and direct the actions of the Government and to educate society. Have our newspapers performed these duties? Newspapers should be the picture of society which they represent; but the majority of newspapers of the country are not so.

We have always seen films on the facts of history, or other incidents, screened in moving picture theatres but everyone knows that these are not real facts of history; but the works of the imagination of the employes of the film company. I am sorry to say that a certain portion of our journalists are men who have sold their pen to unscrupulous parties, or political leaders. It must be declared that their pen does not give a right portray of society, and they are exactly like the employes of the film company which has never ceased to produce the mere works of imagination. Therefore, the less credit be given to their reports the better. In the first and second years of Min Kuo when I was in Peking, I did express much optimistic views on the political situation; but this time when I come up to the Capital again, I feel that good old time has gone. Indeed, when a comparison is made between the present and the past, I must say that at the time in the 1st and 2nd years of Min Kuo was the time of Tang and Yu Dynasties. At that time there was still some object and purpose in various journalistic works, and although the political situation was not very satisfactory there was still some systematic working in it. If we do not try to improve the condition, the future of our Country will be extremely gloomy. It is now high time for our journalists to arouse themselves to perform their duties. They should not seek their individual interests, but should fix their policy and work for the betterment of the general situation. As soon as a man seeks only his own individual interest, he will become a tool of unscrupulous ones who will turn him into a great curse to society. Therefore, unless our journalists should reform themselves and begin their works all over again, their newspapers will only be instrumental in destroying the morality and interests of our society in the 20th Century when all countries and their peoples are struggling hard for existence."

With reference to the above speech, the Kuomintang papers have since made severe counter-charges against Mr. Liang. They charge him with blackmailing the Manchus when he was proprietor and editor of the "Hsin-min" and other papers.

These young Kuomintang publicists regard the remarks of Mr. Liang as directed against them so they have now returned their compliment to this prominent politician, who, they say, has evidently forgotten his own earlier days when he was a refugee in Japan and other foreign countries.

In the attacks against Mr. Liang, the history of the monarchy movement is mentioned briefly and according to the story, the honesty and impartiality of certain foreign journalists in Peking are very questionable because they were known to be subsidized by leading monarchists.

PEKING NEWS SEEMS TO DOUBT JAPAN

The "Peking Daily News" commenting on the settlement of the Chengchiatun affair in a lengthy editorial article says that the result of the negotiations would seem to show a success of Chinese diplomacy to superficial observers, but it must be noticed that Japan retains for future negotiations the questions relating to the engagenment of military advisers and instructors and the establishment of Japanese police stations, which indicates her intention to reopen negotiations at an available opportunity in future. Japan's conciliatory attitude is nothing but the change of her policy towards China necessitated by the turn of the political situation and comes from the necessity of guarding her own interests rather than showing her friendly attitude towards China.

We, says the paper, wonder whether the speech of Viscount Motono made before the Diet can be trusted and taken as a guarantee of Japan's sincerity and professed good wishes for China. Japan, though she promises to take one and the same measures with the Powers in dealing with China very often acts contrary to her fair professions and promises. It is difficult to foresee what change will take place in her attitude and measures towards China as it may be affected by the trend of the European war. The paper concludes by stating that it fails to see in the diplomatic policy professed by the Terauchi Ministry any thing different in fundamental principles from the Chinese policy of the Okuma Cabinet, and adds that keen attention must be paid to the trend of politics in Japan now that the Diet is dissolved.

CHANGE OF GOVERNORS

A change in the Prefectural Governors was announced Monday. It is reported that the change was made by the Government to prepare for the coming general election.

Mr. S. Wakabayashi, Governor of Kagawa Prefecture, was made Governor of Yehime Prefecture, Mr. M. Sakata, Governor of Yehime Prefecture was transferred to Kagawa, and Mr. K. Orihara, Governor of Shimane to Chiba Prefecture.

Mr. J. Kawashima was appointed Governor of the Fukui Prefecture, Mr. Y. Satake, Governor of Tottori Mr. Y. Inouye, Governor of Toyama, Mr. H. Kawaguchi, Governor of Akita, and Mr. Y. Nishimura, Governor of Shimane Prefecture.

Messrs. Y. Satao, T. Mimatsu, G. Kojima, S. Komase and F. Sayanagi, the present Governors of the Fukui, Tottori, Akita, Toyama and Chiba Prefectures were relieved of their posts.

GERMAN PRISONERS AS BAKERS

Two German soldiers held in the War Prisoner Detention Camp at Osaka are now working at a bakery in the city. The Maruki Bakery recently applied to the Army Department to be allowed to employ two German soldiers who are skilful bakers. The Army Department on investigation, found that among the German prisoners at Osaka there are twenty who used to work at bakeries, before the outbreak of the war.

On January 25th, permission was given by the Army Department to two of the German bakers, and on Jan. 27 they commenced work. The two are at present employed at a wage of fifty sen a day, but their employer has to call for them every morning with a motor boat at the Detention Camp, and again escort them back to the Camp when the day's work is done. As they are still war prisoners, a policeman and a Japanese soldier accompany the two to and from the bakery and also watch them while at their work. No one is allowed to interview them.

According to the proprietor of the Bakery, the bakers at first demanded two yen and a half a day, but considering the fact that an interpreter has to be employed and the cost of hiring the motor boat to carry them to and from the Detention Camp, has to be paid by him, he could only afford to pay fifty sen a day which amount was eventually agreed upon.

The two bakers now being employed at the bakery will be transferred to another Camp in a month or so, and when they leave Osaka, two of their comrades will be selected for the bakery. The two German Bakers are the first of the German prisoners at Osaka who have obtained work outside of the camp. The Kanegafuchi Weaving Company at Osaka has also applied to the Army Department for permission to employ some of the German prisoners in their factory.

FINE CHANCE FOR GRADUATES

As the time for graduation draws near, students leaving schools and colleges are on the look out for suitable berths. The Kuhara Mining Company has earned the reputation of paying high salaries to graduates. In fact salaries of 45 yen per mensem are offered to graduates fresh from the law colleges of the Imperial Universities with an additional allowance of 15 yen for house rent.

Graduates from engineering colleges of Imperial Universities can obtain 70 yen at the start, with an allowance of 20 yen for house rent. Those from higher commercial colleges are paid 35 yen and those from Keio University 30 yen if they are employed by the Kuhara Mining Company.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 26.—The French communiqué this afternoon reads: "The Germans, on Thursday evening, attacked at four points from Avocourt Wood to east of Morthomme. Our fire drove them back to their trenches. Only some of the enemy parties succeeded in penetrating our advanced trenches on a section of Hill 304. The enemy had very heavy losses and left a number of dead before our lines, especially at Avocourt Wood.

"Seven enemy aeroplanes were brought down. Our air squadrons also heavily bombarded several railway stations, huts ments and military establishments, and caused great fires at the railway station at Buielles."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 26.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his evening communiqué, says: "We made a successful raid at noon in the neighbourhood of Hulluch. Many of the enemy were killed, some prisoners taken and a dug-out destroyed. Our losses were four men slightly wounded. We drove off two raiding parties last night to the east of Fanquissant. A third party reaches to the east of Ypres, but was immediately driven out and our position re-established."

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Jan. 27.—Eleven months and four days after opening of the great battle for Verdun, says "Le Matin," the Germans have commenced a new violent attack, which on Thursday ended in failure, as reported in the French communiqué.

The Germans, however, have made the most of their momentary success. Their communiqué of Friday stated that Westphalian regiments and tried troops from Baden, effectively supported by artillery, engineers and bombers, took by assault the French trenches on Hill 304 over a front of nearly a mile. That statement, says "Le Matin," was entirely false, and was false even before the French counter-attacks retook part of the ground lost on Thursday.

In reality the German attack which followed a bombardment of several hours, was upon a front of about four miles, and was directed upon four points. Upon three of these it was completely beaten. The Germans had very heavy losses, especially at Avocourt Wood, where they left great numbers of dead upon the ground. It was only at Hill 304 that a front line trench was lost at the beginning to the extent of 500 yards, and this lost ground has been almost entirely reconquered.

The French continue their superiority in the air. Sub-Lieutenant Guynemer, who has piled up his total of German air victims in intermittent runs, appears to be in the middle of another run after a period of comparative inactivity. Wednesday he shot down a couple of German machines, and Thursday brought a third. This brings his total up to twenty-eight.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, Jan. 27.—Friday evening's communiqué says fresh reports show that the German attack on the left bank of the Meuse on Thursday evening was particularly violent and that several German regiments took part. There was hand-to-hand fighting at some points.

Friday morning the French counter-attacked and retook in the region of Hill 304 the greater portion of the elements into which the Germans had penetrated the day before.

A fairly lively artillery duel is in progress on the right bank of the Meuse, in the regions of Bezonvaux, Louvremont, the Woevre and Regneville.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, Jan. 27.—The afternoon communiqué reads: "We destructively bombarded the German works in a sector of Hill 304. Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down, including Sub-Lieutenant Guynemer's thirtieth victim. Our aeroplanes dropped bombs on the railway station and military workships at Ham, causing a fire and a big explosion.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 27.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Friday evening communiqué states: "We have carried out a number of raids east of Loos and northeast of Vermelles, taking several prisoners. Several dugouts were destroyed, and the Germans suffered many casualties.

"The British have bombarded the enemy positions north of the River Somme with good results.

"The British aeroplanes have successfully bombed a number of places behind the German lines. Five German machines have been destroyed, while five more were driven down damaged. One British machine is missing."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 27.—Reuter's correspondent, at British Army Head-Quarters in France, telegraphs: "The British Army's birthday greeting to the Kaiser thundered out at dawn in a whirlwind bombardment. This was followed by long lines of troops soaring from their trenches. The enemy put up a poor fight, and sustained heavy losses. We took 250 prisoners. Our casualties were slight as our gunners were successful in keeping down the fire from the enemy machine-guns. The spirit of the troops is indomitable despite the most severe frost."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 28.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in his communiqué on Saturday evening, says: "A successful operation was carried out this morning in the neighbourhood of Le Transloy, in the northern Somme sector. Our whole objectives were gained and a commanding portion of the enemy's position captured. We took 850 prisoners. We drove back, with heavy losses to the enemy, a vigorous counter-attack. Our casualties were very light.

We raided positions north-east of Neuville-St. Vaast, east of the Somme sector, took prisoners and destroyed dug-outs containing fifty Germans. We had no casualties.

Our patrol entered trenches and inflicted casualties north-east of Vermelles.

We bombarded positions in the neighbourhood of Serre, north of the Ancre, greatly damaging the enemy's defences, and, north-east of Arras, we dispersed working parties.

Our fire north of Halluch caught the enemy infantry, inflicting many casualties.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Western Front. German troops about two companies strong tried during the night before January 21 to advance on the Shara, south-east of Baranovici, but, being stopped by the Russian fire, they retreated to their trenches. In the Kovel direction the enemy developed a strong artillery fire on the front Rudka Mirenskaia-Velick, assuming afterwards, with small parties, the offensive and rushing into the Russian trenches, but on the arrival of Russian reserves the enemy was at once dislodged and the Russian front was recovered. Near Svidniki on the railway Roshistche-Kovel the Russian artillery fired intensely on the enemy's wire entanglements and shelters. The enemy retreated to his second line of trenches. South of Brody, the enemy fired at the Russian positions near Duba Batkuv and Gukalovec. A German aeroplane near Skomoroha was knocked down by a French lieutenant, the aviator Grassé.

Rumania. The enemy's attempts in advancing in the Oitus Valley were stopped by the Russian fire. Firing continues on the rest of the front.

Caucasus front. The advance of two Turkish battalions east of Kemah was repulsed by the Russians. A Russian submarine sank near the Bosphorus one enemy steamer and 9 schooners.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Jan. 24.—On the Danube front, opposite Tultecha, the Bulgarians about one battalion strong, profiting by a dense fog, crossed the river and occupied the "George trench."

The Russians in an impetuous night attack on Upentjorie captured 337 prisoners and 4 machine-guns. The Russian casualties were one killed and 42 wounded.

A large German force, after a heavy gunfire, attacked the Russians between Tricut Marsh, west of Riga, and the river and also to the east of Kluntzem. The Russians fell back between two and three versts to the north. Fierce fighting continues round their new positions.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 24.—The Russian official communiqué reads: "After a strong artillery barrage, the Germans attacked us between Tirul Swamp and the River Aa,

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east of Kalnzem, and pushed us back 1½ miles to the north. Fighting continues. We made a surprise attack and destroyed a Bulgarian detachment as it was crossing the Georgief branch of the Danube. We took 337 prisoners."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 25.—The Russian official communiqué reads: "After violent fighting, we dislodged and threw back the enemy to the east of Tirul swamp. We assumed the offensive south east of the River Aa, but the Germans in a counter-offensive threw us back one third of a mile."

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Jan. 27.—Western front. After a strong fire against the Russian trenches west of Riga, the Germans attacked the Russian troops east of the road Kalnzeem Shlok, but were repulsed suffering heavy losses. On the Mitava roadway the Russians released gas, which caused much havoc among the enemy.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Jan. 27.—On the western front, between the Tirul Marsh and the River Aa, the Russians assumed the offensive and dislodged the enemy, taking some prisoners and two machine-guns. Under the pressure of the Germans, however, they were compelled to withdraw. East of the River Aa the Russians advanced two miles toward Kalnzem, but after a strong counter-attack, the enemy occupied their previous positions. Skilful reconnoitring by the Russian scouts is reported from the River Beresina, where the Russians have captured 23 Germans.

On the railway station at Radziwiloff the enemy's aeroplanes have dropped bombs but caused no damage.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 28.—The Russian official communiqué reads: "After a heavy bombardment, the Germans have been driven back to the east of Kalnzem with heavy losses. We liberated gas at Mitau causing a great panic among the German troops."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 28.—"We repulsed two attacks westward of Riga, the Germans fleeing in disorder," reads the Russian communiqué to-day.

"We attacked on both sides of the road leading from Kimpolung to Jakobeny, and, after a stubborn fight, broke through the Austrian fortified position on a front of three versts."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

A German official communiqué says the Russians attacked on both sides of the River Aa and compelled the Teutons under pressure, to move nearer to the east bank of the Golden Bystritza.

The Austrian communiqué reads: "West of Oliputnow, superior enemy forces penetrated our first line. We withdrew to the next height to the rear."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 29.—The Russian official communiqué says:—"We took 1,030 prisoners on Saturday in a battle north-east of Jakobeny.

"In Galicia, southwest of Potutoty, which lies south of Brzezany, we attacked with the bayonet, taking the first line of enemy trenches. We repelled some ferocious counter-attacks launched by the Turkish defenders. We exploded six mine-galleries, demolished the trenches and then withdrew. The Turks attacked us twice but were driven back."

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Jan. 29.—Western front. Nothing but firing on the Russian trenches is reported about the enemy's activity near Riga.

The Russian troops in the night before January 28 after a bayonet attack seized the first line of the enemy's trenches south of Brzezany. In spite of the fierce counter-attacks of the Turks, which were repulsed with heavy losses for them, six mine galleries of the enemy were blown up and his trenches were destroyed. The Turkish attacks, which were performed afterwards, were repulsed, 2 officers and 28 Turkish soldiers being taken prisoners.

Rumania. In the fight on January 27 north-east of Jakobeny (south-west of Kimpolung) the Russian troops took prisoner 30 officers and over 1,000 soldiers.

[OFFICIAL TO RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Jan. 28.—Western front. After a strong artillery preparation the Germans attacked the Russian troops on both sides of the Kalnzeem Shlok roadway. The attack was repulsed and the enemy retreated in disorder. Two hours later the Germans again assumed the offensive, but were also repulsed. After an artillery preparation, the enemy attacked the Russian troops, which had occupied a position six kilometres north-west of Kalnzeem, but coming under the fire of the Russian troops the Germans hid themselves. During a Russian counter-attack between the Tirul marsh and the River Aa, a regimental chaplain led the troops personally into the fight, no officers being available at that moment. During the night before January 27, the enemy troops assumed the offensive on the River Shara in the region of the railway Baranovici-Tuleninec, but were driven back to their trenches. A fight between a Russian aeroplane and a German machine occurred south-east of Baranovici. A German aeroplane dropped bombs on the station Zamirie on the Alexandrovski railway. South of Brody, the enemy assumed the offensive against the Russian vanguards, but being met by the Russian fire and counter-attack, retreated in disorder to his trenches suffering heavy losses. The advance north of Kirlibaba was repulsed.

Rumania. The Russian troops after an artillery preparation assumed the offensive on both sides of the Kimpolung-Jacobeni roadway and pierced the fortified position of the enemy on a front of three kilometres, prisoners being taken, also booty, the numbers not being yet established.

Petrograd, Jan. 30.—According to supplementary accounts the Russians took prisoner in the fight of January 27 north-east of Jakobeni 32 officers and 1125 soldiers also 12 machine-guns and 4 bomb throwers were captured.

BRITAIN HASTENS SHIP-BUILDING

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 27.—In connection with building of standardized cargo steamers not exceeding 10,000 tons, which is now in progress at Chepstow, shipping circles urge the adoption of a policy of building a ton for every ton destroyed. They assert that it will be possible to construct 2,000,000 tons a year if urgently necessary and if no great liners are built.

It is worthy of note that a 6,000-ton vessel was recently completed in three and a half months.

MR. JOHN BUCHAN'S WEEKLY REPORT

[OFFICIAL TO BRITISH EMBASSY THROUGH KOKUSAI AGENCY]

London, Jan. 27.—In the European war theatres, the tendency lately has been towards increased inactivity. In central Europe, the winter conditions now are unusually severe and in the west only trench raids have been practicable. These and patrol encounters continue in almost all sectors of the front in France with a very decided balance of success in favour of the French and British.

In southern Europe a satisfactory incident has been the complete failure of the Bulgarian detachment in what amounted to little more than an attempted raid across the Danube. A detachment consisting approximately of one battalion effected a crossing only to suffer entire demolition. The enemy reports translate this defeat into a voluntary retirement. Judging from the number of prisoners captured the balance left to retire was almost non-existent.

Movements of some importance are reported from East Africa. The British operations proceed satisfactorily and the enemy is being forced continually into narrower territory. British troops have entered the Rufiji delta from the north and south and the column operating from Kilwa has already advanced to the Kitschi Hills. The northern section of the enemy's forces is hemmed in from the north, west and east and may attempt a junction with their southern section in the neighbourhood of Mahenge. This will prove a difficult and dangerous task for them while the southern section is itself being driven back on Mahenge by the British columns advancing from the south and southwest. The energy and skill with which this campaign is being conducted are meeting their due reward. Considering the difficulties and extent of the country events are moving with satisfactory rapidity.

CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 27—The official report from the Headquarters in Mesopotamia states that by a determined assault, made under cover of an intense bombardment, the British have seized and consolidated 1,100 yards of the first line of Turkish trenches on the right bank of the River Tigris southwest of Kut-el-Amara. The British also seized a considerable length of the Turkish second line. Their casualties were slight.

The Turks west of the river thereupon launched four furious counter-attacks. The first and third were broken up by the British artillery, rifle and machine-gun fire. The second and fourth assaults were momentarily successful, but the British resumed the offensive and regained much of the ground from which they had been temporarily dislodged.

The losses suffered by the Turks throughout the day's fighting were extremely heavy. The British captured seventy prisoners, and buried 580 Turkish corpses in the loop east of Kut-el-Amara. Besides these, the Turks buried 500 bodies of their own men.

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NORTH SEA ENGAGEMENT WAS FIERCE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 24.—The Admiralty announces: "Our light forces, when patrolling the North Sea not far from the Dutch coast, on Monday night, met a division of enemy destroyers. After a short engagement, one of the enemy destroyers was sunk, the rest scattered after being considerably punished. Darkness prevented observation of the full results of the action.

"The same night also, there was a sharp engagement between enemy destroyers and our ships in the vicinity of Schouwen bank, off Zealand. One of our vessels was hit by a torpedo. The explosion killed three officers and 44 men. Our ships subsequently sank the damaged vessel. We had no other casualties."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Ymuiden, Jan. 24.—Particulars of the naval engagement indicate that the German destroyers attempted to leave Zeebrugge to avoid the ice which is very thick there. They were immediately attacked by a large British squadron. The action opened at a very short range. Early in the fight, the bridge of the German destroyer V. 69 was swept away by a direct hit which killed two officers and the commander of the flotilla who was aboard. The V. 69 fired one torpedo, and then was hit by another British shell which knocked her funnel flat on the deck. Yet another shell bored a hole in the front part of the vessel. The crew of the V. 69, which is now lying off the pier here state that seven more German vessels were sunk.

Later.

A Dutch tug-boat has brought in to port some severely wounded German sailors who were taken aboard at the request of the commander of a German torpedo boat. They came originally from the V. 69. It is believed that the British cut off another German torpedo boat which was seen proceeding at full speed northward. The V. 69 has now entered the harbour with 8 men killed on board. The vessel was apparently hit three times and either before or after the engagement collided with another vessel. The engagement happened at 4 p.m. The German officers on board the V. 69 refuse to give any information.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Jan. 23.—It is officially announced that during an engagement between the British light naval forces and German destroyers, in the North Sea, last night, two German destroyers were sunk and the other torpedo craft were scattered. The sinking of a British destroyer in another engagement in the vicinity of Schouwen bank, off the Dutch province of Zealand, is also announced.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 25.—Details of the North Sea fight are still confirmed by news from Dutch sources, which agree that the German fleet was surrounded, and dazzled by the British search-lights. The enemy fought bravely but the rapidity and accuracy of the British fire was irresistible. The Germans, undoubtedly were caught unawares by the British, who were in the right place at the right time, and outmanoeuvred and routed the enemy in waters, which the latter claims to control. It is estimated that the Germans have now lost between 30 and 40 torpedo boats in such actions.

San Francisco, Jan. 25.—Persistent rumours obtain in Holland that six German destroyers were sunk in the naval engagements in the North Sea.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 24.—When the V-69 arrived at Ymuiden, towed by three Dutch tugs, eight of the crew, killed in action, were found frozen to the decks. It was necessary to use axes to detach their bodies.

The destroyer's torpedo tubes were knocked sideways; her signal-tower, searchlight, bridge and one funnel were destroyed by gunfire. Her side was deeply dented by ramming. It is stated that only eighty of her crew were left. A number of the crew jumped overboard during the action and were drowned.

The whole story of the action, as told by the Germans, is one of swift, overwhelming disaster, when the British swooped down, destroying the German squadron quickly and thoroughly.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Ymuiden, Jan. 25.—The survivors on board the German destroyer V 69 say that a flotilla of eleven vessels left a German port on Monday afternoon. At 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning they discovered the British abeam. The latter opened fire at long range and the marksmanship was most accurate. The V 69 was soon hit and had a marvellous escape for she was faced by two British squadrons with four to six big ships each.

There must have been treachery, the Germans say, because every precaution had been taken to avoid an encounter. The vessels steered for the mouth of the Ems, but sighted four British destroyers off Ymuiden, so they were made to fight. The main action was fought 30 miles off Zeebrugge. The V 69 escaped owing to being the rear-guard of the flotilla. The fate of the other vessels is not known, say the survivors but they must have suffered badly.

PIRATES AGAIN FLY THE DANISH FLAG

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Copenhagen, Jan. 27.—The crew of the torpedoed Danish steamer Gerda testified in a maritime court here to-day that the Gerda, with a German prize crew aboard, sank three steamers in two days in the Bay of Biscay under cover of the Danish flag.

When the water gave out the Gerda put into the Bay of Finisterre with the submarine which captured her. Sixty-two seamen captured off sunken vessels were landed there. The Germans, with revolvers in hand, prevented the seamen from taking their clothing and belongings off the Gerda. The Danish vessel was then looted, towed out and torpedoed.

SMALL ENEMY VESSEL SHELLS COAST OF SUFFOLK

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 27.—A small, unidentified German vessel approached the Suffolk coast Thursday midnight and fired a number of shells. The attack caused no casualties and resulted in insignificant damage, says the official report. The visit of the German raider lasted three minutes.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 27.—The naval expert of the "Times," commenting on the doubt that surrounds the identity of the German vessel which bombarded the Suffolk coast on Thursday night, says that submarines have twice shelled the English coast, and a repetition of this futile proceeding has evidently been made with the idea of keeping up the belief in Germany that the command of the North Sea is still in dispute.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 28.—The Berlin official report, announcing the raid off the coast of Suffolk, says that "our light forces penetrated English coastal waters south of Lowestoft in order to attack the hostile guardships, but in spite of the search made we were unable to find the enemy. Thereupon our torpedo-boats turned their artillery on a fortified place on the coast. Several full hits were observed. Our ships returned to base safely without being observed by the enemy."

GENERAL SMUTS' SUCCESSOR

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 27.—Lieutenant-General Arthur Reginald Hoskins has been appointed to the command of the British forces in German East Africa to succeed General Jan Smuts, states an official report from East African headquarters. General Smuts has been chosen to represent South Africa at the Imperial Conference in London. General Hoskins is a veteran of the Dongola and Nile expeditions and the South African campaign.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 28.—General Jan Smuts received a magnificent welcome on his arrival here to-day from East Africa. The streets were decorated, and crowded with people from all parts of the Transvaal to welcome home the successful Commander-in-Chief of the British East African Expedition.

HUN PLOTTERS CAN RUMINATE FOR TWO YEARS IN JAIL

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

(DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION)

San Francisco, Jan. 21.—Franz Bopp, formerly Consul for Germany here, E von Schack, former Vice-Consul, and Lieutenant George Wilhelm von Brincken, military attaché at the Consulate, have been sentenced to imprisonment for two years each and to pay a fine of $10,000 each for conspiring to violate the neutrality of the United States by restraining shipments of munitions from the country. These sentences have been handed down after application for a new trial had been refused.

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GERMANY'S PEACE PROPOSALS

News From All Sources

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, Jan. 23.—M. Hanotaux writing in "Le Temps" says that Germany offered Constantinople to Russia in order to obtain a separate peace.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Copenhagen, Jan. 23.—The President of the Bulgarian Sobranje has stated that Bulgaria's peace terms were the whole of the Dobrudja to the Danube, parts of Macedonia, all the territory watered by the Morava River and Monastir.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Jan. 23.—All papers here have published the text of the new Wilson Note. Commenting on it, the "Novoye Vremya" says: "The general principles which Mr. Wilson now considers indispensable for America slowly (surely?) coincide with the answer of the Powers of the Entente. He declares that a final peace in Europe must once for all ensure against the possibility of a repetition of a similar catastrophe. With this end in view we are bearing a heavy burden.

"President Wilson further declares that peace to gain the sympathy of the American people, should be identical with the ideals of liberty and justice which constitute the foundation of the life of the American people. In which statement again he is with us not with our enemies."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 23.—The Paris newspapers generally point out that President Wilson's high moral ideas entirely confirm the aim of the Allies, but they oppose that these aims can only be forcibly imposed on the Central Powers.

The New York "Sun" says that having failed to secure peace in Mexico, President Wilson is now lecturing the world on peace in Europe. The "Herald" expresses the opinion that Mr. Wilson favours a German peace. The "Tribune" says that the President's address does not reflect the country's opinion. The "freedom of the seas" is a meaningless expression. The seas are always free in times of peace.

The London papers while recognizing President Wilson's honesty point out, in some instances, that the principle of peace without victory was not the policy of the United States in either the Civil War or the conflict with Spain. The hope of ending the war without bitterness was destroyed by the atrocities committed by the Central Powers.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Jan. 23.—Though opinion editorial or otherwise is not yet altogether crystalized on President Wilson's address, it is evident that the Teutonic diplomats and newspapers are elated. They undoubtedly believe that the address constitutes the most important development in their international drive for a Peace Conference.

The President's discussion of a League of Peace assumed importance in their eyes when he practically pre-supposes peace without victory to either side.

The most startling American response to the President's dramatic move comes from Colonel Roosevelt, who characterises as grandiloquent the promise made in an attempt to conceal the pitiful ignominy and shirking of the present American Government. The ex-President calls attention to the fact that it is worthless to make promises for the future unless one keeps those already made. Unless the United States, he says, is prepared at this moment to take an emphatic position regarding the hideous outrage of the deportation of men and women from northern France and Belgium, it is both ridiculous and insincere to moot about standing for the righteousness of a nebulous future. Moreover unless the Government brings peace or justice to Mexico, it is better not to talk about securing peace and justice throughout the world. As regards the freedom of the seas, the most important element therein is freedom from murder. Until the American Government has taken an effective stand to prevent the murder of its citizens by submarines on the high seas, it makes itself the object of derision by speaking for the freedom of the seas.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Jan. 24.—The second day's comments in the Press on President Wilson's Address before the Congress are unanimous in stating that no guarantee for future peace will be secure unless German militarism is first annihilated.

The "Bourse Gazette" says that it is apparent that Spring will witness a coordinated effort by the Allies which will reverse the present strategic situation. After this, it is very possible that Mr. Wilson's views may be utilised as a basis for certain circumstances, but there is not the remotest prospect of any action being taken to conform to the American President's views.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

(DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION)

Washington, Jan. 24.—Action was again deferred on the Cummins resolution.

After Senator Cummins had urged the importance of free discussion, he said that otherwise it would be thought the President had misused the privileges of the Senate to spread abroad his peace ideas.

Senator Works went further, declaring that the President used the Senate as a megaphone.

Senator Sherman called the address a "stump speech from the Throne."

Senator Lodge referred humorously to the possibility of settling foreign wars in the future by Senate resolutions.

Generally the Republicans are disposed to sharply criticise President Wilson, who, however, is warmly defended by some democrats.

The resolution was finally disposed of by a determination to replace it on the calendar, whence it will require a vote to again bring it before the Senate.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 25.—Comments on President Wilson's speech in the Senate continue to be unfavourable in the German Press. The "Koelnische Zeitung" says "We flatly refuse a peace without victory. Moreover the President's suggestion regarding Poland is intolerable. We can only say 'hands off.'"

The Canadian press resent Mr. Wilson's request that the Allies should make a "dishonouring peace."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Jan. 30.—A resolution has been introduced in the Senate declaring that: "The House does not agree with (1) President Wilson's proposal for peace without victory; or (2) for defining terms for the United States joining a World Tribunal to enforce peace."

Another resolution is to the effect that the Senate does not propose to abolish the limitations of the Monroe Doctrine.

Both resolutions were tabled.

A summary of the comment of some leading American papers on President Wilson's recent speech before the Senate has been cabled to the enterprising "Asahi" by its New York correspondent, which we translate as follows:—

The "Tribune":—The attitude of President Wilson is really imprudent and such an attitude of the President at the present juncture is feared to result not only in forfeiting our credit with the Allies but also in losing our position when the time for real peace arrives. The peace terms suggested by the President are far from reflecting the wishes of the American nation, but are impressions he got in a moment of hilarity and the nation can never agree with the President who viewed the war objects of the Allies and the Central Powers in the same light. If Dr. Wilson in his address had just amiably expressed his desire to participate in the international task for the conclusion of hostilities and the advent of lasting peace, we would have favoured his ideas. However it is regrettable that his attitude should have been the reverse. He struck such an attitude as to instruct the belligerents to petition him for peace, an attitude so self-conceited as to try to make the belligerents think that he is in charge of the key that unlocks the door for peace. A phrase which mentions peace without victory is simply astonishing. Should the territories in Europe be readjusted according to the President's principle, Great Britain as well as Austro-Hungary will be dismembered. France will be deprived of most of her colonies, Russia will lose Finland and Siberia and Germany will be dispossessed of large territories, as the result of which Europe may be thrown into political and geographical disorder. The expansion of territories by conquest or purchase is not by any means reasonable in the eyes of those Americans with a knowledge of the true history of territory expansion and no statement can be more sophistical than an assertion that President Wilson's policies are not at variance with the Monroe Doctrine which is the traditional policy of the United States. At any rate the President address before the Senate is not diplomatic. He has become more and more clumsy and the present speech is a failure.

The "New York Sun."—Parts of the President's speech will remain as a marked

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comedy on the pages of the world's history for 1,000 years hence. It is surprising that the man who has even failed to secure peace in Mexico for the past four years should now turn to Europe with which he has practically no concern and arrogantly lecture it on peace terms and so forth. Dr. Wilson's views are his individual views and not the views of the American President. The American constitution which orders him to discharge the Presidential duties does not prescribe him to work as the President of humanity. The Monroe Doctrine which did not allow Japan and England to interfere in Mexican affairs is limited to North and South America and if the President sees the necessity of abandoning this doctrine he is well-advised to do it definitely and clearly.

The "New York Herald."—If America is under the necessity of joining the International League to Enforce Peace and the like, the present is still premature and she must wait until the assertion is proved to be no dream and comes near realization in a concrete form. In relinquishing our traditional policy in favour of a new policy, the President appears to have been too rash to sound the intention of the nation, and has called his new policy the expansion of principles, but in that case Japan may well call it the Asiatic Monroe doctrine to shut the open door of China.

The "New York World."—In view of the present war, President Wilson is desirous of adopting the co-operation of nations instead of these alliances, the uselessness and cumbrousness of which has been too completely proved by the war. The American nation should help the President in his advanced and high-toned endeavours. Otherwise these democratic ideals will not be materialised as a fact.

The "New York Times."—By the application of the Monroe doctrine to the world, President Wilson has boldly surmounted those difficulties which lie in the way of the materialization of various peace discussions in America of late. The ambition for territory, the aggressive spirit, the desire for the expansion of the state should be abandoned in order to make a lasting peace possible in conformity with the President's principles. This is really a free and lofty idea and the President knows well that in the way of success lie great difficulties, the greatest of which is to completely change human character so as to effect a remarkable change in national aspiration. However great it may be we must conquer any and every difficulty in order to bring happiness to humanity and the President's views represent the will and feeling of the American nation satisfactorily. His reference to a peace without victory is very delicate and no wonder that he should be racking his brains to explain this. We know that Dr. Wilson as a public man is not in a position to make the frank statement that a peace without the annihilation of Prussian militarism is a false peace and from this it may be seen that President Wilson has lodged an eloquent protest against Prussian militarism by this statement. We are of opinion that his speech to the effect that the war will be terminated in the happiest way by the suppression of Prussian militarism by the German nation is the greatest oration that Congress has ever listened to. Not only representing the opinion of America, the speech of President Wilson has also notified the world that America will have a voice in the discussion of peace.

LEAK ENQUIRY SHIFTS TO NEW YORK NOW

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Jan. 21.—It is now announced that the Stock Exchange Leak Enquiry will be resumed in New York on Tuesday, under the direction of Mr. Sherman T. Whipple. New York Bankers will be the first witnesses called.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Jan. 29.—The Stock Market investigation was resumed here to-day, Mr. Pliny Fisk was the first witness called. He denied the story rehearsed by Mr. Tom Lawson before the Committee in Washington on January 16, saying that he was hardly acquainted with Mr. White and that no such conversation had taken place.

He had been, he said, closely associated with Mr. McAdoo several years ago, when his own firm had acted as bankers for the construction of the Hudson Tubes in which Mr. McAdoo had been interested. He had seldom met him since he had entered the Cabinet. He admitted that the Federal Reserve Bank leased offices in a building in New York owned by his firm. This was because, so he was told by McAdoo, the building was best adapted for the purposes of a bank. He recently received a note from Mr. McAdoo suggesting that communication with the Bank should cease on his (Fisk's) part pending this investigation. He denied explicitly that he ever contemplated speculation in stocks should be opened with Mr. McAdoo or any other official. At the time the Peace Note was published, the market was in an overwrought condition and it only wanted an excuse for prices to drop.

Mr. Archibald S. White, in giving his evidence, denied the story of Mr. Tom Lawson that Mr. Fisk had boasted of his acquaintance with Mr. McAdoo. He testified that he was a friend of Count Bernstorff's and had entertained him a number of times in New York. Mr. Tom Lawson's secretary had asked him to arrange a meeting between Count Bernstorff and Mr. Lawson, but he had declined to do so.

Giving his evidence on January 16, to which reference is made above, Mr. Tom Lawson said in part:

Mr. Lawson, on reconsideration, admitted that he did not learn of Mr. McAdoo's alleged connection with the leak from Mr. Henry. Mr. Archibald S. White, the banker, who met him in New York, told him that Mr. P. Fisk had boasted, late one night at the Club, of his control over Mr. McAdoo. Mr. Lawson wanted Mr. White to accompany him to the telephone, where he suggested both could call Mr. McAdoo out of his bed at Washington, and summon him to New York. Mr. White, however, would not go with him.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Jan. 30.—The "Leak" enquiry brought out the fact that the details of President Wilson's Peace Note were known at German official Head-Quarters before they were published.

Mr. Archibald White, continuing his evidence, denied that he had received intelligence on the subject from German sources.

Mr. Bernard Baruch, a prominent stock operator, was the next witness. He denied, likewise, that he had advance information of the President's Note. His attitude towards the market, he said, was due to the speeches, made by Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and Mr. Lloyd George, which he interpreted as forecasting the peace note. One fact in this connection, he said, was generally overlooked—namely that the Japanese people, than whom there were none cleverer in the world, took steps to close the Stock Exchange immediately following the speech by the German Chancellor.

M. BRIAND OBTAINS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN CHAMBER

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Jan. 29.—Interpellation of Government on Greek events, having occupied three secret sittings of the Chamber, was concluded on Saturday. It was followed by a public sitting in which, M. Briand, the Premier, obtained a vote of confidence in the Government included in the Order of the Day.

The resolution read: "Be it resolved that this Chamber, stigmatizing the criminal outrage in Athens on December 1, and bowing down respectfully before the graves of the victims, and considering that—if France may be justly proud of her generous attitude toward Greece, which had turned away from her duties, as compared with the odious attitude of Germany towards a Belgium faithful to hers—France at least has gone to the extreme limit of her patience in order to remain attached to her traditions and not cause the fault of its ruler to fall upon a small people; is confident that Government would obtain the indispensable reparation and take necessary measures for the security of the army at Salonika, and make all military and diplomatic decisions required by the situation."

The resolution was passed to the Order of the Day.

Paris, Jan. 28.—After continued discussions and debate behind closed doors, the Chamber of Deputies has adopted a vote of confidence in the Cabinet in connection with the Greek question by a majority of 313 to 135. The situation of the majority party shows no change as compared with that at the time of the organization of the War Cabinet on December 12, last year, whereas the minority party followers have dwindled. Many members of the minority camp were absent on the occasion of the division.—"Asahi."

THE RISING IN SUMATRA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Jan. 24.—The "Telegraf Wetvreden" announces that the papers in the Dutch East Indies have issued a warning against the interference in Government affairs of German missionaries. They state that this interference was partly the cause of the recent rising in the Batak region in Sumatra.

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VISCOUNT MOTONO'S SPEECH

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Jan. 26.—The Russian press comments favourably on the speech made by Viscount Motono in the Diet on Tuesday. The "Retch" lays stress "on the friendly feeling toward Russia and loyalty to the allies," which animates the speech.

The "Novoe Vremya" is particularly grateful "for the quite priceless assistance rendered by Japan, which has ensured the safety of navigation and peaceable voyages for travellers by sea in eastern waters."

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Jan. 28.—In a leading article "Le Temps" says that Viscount Motono is fully qualified to enforce the policy of a union with Europe such as is described in the speech delivered by him in the Japanese Diet on Thursday last and cabled to Paris by the Kokusai News Agency, especially as he has been one of the principal makers of this union in the past.

When Russia became aware of the mistake of her war against Japan into which German intrigues contributed to drive her, she found in the Ambassador of the Emperor of Japan to Petrograd a statesman ready to work with her toward arriving at a new and friendly understanding.

Vicount Motono had already shown his ability in Paris, where he displayed in 1904 particular clear-sightedness in difficult circumstances. Thanks to him, friendly relations were resumed again between Tokyo and Petrograd and enabled the Russian policy to turn again westward, while the Russo-Japanese agreements were introducing Japan into European affairs.

"Le Temps" goes on to say that the Minister for Foreign Affairs in Premier Terauchi's Cabinet was the negotiator of the Russo-Japanese alliance and has remained the most determined zealot for a Russo-phile policy in Japan.

Viscount Motono, the great newspaper says, is one of those who understood best the importance of assisting Russia against the common foe and furnishing her with war materials, thus relieving France and England by enabling them to use their own material entirely on their own fronts.

With regard to Japan's good relations with other countries, such as China and America, "Le Temps" points out their importance as upon them depends the material assistance Japan may bring to Russia. Viscount Motono's speech shows these relations in a favourable light.

"Le Temps" relies upon the clear-sightedness and experience of the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs to further improve these relations, so that his country may bring all its resources against the common foe.

The Tokyo Government, which has made the Allies agree upon Japan's particular aims in the war, has no greater interest than to contribute to and hasten a victory. In the presence of Germany's redoubled effort, "Le Temps" concludes, Japan will doubtless still further increase her own efforts.

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Jan. 29.—Commenting in "Le Petit Journal" on Viscount Motono's speech in the Japanese Diet, last Tuesday, M. Pichon, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs writes: "The whole speech was that of a delivery by a statesman, who thoroughly knows Europe and especially France and Russia where he counts many friends."

M. Pichon is much impressed with the great wisdom of the step taken by Viscount Motono in making this public statement. "Coming as it does from a man of his experience, it will incite us to continue cooperation with the Japanese, and to make their assistance bring forth all the practical results it involves, even after 2½ years exhaustive struggle."

ALLIED ADMIRALTIES HOLD CONFERENCES

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 26.—The Admiralty announces that during the last few days, important naval conferences have been held at Whitehall between the British, French and Italian Chiefs of the Admiralty to discuss the naval policy in the Mediterranean.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Lloyd-George indicated that proposals which the British Government was of the opinion would tend to closer co-ordination and more effective unity of action of the allied forces in the Mediterranean had been adopted. The results, he said, were entirely satisfactory and the decisions arrived at important, as besides affecting the naval situation, they have a bearing on the use of shipping, the control of trade routes and other cognate problems.

MORE ALLIED CONFERENCES

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Jan. 29.—The Conferences of the Allies will be continued at other capitals, and shortly one will be held here, at which the different governments will be represented by their Ambassadors and special delegates. The object of these meetings is to establish, by common agreement the most vigorous means for pursuing the war, and regulating most efficaciously the employment of all the resources of the Allies.

M. SAZANOFF TO LONDON

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Jan. 27.—The appointment of M. Sazonoff as Ambassador to the Court of St. James is officially gazetted to-day.

In commenting on the appointment of M. Sazanoff to the post of Ambassador to Great Britain, the Russian press is unanimous in declaring that he is the right man in the right place and that no diplomat has a better right to this responsible post. Before and during the European conflict he never ceased in his efforts to consolidate the bonds of friendship between Britain and Russia, and the future of the mutual good relations of these countries is in good hands.

The "Bourse Gazette" says that the appointment of M. Sazanoff once and for all refutes the prodigious and malicious calumnies which German diplomatists have put into circulation regarding the relation of Russia and Great Britain.

THE CHENCHIATUN AFFAIR

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Jan. 23.—The diplomatic notes exchanged in settlement of the Chengchiatun controversy deal only with demands arising directly out of the incident. These are the reprimand of the Commander of the 28th Division and the punishment of the officers concerned and also the publication of a warning against a repetition of the incident and an apology by the Tutu of Mukden as outlined in our despatch of the 13th inst. The demands include compensation for the Japanese civilian who was first attacked. The Chinese agrees to this.

Supplementary memoranda were also exchanged a few days ago. In these, the Japanese record the rights they claim with regard to police stations in Manchuria. These they declare will be established when and where the Japanese Government may deem necessary. The memoranda also impressed the Chinese Government with the advisability of employing Japanese military advisers and instructors. The Chinese memoranda decline to recognize the claims of rights with regard to police stations and state that the Chinese Government cannot at present agree to employ advisers and instructors.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Jan. 29.—Although the Senate has approved the terms of settlement of the Chengchiatun matter and has complimented Doctor Wu Ting Fang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, upon the manner in which he conducted the negotiations, the Chinese newspapers continue to criticize the Government for yielding so much. The opinion among foreigners resident here and in diplomatic circles regards the conclusion of the negotiations rather as a truce than as a settlement.

The difficulties connected with an efficient control of Japanese immigrants to Manchuria, large numbers of whom are of the lower class, is recognized. The Japanese claim with regard to establishment of police stations, therefore, receives considerable sympathy and will do so, provided the Japanese police confine their activities to their own nationals and do not interfere with the Chinese administration.

A practical solution of the present situation, it is believed, must be found; otherwise, there will be unending friction between the Japanese and Chinese authorities.

Considerable interest is taken here in the visit to Japan of Mr. Lu Chung-yu, the former Minister from China in Tokyo. Although Mr. Lu Chung-yu stated that his trip is being taken for the benefit of his wife's health, the Chinese newspapers point out that he is a member of the Parliament and therefore they consider that his visit must have political significance, in view of the strict measures being taken to prevent the absence of members of Parliament from the sessions in order that the constitution's question may be settled, as well as other important matters.

An official statement giving a full account of the negotiations between Japan and China re Chengchiatun affair and the terms of its settlement was given out at the Foreign Office on Jan. 26. The statement consists of the official diplo-

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matic documents exchanged between Japanese Minister, Baron Hayashi, and Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Foreign Minister and is very lengthy one containing ten official documents exchanged between the plenipotentiaries of the two Governments between January 5 and January 22, this year. The negotiations were concluded on January 22, when both sides came to terms on the following conditions:

That the commander of the 28th army division (Chinese army) shall be reprimanded.

That the officers of the Chinese army who are responsible for the incident shall be punished according to the dictates of law; those who are directly responsible for the incident being given a severer penalty than those less responsible.

That the Chinese Government shall issue an instruction to the Chinese army and China's subjects ordering them to accord proper cordial treatment to those Japanese troops and subjects residing in the zone where they have the right of mixed residence.

That the military governor of Mukden shall manifest in proper manner an apology, which shall be made at Ryojun (Port Arthur) to the Governor General of Kwantung and the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden, the ways and means of tendering the said apology to be decided at the discretion of the Military Governor of Mukden.

That the Chinese Government shall pay a sum of 100 dollars to the Japanese merchant Yoshimoto by way of consolation for the damage sustained on account of the incident.

Respecting the question of the engagement of military advisers and the concession of police right proposed by the Japanese Government the Chinese Government refused Japan's demands on the ground that the establishment of Japanese police stations in Manchuria was prejudicial to China's suzerainty, but China declared its intention to engage more Japanese police advisers in the service of the provincial Government of Mukden in the future. As regards the question of the engagement of military advisers, the Chinese Government has flatly refused Japan's demand, stating that China has already engaged a Japanese military adviser in the office of the Military Governor of Mukden.

A Peking dispatch says that the Chinese Government, availing of the opportunity offered by the settlement of the Chengchiatun affair, has decided to dispatch a special envoy to Japan, Mr. Liu Tsung-yu, ex-Minister to Tokyo, or Mr. Wang Ta-hsieh, also a former Minister to Tokyo, will be appointed.

Information has reached the Foreign Office that the Chinese Government has decided to dispatch to Japan Mr. Liu Tsung-yu commissioned with an official mission connected with the advancement of friendly relations between Japan and China. The envoy is expected to leave Peking on the 30th inst. The information was formally transmitted to the Cabinet by the Foreign Office on Jan. 27.

It was reported some time ago that Mr. Liu Tsung-yu would come to Japan in his capacity as representative of the Communications Bank, of which he is a shareholder, with a view to negotiating with Japanese capitalists and business men interested in commercial and industrial undertakings in China, about the middle of next month. It was also reported that his visit had nothing to do with diplomatic affairs nor had it any political significance, his visit being simply to approach Japanese business men with the object of opening up closer economic relationship between Japan and China. In the light of the Peking dispatch referred to, it is surmised that the Chinese Government has decided to avail of the intended visit of Mr. Liu Tsung-yu and has commissioned him with the mission to pay its respect to the new Japanese Ministry under Premier Count Terauchi. At the same time, it is understood that the Chinese Government has decided to present a decoration to H.I.M. the Emperor through the Chinese Minister in Tokyo. Mr. Liu Tsung-yu is expected to reach here before the middle of this month.

It is generally expected that consequent upon the conclusion of the long standing problem of the Chengchiatun affair the Imperial Government will now start its new measures toward China in pursuance of its professed friendly policy. As regards China's internal affairs, the Government will not take any step to interfere, but will take the attitude of an onlooker, as declared by Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, at the last sitting of the Diet. In future the Japanese Government will, it is believed, take steps to give as much financial aid as possible to the Chinese Government, and for the furtherance of that purpose, the Goevrnment will take measures to facilitate a speedy conclusion of the four powers' loan pending between the Chinese Government and the quintuple consortium. But as Britain, France or Russia are unable to advance any large amount to China as they are involved in the war, which circumstance interferes with their investment in purposes other than their direct and immediate requisitions, there is a necessity of relying on the financial aid of the United States to fill the gap, and already negotiations are, it is said, going on between Japan and America for the purpose of economic co-operation between the two countries toward China. It is learned that the negotiations referred to aim at establishing an arrangement between the United States and Japan for co-operating in the development of the economic resources in China by giving joint support to China, apart from the four powers' loan question to which the American capitalists will also become a party, it is expected. At any rate, the economic policy of the Terauchi Ministry towards China is expected to be gradually formulated with the progress of the negotiations going on between the Japanese and American financial representatives and the conclusion of the four power consortium conference which is to take place in London early this month.

The "Tokyo Asahi's" correspondent at New York transmits a dispatch outlining the contents of the negotiations re Americo-Japanese economic co-operation in China, now in progress between Japanese capitalists and American capitalists at New York. According to the dispatch the object of the proposed joint enterprise in China is the dredging of the great Chinese canal in Shantung Province which was contracted for some time ago between the Chinese Government and Messrs. Sims Cary Co., of the American Banking Corporation. On account of the protest of the Japanese Government, the American syndicate dropped the plan and invited Japan to make the enterprise a joint undertaking of Japanese and American capitalists on the terms that of the total capital amounting to 11,000,000 yen, required in the work, American capitalists will find 6,000,000 yen and Japanese capitalists the balance, the work of dredging to be carried out by an American syndicate. In this connection the Japanese financiers hold an opinion that the Japanese should take up the enterprise jointly with British capitalists, to which proposal the Americans have no objection. In fact they welcome the proposition. The Chinese Government, however, desires that Japanese capitalists merely supply capital, the work being taken up as an American enterprise. Negotiations are still pending on that point . The negotiations are being carried on between Mr. Eijiro Ono, vice-president of the Japan Industrial Bank, and Mr. Straity of the American Banking Corporation and other American capitalists. The scheme is mainly supported by Baron Shibusawa and Baron Sakatani, who represent the Japanese capitalists.

Baron Shibusawa, who is the chief promoter of the proposed Americo-Japanese economic co-operation, talking on the subject makes the following remarks:

To form an economic combination between Japan and America for economic enterprises in China is the first step towards realising the establishment of closer friendly relations between Japan and the United States. On the occasion of his visit to the United States the year before last the Baron persuaded many influential American financiers and publicists with that opinion, and after his return home the Baron preached this theory among the prominent officials of the Government and influential Japanese financiers. The Baron's opinion met with warm approval and support from Judge Gary, an authority in the American economic world, who took great interest in the Baron's suggestion and used his influence for the realization of the proposition. Finally, he succeeded in moving many influential American financiers and publicists, and even the American Government, which appreciated the value of the proposition and understood its practical adaptability.

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But in effecting this purpose it is most necessary that the two nations hide their mutual selfish interests and try to maintain an attitude of true and sincere co-operation, but for which it is impossible to realize the end and aim of harmonious co-operation between two peoples and gain the eventual object of promoting the friendly relations between them. For realizing that purpose, says the Baron, there must be some proper objects for making investment on a joint enterprise between the two countries.

In this connection, the Baron suggests the establishment of a central bank in China and the reform of currency system of China, which are the works of foremost importance to China as well as to foreign traders interested in China, and form an object most adequate and appropriate for the purpose of joint undertaking to Japanese and American capitalists in view of their close economic relations with China. The Baron's suggestion has been recognised as ideal and practical by the authorities of the two Governments and influential Japanese and American capitalists and publicists, but as the question is one of the problems involved in the four powers' loan proposal, negotiations must be opened with the four power consortium by the capitalists of the two countries, if they want to take up the work as the object of their economic departure in China, and by frank exchange of views, the enterprise must be made a separate question from the interests of the four power consortium. The Baron doubts whether the present Ministry is ready to take such a steady and advanced policy in dealing with economic questions in China.

PANAMA CANAL AND ARMED MERCHANTMEN

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Jan. 24.—In future, mercantile vessels armed solely for defence will be accorded the same treatment as other merchantmen plying in the Panama Canal.

The War Department here to-day sent a notification to the above effect to the Governor of the Canal Zone. The question cropped up recently by the application of the Japanese Government for permission for Japanese armed merchantmen to pass through the Canal.

U.S. WITHDRAWS FROM MEXICO

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Jan. 28.—The War Department to-day announces the withdrawal of General Pershing's force of United States troops from Mexico.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

El Paso, Jan. 28.—The movement of American troops from Field Headquarters at Coloniadublan towards the Border has begun. General Villa's troops are reported to be following in the wake as the force of General Pershing withdraws.

PRINCE CHING DIES IN CHINA OVER EIGHTY

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Jan. 29.—Prince Ching, who has been seriously ill for some days, died here to-day.

Prince Ching, whose death was announced yesterday in our telegraph columns, was the last of the great pillars of the late Imperial dynasty of China. Owing to the brevity of the telegraphic news nothing is known as to the cause of death, although it is known the Prince had been ill for some time past.

The late Prince Ching who was in his 81st year, did not belong to the lineage of the Princes of the Blood of the Imperial House of China, and was therefore not of the hereditary line. Born the son of Prince Ching, the 17th son of the late Emperor Chien Lung, he raised himself from a statesman to the rank of prince by his rare ability and distinguished services to the state. The direct cause of his rise and promotion was his meritorious



The Late Prince Ching

exploits in connection with the famous Kaipin rebellion, in which he rendered distinguished services to the state by taking an active part in the subjugation of the rebel force. Soon after the pacification of the rebellion he entered the Cabinet holding a ministerial portfolio in the Central Government and came to yield great sway in the politics of China, meanwhile making rapid progress on his way to distinction, being created a Prince in recognition of his great services to the State on the occasion of the diamond jubilee of the late Empress Dowager, the mother of the late Emperor Kuang Hsu and a remarkable woman who had practically held the sceptre of the "Middle Kingdom" for years as the regent of the puppet Emperor Kuang Hsu. Towards the end of the Imperial dynasty of China he was given a special honour being accorded the treatment due to a hereditary Prince in appreciation of his invaluable services to the state since the days of the late Emperor Kuang Hsu.

After holding various high posts in the Central Government he was appointed in 1900 Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and then appointed Minister of Keungkuei (member of the Grand Council of State) in 1902, directing all important affairs of state as the senior elder statesman with greater influence than the late Li Hung-chang and Chang Chi-tung. At the time of the Boxer trouble of 1899 the Prince negotiated with the representatives of the Powers and settled the terms of peace and again on the occasion of the Russo-Japanese war the Prince negotiated with the late Marquis Komura for the settlement of various agreements and arrangements between Japan and China. Perhaps the Prince was the only man of all the Chinese Princes who had participated in important political and diplomatic affairs of state. He rendered many meritorious services to his country by his great ability and tact; besides he commanded immense influence and popularity in the Imperial House of China and among the Chinese people.

After the demise of the late Empress Dowager and during the regency of Prince Chung his influence gradually began to wane until he completely lost his former prestige and popularity on account of his unlaudable public conduct at the time of the dethronement of the young Emperor as the result of the first revolution. With his great influence and ability Prince Ching could not maintain the dignity and prestige of the Imperial dynasty of the Ching Line, which was overthrown by the revolutionary influence after 300 years' continued prosperity. For his failure he was impeached by almost the whole of the Chinese nation, and yielding to the influence of the revolutionary elements, he abandoned his political ambitions and retired to lead a secluded life seeking his own and his family's safety in the British concession in Tientsin, quite regardless of the frequent attempts for the restoration of the Imperial dynasty promoted by the loyal and devout followers of the former Imperial Govemnment.

Since then the name and popularity of the prince have entirely gone and he was living in utter obscurity. As a diplomatist the late Prince was no friend of Japan, but was known for his anti-Japanese principles, he was the object of the hatred of the revolutionists and while Dr. Sun Yat-sen was hiding in Japan as political refugee the Prince applied to the late Prince Ito requesting the latter to expel the revolutionary leader from this country. It is reported that the Prince amassed a great fortune and was in possession of a vast tract of land in Manchuria, besides holding immense cash deposits at the Bank of England and the Russo-Chinese Bank, said to amount to twelve million yen each. His son Hsun visited this country over ten years ago as a special envoy of the former Imperial Court of China and also visited the Industrial Exhibition at Osaka several years ago.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

HOW TO HELP THE ALLIES

The "Jiji" welcomes the plan of sending a relief mission to the allied forces at the fronts, and also the resolution passed at the Houses of Peers and Representatives to express our sincere sympathy and appreciation to the other powers of the Allies, but the paper says that the Japanese Government and public should realize the more important duty Japan has toward the allied powers.

There is no doubt that the final victory will be won by the Allied powers, but it is equally clear that it will take many more months to end the present war. To enable the Allies to keep on fighting until they win the final and glorious victory, the "Jiji" declares the Japanese public should be willing to make sacrifices.

There are three ways of helping the Allies, to despatch Japanese armies to the front, to give the financial backing to the allied powers, and to supply them with munitions and other necessary materials. The paper declares that it is impossible to send the Japanese Army to the front, and Japan is unable to assist the allied powers in this matter, but in the two remaining ways, Japan will be able to give encouragement and assistance to the allied countries to enable them to win the final victory as soon as possible for the interest of themselves and of Japan.

The present war is costing a great deal to all the allied powers, and even England, the richest of all belligerent nations, is meeting with difficulty in obtaining sufficient foreign credit, and an assistance given in this direction will help the allied forces far more than the despatch of a few soldiers to the front. The Japanese public should realize the importance of giving the allied powers the financial assistance at this moment, and Japan will not fulfil her duty in the present war unless she comes to the aid of the allied powers financially.

Again in the matter of the supply of munitions and other articles, Japan stands in a position to be able to assist the fighting allies. With the increase of the demand for guns and munitions, the price of all commodities has made a rapid advance, and even in England the price of general commodities went up almost 80 per cent, since the beginning of the war, and in France it is more than 90 per cent. While at present the Allies have sufficient supply of munitions, it is clear that the demand for munitions will phenomenally increase as soon as the allied nations take up aggressive measures.

In the past, Japan has given the allied countries assistance in sending munitions and giving financial aid, but the "Jiji" believes that what Japan did in the past in these directions is not yet sufficient, and the public as well as the Government of Japan, should pay more attention to our duty in the present war, and give more assistance to the Allied powers, giving them more financial aid and supplying them with more munitions and war materials.

The "Jiji" declares that it is a capital idea to despatch the relief mission to the allied forces and also to send the recent resolution passed at the Houses of Peers and Representatives, but the practical and more effective assistance Japan can give and should give to the powers, is the financial aid and war supplies. The material aid is the most essential at this moment, and the paper hopes that the Government and public of the country will realize the position of Japan in the present war, and endeavour to give the fighting allies, the best possible financial aid and send as much supplies as possible. There is no better way to show true appreciation of the efforts of the allied forces, and express our sincere sympathy towards them.

SURPRISING IGNORANCE

The "Asahi" is surprised at the ignorance of Count Terauchi and the Elder Statesmen of the political situation of today. The Kenseikai which has the majority members in the Lower House, the Kokuminto and a part of the Koseikai declared themselves against the Terauchi Cabinet, and even the Seiyukai stated that it is against the non-party Cabinet, while in the present crisis the party decided to take a neutral course. The majority of the Japanese public is against the Terauchi Cabinet. From these facts, it can be seen that the majority of the Diet after the coming general election, will be also against the Terauchi Cabinet. Instead of resigning themselves, the Cabinet members ordered the dissolution of the Diet, and intend to continue the government which is not supported by the majority of the parties and the public.

The future of the political situation is very interesting. At present the attitude of the Seiyukai is doubtful. It stated that principally it is against the non-party Cabinet, but did not join in the movement against the Cabinet, and in some quarters it is predicted that the Seiyukai will support the Cabinet in the next session of Diet. If the Seiyukai becomes the Cabinet organization and obtains assistance from the Government, the party might increase its members in Parliament in the coming general election. If such a case happens, the Cabinet will announce that it has the support of the majority of the public. The coming general election will be the testing stone of the general conception of the public regarding constitutional government.

The "Asahi" hopes that the Seiyukai will announce its policy before the General election, as its attitude will confuse the voters. The party at present is saying that it is against the non-party Cabinet and the voters might cast their vote for the Seiyukai believing that the party is against the present Cabinet. However if the Seiyukai changes its policy after election and comes to the support of the Cabinet, the voters of the country would be cheated by the Seiyukai. The paper hopes that the Seiyu-kai will not take such a low-down policy, and before the general election frankly announce its attitude towards the cabinet and let the voters know clearly its policy.

PREMIER AGAIN HAULED OVER THE COALS

The "Yorozu" declares that the dissolution of the Diet is not the proper thing to be done at this moment, and it is regrettable that Count Terauchi and his cabinet Ministers did not resign at this opportunity. The paper says that there is no proper reason for dissolving the Diet, and more-over Count Terauchi requested H.I.M. the Emperor to dissolve the Diet before the bill of want of confidence was properly discussed in the Diet.

The "Yorozu" says that recently Japan has made much material progress and also many other things show improvement, but political circles have not progressed, and since Count Terauchi became Premier, degeneration is seen in political affairs. The Count disregarded the Diet and the political parties, and even at the resolution by the majority of the members of the House of Representatives, he refused to resign and dissolved the Diet.

The dissolution of the Diet can only be made when the opinion of the public differs from that of the Government on some important question, and at present there is no important problem to warrant the dissolution. The unpopularity of the present Cabinet is recognized by the entire public, and the paper asks what the Terauchi Cabinet expects to gain by dissolving the Diet.

There is no hope for the Cabinet to win the larger support of the Diet by the special general election, says the "Yorozu", and the only result of the dissolution will be the continued existence of the Terauchi Cabinet. The paper believes that the Terauchi Cabinet intends to give the similar administration to the people of Japan, as Count Terauchi gave to the Koreans in the past.

In the history of Japanese politics, the Diet has been dissolved several times, but the paper states that never before was the Diet dissolved on such an unreasonable ground. The late Prince Ito organized many Cabinets but whenever he was opposed by the Diet, he willingly resigned.

The paper hopes that the public will elect their own candidates in the coming election and keep their own representatives in the Diet. However long Count Terauchi desires to keep his present position, when the entire public is against him, he cannot hold his ground much longer.

SEIYUKAI MAY SUPPORT CABINET

The "Jiji" says that it is likely that the Seiyukai will support the Cabinet in the general election and the next session of the Diet, and declares that if the present Cabinet recognizes the importance of the support of a political party and desires to have the support of the Seiyukai, they should do it openly and publicly announce the fact that in future the Terauchi Cabinet will be supported by the Seiyukai. But the recent indications show that they are secretly negotiating for the support of the Seiyukai, and while proudly announcing their being non-party, they are secretly asking for party support. The "Jiji" declares that if the Cabinet wants the support of the Seiyukai, they should openly join hands with the Seiyukai.

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THE JAPAN SOCIETY

At the monthly meeting of the Japan Society in London last month, the Japanese Ambassador, Viscount Chinda was prevented from presiding owing to urgent diplomatic affairs, as announced by telegram at the time. Mr. S. Sawada, however, took his chief's place and read the following message from the Ambassador:—

Asking your indulgence for a short while I wish to avail myself of the present opportunity—the first one I have ever had—to express to you the sense of my high appreciation of the honour you have done me by electing me as the President of the Japan Society. I wish also to take this occasion to offer you my hearty congratulation on the continued success and prosperity of the Japan Society. My experience as an actual member of the Society is extremely limited as you all know well. But my acquaintance with it has been of much longer duration. For many years I have known the Japan Society of London, and the splendid work it has done for the encouragement of the study of Japan, contributing at the same time to the dissemination in this country of the needed knowledge about your distant ally. There is no doubt that in so doing you have indirectly, but effectually rendered valuable services in the interest of the cultivation of those feelings of friendship and goodwill which exist so happily between our two nations.

It is indeed a source of genuine gratification to all of us that there has never been any time in the whole history of our intercourse, when the bonds of fraternal feelings between us have been so close and strong as to-day; when our relations with each other have been in so perfect accord with the spirit of the Treaty of Alliance, by which our mutual international interests are bound and safeguarded so well. I am one of those, who believe in that somewhat trite but none the less true, epigram "Knowledge begets friendship." The truth of the epigram will hold good as well with nations as with individuals. We know how well this point has been proved by the past achievements of the Society. It is to be hoped with confidence that it will continue to contribute even increasingly to the same end. There is always ample room for its activities along that line. When we come to think of it, we shall really be surprised to realise how very little is known here after all concerning Japan. I venture to submit that you do not know one tenth as much about us as we do about you, let it be said without reproach. It is only too natural that such should be the case. We have so much to learn and so little to teach. We lost so many centuries by our self-imposed and self-contended seclusion that we must be up and be doing in making up the lost time, if we mean, as we most certainly do, to keep abreast with the progress of the world. If left alone to the natural tendency of things, the exchange of international knowledge, which is a pre-requisite of international friendship, will always remain too one-sided to be entirely sound and solid. Do not misunderstand me. I do not mean to contend that such exchange should be kept perfectly even between us. From the nature of the case there would be neither reason nor necessity for such a contention. What I do mean to say is only this: that the difference in this respect should be minimised as much as possible, and that more encouragement may with advantage be given in this country to the study and acquirement of information on Japan and her people. Now this is exactly what the Japan Society does. It is with this hope that I now permit myself to extend to the Japan Society my warm wishes for the fullest measures of success and prosperity.

AMERICAN RED CROSS BAZAAR THIS MONTH

Great interest is being taken in the American Red Cross Bag Bazaar, to be held in the Imperial Hotel on Saturday, February 17th. The Bazaar will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and will present many attractive features. Tea will be served during the afternoon, and there will be a dance in the evening.

The main booths for the bazaar will be opened in the ball-room, and the whole will be under the distinguished patronage of Their Excellencies, Viscountess Motono, Lady Lily Greene, Mrs. Guthrie and Madame Regnault. The Executive Committee consists of about twenty ladies. The executive officers are Mrs. Post Wheeler chairman; Mrs. McRory Jones, vice-chairman Mrs. B. W. Fleisher, secretary, and Mrs. R. M. Moss, treasurer.

The following is a list of the booths and the main committee in charge of each, but it is not possible at this time to give the names of all the ladies connected with the undertaking. A large number from Tokyo and Yokohama are taking a most active part.

Vanity Fair Booth: Mesdames Post Wheeler, Welles, Fleisher, and Mann.

Bags and Miscellaneous Booth; Mesdames Irons, Moss, Kadono, and Komuro.

Doll Booth: Mrs. F. J. Horne, Comtesse Della Faille, Mrs. Matsukata and Mrs. Nishimura.

White Elephant Booth: Mesdames Takamine, Cunningham Hall, Baldwin, Higginbotham and Healing.

Red Cross Booth: Mme. Brylinski, Baroness Ito and Mrs. Messer.

Art Booth; Mesdames Howard, Keane, Frazar, and de Champmori.

Candy Booth: Mesdames Swift, Nitobe, Teusler, Welbourn, and Miss Schereschewsky.

Travellers' Booth: Mesdames F. W. Horne, Payne, Marshall-Martin and A. T. Wright.

Tea Room and Booth: Mesdames J. Russell Kennedy, Hobart-Hampden, F. O. Stewart, McRory Jones, and Miss Thompson.

Dance Committee: Mesdames Moss, Welles, Jones, Fleisher, and Odell.

A number of other ladies are actively assisting these committees in various ways.

The proceeds of the whole will go to the American Red Cross in England and France. The admission will be 20 sen and the tickets for the dance will be 2 yen for one person and 3 yen for a couple. The dance tickets will include supper.

Many novelties are being planned; each booth will offer surprises and, of course, temptations.

H.I.J.M.S. HYUGA TAKES TO WATER AT NAGASAKI

The battleship Hyuga was successfully launched on Jan. 27 at the Mitsubishi Dock, Nagasaki in the presence of H.I.H. Prince Higashifushimi, and other distinguished guests.

The Hyuga is a sister ship of the battleship Ise which was launched at Kobe last November, and one of the biggest ships in the Japanese Navy. She has a displacement of 31,260 tons, and is 683 feet long and 94 feet wide. She carries twelve fourteen-inch guns, and 39 auxiliary guns. She is designed to develop a speed of twenty-three knots, and the engine will develop 45,000 h.p. at the shaft.

The work on the Hyuga was started in May, 1915. It is noteworthy that the entire materials used in the construction and equipment of the battleship were made in Japan, as it became impossible to obtain foreign material on account of the war raging in Europe. Both the Ise and Hyuga will be placed in actual service at the end of this year or early next year. With the construction of the Ise and Hyuga, the main fleet of the Japanese Navy is nearing completion.

Among the notables who attended the launching ceremony held Jan. 27 at Nagasaki, were Admiral Baron Shimamura, Admiral Tochiuchi, Admiral Nakano, and others. When the Hyuga glided into the water amid the cheers of thousands of people gathered at the Dock, the warships Hizen, Shukishima, Mikasa, Chitose and Mokagi, gave the signal to the other vessels in harbour to salute the addition to the Japanese Navy.

When the ceremony was over a banquet was held at the docks for one thousand invited guests.

A "WATER" SCHOOL FOR TOKYO

A plan is now being mooted for the establishment of a "Water" School in Tokyo by Mr. Kikuchi, Kyobashi and his suggestion has been welcomed in various quarters. It is said that those who live on the water number 40,000 in Tokyo, while the number of children who have attained the school age is 6,000 at present, most of whom, however, are hindered from attending school for either financial or geographical reasons. The contemplated "Water" School intends to give education to those unfortunate boys and girls and in view of the regrettable fact that such a large number of children of school age remain uneducated, the establishment of the school is considered to be of the most urgent necessity.

OSAKA TO HAVE MUSEUM

Osaka will soon have the biggest and finest commercial museum in Japan. The museum now under construction will be completed by March next and be thrown open to the public next year. The new commercial museum under the control of the Osaka prefectural authorities it is said will be equipped better than the government Commercial Museum attached to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

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STANDING ROOM AT A PREMIUM AT ROSI'S

"Standing Room Only" was the sign at the box office of Rosi's Theatre on Jan. 27 long before the curtain rose on "The Magistrate" given by members of the Tokyo Amateur Dramatic Club under the very capable stage management of Mr. W. E. L. Sweet, the Secretary of the Club.

It was "American Night" and right royally did the American communities of Tokyo and Yokohama show their appreciation of the "cause" and of the efforts of the ladies and gentlemen who have given up so much of their time and their talents to the preparation and the presentation of the clever farce-comedy which has stood the test of years and survived to delight audiences when it is in as capable charge as it was last Saturday night.

The house was filled to the further line of the furthermost seats. The boxes were occupied, the orchestra stalls were packed and even the standing room usually given up to the accommodation of the loungers was taken up by an interested and much amused audience, which in common with the rest of the house enjoyed every minute of the performance.

For a first night everything went with remarkable smoothness. Taken as a whole the parts were evenly presented and well played, the scenery was adequate though not elaborate, because, it was stated, the committee of the club felt that any extraordinary expenditure would be taking away from the net profits destined for the relief of the sufferers in Serbia, Rumania and elsewhere in the Near East. But it was adequate, and in making the statement that the expenditure on scenery was limited, there is intention only to reflect credit on the executives of the Dramatic Club. The Mitsukoshi orchestra played excellently during the intermissions which were not too long under the circumstances. The costuming was good; the make-up excellent, and the acting fully up to the standard of anything the Club has done up to the present.

The surprise of the evening was the work of Mr. Norman in the role of "Cis", the precocious youth whose mother has taken five years off his age in order to reduce her own on her second marriage. Mr. Norman has played before the Tokyo Dramatic Club audiences on a number of occasions, but, not up to the present, have his abilities been put to such a test as that of last night. The part is difficult, for it requires a personality almost as varied as "Jekyl and Hyde", but from the time of his entrance in Eton jacket and shorts through the restaurant scene and up to the finale when his years are restored to him, Mr. Norman played the part with care and the technique of an old hand.

"Cis" found an excellent foil and support in "Posket" "The Magistrate" of the author, played by Mr. J. A. Rabbitt, who made a name for himself last night as a real comedy character actor. Mr. Rabbitt has been seen before, but has not up to the present been entrusted with anything like as difficult a rôle as that which he undertook last night. He showed remarkable reserve force where "Posket" must always be subject to repression if he is to bring out the best there is in the part. Probably when better used to the acoustics Mr. Rabbitt will be able to use his voice to better advantage in the various emotions through which he has to pass, but this is a criticism that might be directed against, or as a suggestion to, nearly every member of the cast in last night's performance. It is probably the fault of the house and not of the actors themselves though underpitching is the most natural fault of the amateur. Be that as it may, it is certain that Mr. Rabbitt gave earnest of ability and assurance that his second and third night performances will be about the best comedy acting yet seen here among the amateurs.

"Bullamy" the other magistrate, who consumes "jujubes" as a diet, taken by Mr. James Mason, was no disappointment. Mr. Mason has appeared in most of the plays given by the Dramatic Club and in other performances. Always he has made it known to his audiences that he was capable of bigger things and last night he proved it to complete satisfaction. It is not a long part but it is one that opens the fun of the play and Mr. Mason in this succeeded.

Only four ladies are called for in "The Magistrate", "Agatha Posket", taken by Mrs. Mason, has the lead and Mrs. Mason easily asserted her right to the position. Her whole performance was excellent. She found in Mrs. Nonweiler, taking the part of "Agatha's" sister "Charlotte", a bouncing English girl with a notably healthy appetite, a strong support as might have been expected from an amateur actress of the marked ability and experience of Mrs. Nonweiler. The two ladies partake of most of their miseries in common throughout the performance, and upon them depends largely the successful filling in of the comedy. The scene in the restaurant of The Hotel des Princes on Meek Street, London when the police make their raid, was particularly well presented with the help of the ladies.

Another lady of the cast must by no means to be regarded as taking place lower than any one of the others of either sex, for Miss Swift as "Beatie", the little music mistress, was charming in every particular. She gave the first and the last impressions and her gracefulness, the naïvete and the tout ensemble of her presentation of the part reflect the highest credit on her and give assurance of better things to come in the future of the amateur stage in Tokyo.

Mrs. Sweet is always good in whatever she undertakes and she certainly did well and made the most of the small part of Popham, the maid who reads "Bow Bells" and sees her hated rival carry off "Cis" the object of her housemaidenly affections.

Two characters loom large throughout the second act which gives the scene in the restaurant and the raid. These are "Colonel Lukyn" and "Captain Vale" taken respectively by Mr. Davies, who has done some clever acting on other occasions, but in no better presentation, and Mr. W.E.L. Sweet, who in addition to the arduous duties as stage manager so admirably carried out, undertook this most excellent part and did it well—as well as he has done in heavier rôles in the past, which is saying no little.

Of the minor parts, Mr. Reifsnider, as "Inspector Messiter" deserves the lion's share of praise and got it last night though he was run a close second in that old favourite of the Tokyo stage, Mr. A.W. Medley, who was apparently as much at home as a French waiter in a French Hotel in London as he has proved himself to be as "Shylock" or "Mathias" or indeed any one of the many big parts he has taken with so much credit to the amateur stage and pleasure to his audiences.

Other minor parts well taken were "Wyke", by Mr. Aveyard who will always be remembered for his fine work in "Beauty and the Barge", by Mr. Cahusac as "Wormington" the magistrate's clerk and by Mr. Heath who as a "Bobby" or rather as the two Bobbies of the play was welcomed when he came and regretted when he left. Mr. Kennedy made the most of his rôle as "Blond" the Maitre D'Hotel des Princes.

MIND THE RUSH

"Wanted a Man of irregular conduct having an established reputation for being a troublesome fellow and given up by his parents. Personally apply at our firm between 4 and 5 a.m."

This strange ad appeared in some of the influential Tokyo dailies recently. The man who gave this advertisement is Mr. Watanabe, a big oil merchant in Kanda. Questioned by reporters as to his real intention in giving his advertisement such eccentric wording, Mr. Watanabe keeps silence, but insists on his motive being a very serious one.

FACE SIGHT FROM ITCHING PIMPLES

Ashamed to Go Out. Could Hardly Sleep. Healed by Cuticura.



"My trouble began by large red pimples appearing on my face. It rapidly got worse and it was a sight. I was ashamed to go out, and I could hardly sleep. The pimples used to itch something terrible and matter came out, which would cause the most agonizing itching.

"A friend told me to write for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After the first application my face began to stop itching. I bought some more Soap and Ointment and my face was healed." (Signed) Ernest Roberts, 54 Leyshon St., Craig, Pontypridd, S. Wales, July 29, 1915.

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TOKYO A.F.C. DEFEAT NORMALS

With a lead of 3 goals to nothing at half-time in their match against the Normal School in the League fixture on Sunday, the Tokyo A.F.C. seemed to hold the game safe. For the first portion of the second moiety, however, the home team slackened off and the School notched two points in very quick succession. These reverses put the home forwards on their metal and the score was soon 4-2. Undaunted the School lads returned to the attack and added another point which they were unable to improve on, having to acknowledge defeat by 4-3 after a fast clean game.

The School started the ball rolling and made many vigorous onslaughts to commence with, failing however to press them home. The home team drew first blood with a capital dropping shot from the foot of Roscoe, which the goalie entirely misjudged. The Tokyo forwards kept up the pressure and Curtis soon put them 2-up. The visiting forwards now had more of the game and Hallam was kept busy for some time. Finally Allen cleared with a long kick. Wood obtained possession from Curtis and made "every post a winning one" for the opposing goal. The School centre half repeatedly charged Wood from behind, but as the whistle sounded for the foul the last-named sent in a hot shot in the left hand corner of the net and the point was allowed 3-0. We would point out here that the option lies with the referee on such occasions to allow the goal and not give the foul which of course would be a lesser penalty against the offending party and against the intention of the rules. Had Wood *not scored* the foul would have been given.

From now until half-time the home forwards kept up the pressure, but no further goals were scored before the interval.

As remarked above, the home team appeared to fall to pieces for some time after the resumption and the visitors notched two points in quick succession. The first was due to Hallam missing a "punch" at a bouncing ball and the second came from the foot of the centre forward who had a clear goal to shoot at. The home team now began to take matters more seriously and after continual pressure Wood added a fourth point. After some pretty passing between the insides Curtis worked his way through and was just about to shoot, when Wood dashed up from behind and put the ball well beyond the goalie's reach. Just previous to this, a confident appeal for a goal was made by the home team after a scramble in front of the School citadel. It was claimed, and corroborated by the on-lookers later, that the ball had crossed the line, but owing to the lack of linesmen to appeal to the losers were given the benefit of the doubt.

Thirteen minutes still remained and both sides made the pace hot, the School managing to reduce their lead owing to what appeared to be a misunderstanding between the home defense line when the outside left scored. However, from now until the final whistle play was chiefly round the visiting goal and the home team emerged victorious by 4-3 after a fast clean game in which only two minor fouls occurred. The entire Tokyo team played better than they have any of them done this season and the new arrangement of the forward line was a proved success.

For the losers, Okubo, Takeuchi and Abo were the pick. The teams were:

Tokyo A.F.C. Goal: J. W. Hallam; Backs: W. Haigh (Captain), L. V. Allen; Half-backs: W. J. Davies, H. E. Klingen, J. Duer; Forwards: N. K. Roscoe, E. Aveyard, A. Buckney, A. G. Curtis, A. E. Wood.

Higher Normal School: Goal: G. Tomida; Backs: K. Abo, J. Onishi; Half-backs: S. Matsuura, H. Takeuchi, K. Kawagita; Forwards: T. Watanabe, H. Sasaki, J. Okubo, M. Ishikawa, M. Nukada.

Referee. Mr. J. S. Willes.

The home team, it should be added were cheered to victory by their mascot rooter, who we fear must have shouted himself hoarse.

An unfortunate misunderstanding occurred during the game regarding substitutes so we would here point out that *no substitutes are allowed by the Rules.* Early in the game one of the School team had to leave the field for a short time owing to his nose bleeding. The home captain allowed another player from among the onlookers to take his place. So far so good. Later in the game, however, another visiting player left the field and sent the original substitute in his place. The referee ordered the latter off the field, which decision met with a good deal of opposition from School players, presumably through ignorance of the Rules. In baseball we believe 22 players are allowed on each side, which is possibly what led to the misunderstanding.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE NAGATA

Mr. Torata Yamamoto, formerly Captain of the Nagata Maru, which was sunk by a German submarine in the English Channel on November 30, and who after that took to the Kisakata Maru, No. 3 owned by the Yamashita Steamship Company which met the same fate as the Nagata Maru on January 19, has recently written to Mr. Nagata, owner of the Fujinagata Shipbuilding yard in Osaka, from London describing in detail the circumstances of the disaster that befell the Nagata Maru, adding at the same time that he is gratefully indebted to the English and French authorities for the very kind treatment he and his men received from them after the steamer was sunk.

He says:

"I was filled with the greatest thanks when we were kindly received by the officials of England and France after our ship was sunk by a ruthless German submarine. I am sorry that my pen fails to do justice to the prompt attention with which a Swedish steamer came to our rescue, the prudence of the French authorities who sent us a torpedo-boat to escort us ashore, flying her flag at half-mast, and the cordial treatment given us by the obliging British consuls at Brest and Macao. We were all filled with joy and thankfulness to think that our allies have shown such friendliness in our sad plight, though we were conscious that they were bound in duty to do so by virtue of the contracts of the alliance."

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The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

毎土曜日 一回發行

No. 6] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, FEBRUARY 10, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION

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AND

THE JAPAN TIMES

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NEWS & NOTES

The Education Department will put forward a supplementary Budget at the next special session of the Diet providing for estimates of 800,000 yen for educational works of urgent necessity to be carried out within a few years.

The Tokyo Stock Exchange has just issued a history of the Exchange giving full details of the development of the Exchange since its establishment in 1878, and diagrams showing the scope of transactions and prices of the stocks handled at the Exchange.

The Tokyo Marine Insurance Company has decided to arm and despatch the Fukui Maru to the scene where the N.Y.K. chartered ship Kaiho Maru recently stranded and sank at a point 170 nautical miles from Hongkong. The idea is to protect the vessel being looted by pirates.

Under the same atmospheric condition that occasioned heavy snowfalls in Fukuoka and Yamaguchi prefectures during the last few days the districts near Matsuyama and Orio in Ehime prefecture, Shikoku, have been visited by a heavy snowfall which has suspended communications temporarily.

Mr. Junsaku Nakamura, a millionaire in Kobe who some time ago proposed to donate 300,000 yen for educational purposes in Nara prefecture where he was born has increased the amount of his contribution by 60,000 yen. Governor Kitagawa of Nara has decided on the establishment of a typical commercial school at Nara with the gift from the millionaire.

Rumblings of the earth are still being heard in the districts of Hakone. Dr. Omori, a famous authority on seismology has been carrying out a laborious investigation of the cause of the recent earthquakes in those districts. He has been staying at the Fujiya Hotel at Miyanoshita for the last few days. The Doctor asserts that the centre of the recent earthquakes lies in Mt. Komagatake.

According to an information received in a reliable quarter the British government has entered into a contract with the Chinese government for the employment of 200,000 Chinese coolies from Shantung province. Already 1,500 labourers have been enlisted in the province and embarked for Europe. It is stated that these Chinese are to be employed as bearers in the Balkans.

When good trains No. 9.301 bound for Fukushima was travelling at full speed on the Tohoku line on Monday evening, it was suddenly thrown off the track by impact with some obstruction. The engineer, by name Watanabe, was seriously injured. It was afterwards found that two stones each measuring about 27 kan had been placed across the rails. Traffic was suspended for several hours. The author of the dastardly act is still at large despite the search of the police.

The heaviest snowfall for 20 years has been experienced during the last few days in the district of Kokura city in Fukuoka prefecture, Kyushu. Forty-six houses were destroyed and the telephone service was disorganized in many instances. A dispatch from Yamaguchi in Yamaguchi prefecture reports a big snowfall in that district, in consequence of which telephone wires were broken and the mail service was delayed about 3 hours. Orange trees have greatly suffered.

A terrible accident took place due to a snowfall in Hyogo prefecture on February 3. A primary school at Yashiro village, Kinosaki-gori, Hyogo prefecture collapsed on Feb. 2 under the weight of six feet of accumulated snow on the roof, with the result that some 90 boys and girls who had been taking lessons were buried under the collapsed buildings. Many of the school children it is feared were crushed to death.

The Department of Home Affairs reports that during the last six months of 1916, 11,275 foreigners visited Japan, showing an increase of 3,493 over the record of the first six months of the year.

Among the visitors were 2,122 British, 2,170 Americans, 185 French, 2,937 Russians, 4,111 Chinese, 21 Italians, 4 Austrians, 93 Dutch, 19 Belgians, 19 Swiss, 29 Swedish, 43 Portuguese, 42 Danish, 1 Turk, 2 Egyptians, 2 Mexicans, 24 Persians, 7 Chilians, 3 Peruvians, 2 natives of The Argentine, 25 Greeks and 51 of other nationalities.

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THE SEVERANCE OF U. S. AND GERMAN RELATIONS

Commenting upon the breaking off of diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States, Baron Y. Shibusawa said that the number of submarines Germany had recently constructed, could be roughly guessed, and as the German declaration of the adoption of merciless submarine warfare had made the Entente plan defensive measures more carefully, the activity of the German submarines could be easily stopped by the efforts of the combined naval forces of the United States, England and France. The recent declaration of the Kaiser aiming to destroy the ships of all nations without giving notice had aroused the neutral nations as it were to arise and capture the insane man. The United States was the first of the neutral countries to stand up for the sake of the neutral powers and humanity.

As the defensive power of the Entente far exceeds the aggressive power of Germany, there will not be any immediate increase of the danger on the open seas, and consequently the shipping trade of the world, and especially the Japanese trade with foreign countries will not be affected much by the activity of the German U-boats. The closing of the Yokohama Silk Exchange is a temporary phenomenon, and the silk market will soon regain its former activity. In a word, the German declaration of merciless submarine warfare and the breach of international relations between the United States and Germany will not affect the Japanese trade to any extent.

Various opinions have been expressed by prominent persons in diplomatic and military quarters here about the severance of America's relations with Germany, but they are all unanimous in their satisfaction at the decisive steps taken by President Wilson. It is unknown yet, says Admiral Kato, the Minister of the Navy, whether this will be followed by America's intervention in the war or not, but in view of the fact that German battleships are being glued to Kiel by the British naval forces alone, there will be no particularly big task for the U. S. Navy if she participates in the war. However the work of clearing the Atlantic of enemy submarines and armoured steamers that have recently wrought no small havoc will be accomplished by the American navy and it will lead to the betterment of the economic situation at large. The Admiral seems to be interested with the reported mobilization of motorboats and thinks that the U. S. authorities will arm the motorboats they have commandeered with a view to using them for patrols against submarines.

Marquis Okuma, ex-Premier, is one of those who little expected America's breach with Germany, but he is highly satisfied with the decisive measures adopted by Dr. Wilson. The Marquis opines that the Allies will greatly benefit by America's declaration of war, although she may not take any active part in the great struggle. The assistance and encouragement which America will hereafter give to those fighting with the enemy of humanity and justice will give a great impetus and strength to the Allies and Germany might perhaps be brought to her knees without further bloodshed. Marquis Okuma believes that the severance of America's relations with Germany promises to accelerate the restoration of the peace the world is longing for, but the only thing that troubles the sage of Waseda is the attitude of hyphenated Americans.

Whether or not those German-Americans who constitute nearly ten per cent. of the entire population of the U.S.A. will stand for Germany is not known, but the latest German Note announcing her unrestricted naval warfare is believed to have touched them to the heart, as the Note indicates the position of Germany as akin to desperation. It is by no means improbable that hyphenated Americans will sympathize with their mother country which is now threatened with starvation and ruin owing to the British blockade. Marquis Okuma concludes by saying that the attitude of German Americans should be carefully watched under the present circumstances.

H. E. MR. GUTHRIE INTERVIEWED

H.E. Mr. George Guthrie, the American Ambassador, interviewed by a "Jiji" reporter in connection with the diplomatic rupture between America and Austria, as reported by a Reuter telegram yesterday, is represented as saying: "The American Embassy has not yet received any official report about diplomatic rupture between its home government and Austria, but the Embassy expects to receive official information to that effect shortly." Regarding the report that the duty of protecting the interest of the German residents in Japan, hitherto in charge of the American Ambassador, has been transferred to the Spanish Minister, the American Ambassador is quoted as stating that he has received no instructions to transfer that duty to anybody. The Ambassador declares that his duty to look after the interest of Germans in Japan ceased at once on the rupture of relations between his country and Germany, and as a result of this he is not responsible for the protection of the Germans no matter what grave questions may occur. Consequently the Germans in Japan have to be controlled by and submit themselves to the dictation of Japanese laws and regulations. Otherwise, they have nowhere to appeal for protection and safety at the present moment. Apparently Germany has not yet decided on the selection of a third country to whom to entrust the protection of her subjects in Japan. The Ambassador's duty having already ended with the diplomatic rupture between his country and Germany as stated, the Ambassador has only to formally hand over the duty hitherto entrusted to him.

JAPAN MAY YET ARM HER MERCHANT SHIPS

It is believed that the question of arming merchant marines will be discussed again shortly. The British Government adopted the measure of arming merchant ships, last December, and also communicated with the Japanese Government with the intention of receiving its co-operation.

The Department of Communications, Foreign Affairs, and Navy, consulted upon the question several times, and finally asked the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to express its opinion on the matter. After carefully considering the problem, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha replied that under the circumstances it was not necessary to arm its ships, and declared that it would be much safer to have the merchant marines unarmed. Receiving this reply from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the matter was temporarily dropped, but as the Kaiser has declared unrestricted submarine warfare against merchant ships, and navigation will become consequently more dangerous it is reported the question of the advisability of arming Japanese ships will be again brought up. It is said that if the German submarines become as active as the announcement made by the Kaiser, the arming of merchant ships will be carried out.

PAPER FAMINE FEARED BY TOKYO PRESS

Unless it ceases to snow in the Hokkaido and other northern districts in Japan within a few days there will be no issue of many of the vernacular papers in Tokyo. The fact is that Tokyo has been practically cut off from the supply of pulp from outside. Since the importation of pulp from other countries is very scarce on account of the war, paper mills in Tokyo and elsewhere are getting the supply of home-made pulp from the Hokkaido which is by no means satisfactory. The recent snowfall, however, has greatly hampered the transportation of the materials to Tokyo and for the past ten days there has been no supply from the north. Consequently the stocks in Tokyo are rapidly dwindling in the face of a heavy demand from every direction and almost all the paper mill companies remain idle at present. It is learnt that even leading newspaper offices here which are amply stocked with paper usually are now feeling the shortage and that unless there is a supply of pulp to Tokyo paper mills within three or four days some of these papers will be compelled to suspend publication.

The "Yorodzu," one of the most popular vernacular daily and evening papers, has decided, it is said, to suspend the issue in case it can not get a sufficient supply of paper for several days. The circulation of the "Yorodzu" has increased recently by some 36,000 copies, as the paper having blown the first bugle of attack on the Terauchi Cabinet is bitterly against the Government. The "Yorodzu," though it covets new subscribers undoubtedly in an ordinary way, now wants no more of them under these circumstances and will announce "No more subscribers wanted" in a few days.

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COUNT BERNSTORFF IS IN SORRY PLIGHT

It is reported in cable despatches that when Count Bernstorff, German Ambassador, received the intelligence that his passports were coming he tearfully stated he expected them and wondered how to get home. The question seems to be rather puzzling and some persons in diplomatic circles appear, though it is actually none of their concern, to try to puzzle out the question as to how the clever Bernstorff will make his way to Berlin through the cordon maintained by the Allies. A certain diplomatic official says in the "Nichinichi" that it is really an enigmatical problem to solve and wonders how the German Ambassador will manage to get home to Berlin. There has been one German diplomat as Herr Hintse, Minister to Peking, who reached his post in safety after many adventures. He experienced difficulties in his journey from Mexico to China, for he disguised himself with utmost care during his journey for fear of being taken prisoner by the Japanese authorities.

He took a junk instead of a steamer to convey him to China. Count Bernstorff however, will not be able to succeed like Herr Hintse. Since America has severed her relations with Germany the Washington Government will no longer ensure the safety of his journey and whichever way Count Bernstorff may attempt his return to Germany safety is well nigh impossible, in view of the vigilant watch of the Allies both on land and sea. The Berlin Government may possibly ask Holland or some other neutral to insure the safety of Count Bernstorff's journey, but it is clear, says the writer in the "Nichinichi," that Great Britain and France will disregard such request. However the Ambassador and his party cudgel their brains for ideas, there can be no hope of reaching Berlin in safety.

Mr. Shidewara, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, is reported to be one of those who take pity on the solitary and tormenting plight in which Count Bernstorff has been placed. The Vice-Minister was Minister to the Netherlands Government previous to his promotion to the present position and his sympathy with the German Ambassador is said to be due to the fact that he had no small trouble and anxiety in his journey from Holland to London.

The Takeo Tuberculosis Laboratory in Osaka has been recently completed and was opened on Feb. 1. The instruments and other medical fixtures installed in the new laboratory are all of Japanese make. The electric centrifugal precipitators in the laboratory are said to be satisfactory and capable of 4,000 revolutions per minute. The bacteria room in the laboratory is heated by electricity. The installation is the first of the kind ever used in laboratories in this country. The director of the new Laboratory is Dr. Sata who has taken great care about the fitting up of the new building.

NO FEAR OF HYPHENATES

Professor Price, lecturer at the Tokyo Imperial University, who is an American is quoted by the "Hochi" as follows in reference to the population of the German hyphenates in America:

"Congress seems to be divided in opinion on the attitude the United States should take toward Germany. It is a question whether to declare war on Germany forthwith, or to warn Germany against war ,or to appeal to force only when Germany makes active attacks on American merchantmen. I do not believe that President Wilson will go to the length of declaring war on Germany on his own initiative. Germany's position in regard to America is that of a potential enemy.

"It is far wide of the mark to predict that German-Americans in the United States will plot against the country they live in. Now the number of German-Americans in the States is about 8,000,000 out of the total population of about 100,000,000. It must be remembered that for the last thirty or forty years the immigration of Germans into America was inconsiderable owing to the Imperialism preached by Bismarck. The so-called German-Americans are all of them already Americanized and have not the least idea of playing the traitor to the United States. It may be seen from this, therefore, that all the recent disasters at American munitions factories that are believed to have been brought about by German-Americans are really the results of plots made by the German spies in America.

"What must be most carefully guarded against at this moment is the Jews numbering one million in America who have immigrated from Russia. They have in fact an intense enmity against the Russian Government and the Allies in general and constitute a vast conglomeration of German spies."

CHINA AND JAPAN WAR SAVINGS

Telegraphic advices, we learn, are to hand stating that the Finance Committee have completed arrangements for investment of the Association's income in the Straits Settlements War Loan Bonds, thus enabling the return of interest to be maintained at 6 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax.

The Bonds bear interest at 6 per cent. per annum payable half-yearly; they are free of Stamp Duty and interest is free of Income Tax.

All proceeds of the loan will be lent to the British Government for the prosecution of the war.

The principal and interest of the Bonds are charged upon and payable out of the general Revenues and Assets of the Straits Settlements and are guaranteed by the British Government.

The Bonds are issued at par and are repayable at par on the 15th November, 1919 (i.e. three months before the date fixed for the liquidation of the Association's Funds).

From the above it will be observed that these Bonds fulfil the Association's requirements in all respects and form a most convenient channel through which its funds can be placed at the disposal of the British Government. The finance Committee is advised that owing to the stability of the exchange value of Straits currency (backed by a Gold Reserve) the possibility of any loss in exchange may be considered as negligible.

RELATIONS BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN

The "Chen Chung Pao," a Chinese vernacular paper published in Peking, commenting on the speech in the Diet of Viscount Motono, says that the new Chinese policy of the Terauchi Ministry, which professes no interference in China's internal affairs, is quite acceptable to China, but the journal would question whether in case China is involved in some serious domestic trouble as to threaten her downfall and ruin, Japan will still stick to her professed policy of no interference and prefer not to take the trouble of preventing China's national ruin, to which Japan is surely called upon to lend every assistance. Japan has not yet made any declaration as to her special interests and relations in South Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia, and the paper can not presume that the policy of the Terauchi Ministry is a step ahead of the policy of its predecessor. The paper urges the Chinese people to pay keen attention to that point and survey Japan's attitude with close interest.

Mr. Chang Chi, one of the influential political figures of China, who wields considerable influence in political circles in Peking, interviewed by a Japanese press correspondent, states that the recent change in Japan has produced a remarkable echo in Chinese political circles, which fact shows what close relations the mutual interests of the two countries have come to bear to each other. The Chinese politician was frank enough to say that the Japanese people, especially politicians and publicists, are possessed of very far-sighted views and opinions about the world's affairs and the situation in the Far East as a whole, but very few fully and perfectly interpret and understand China which he greatly regrets for China as well as for Japan. The speech of Viscount Motono is a great credit to the insight and ability of the Japanese Foreign Minister, but it is good and recommendable only as a theory, while it is lacking in practical use. That is, it does not show in what way and manner the coveted advancement of friendly relations between Japan and China can be realized. The principle of no interference is a good and admirable idea, but the question is whether the result of sticking to too candid and impartial an attitude might not bring about a result running counter to its desired object. To cite an instance, the accommodation of a loan to China might not result in giving assistance and support to a section of Chinese political circles. The result of the general election will surely end in a victory for the Opposition, though the Opposition may lose some of its former influence. The Cabinet under Premier Tuan may remain in existence while the Terauchi Ministry is in power. To Chinese, the political situation in Japan is a matter of graver significance than political changes in their own country.

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ESPERANTO PARTY EXPECTED

At the instance of the Esperanto Association in Vladivostock, about 90 Esperantists in Petrograd, Moscow and other Russian cities will visit Japan, when the maple leaves are at their best in this country. It is interesting that a party of so many students of the international language invented by Dr. Zammenhof start on an Esperanto language pilgrimage in a foreign land and the news has taken even the Japanese Esperanto Association here by surprise. The Esperantists will travel in two parties and according to present arrangements will arrive at Tsuruga and Shimonoseki respectively. It is said that the members of the party will only speak Esperanto during their stay in Japan. In Russia, Germany and France where this artificial language is comparatively popular, an invasive trip of Esperantists is enthusiastically welcomed by associations of Esperantists in various places which look after their guests from a distant land in every way. However the Japanese Esperanto Association which is not well supported is not in a position to accord the forthcoming visitors much of a welcome and has asked the association in Vladivostock to postpone the departure of the party till April 1918.

The request may perhaps be accepted and in that case the Japanese Association intends to invite about 50 American Esperantists to this country at the same time with a view to holding a conference of Japanese, American and Russian Esperanto students. The local association is expected to solicit funds for the welcome of these visitors, if only the present trip can be postponed.

MORMONISM DOES NOT PROSPER IN JAPAN

The propagation of Mormonism was started sixteen years ago in this country but it seems to extend among Japanese at a snail's pace. The Osaka "Mainichi" reports that there are at present only 55 disciples of Joseph Smith in Japan, of which 8 are Osaka people. There are four Mormon churches or churches of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in this country now, in Tokyo, Osaka, Sapporo and Kofu, and altogether ten American propagandists of Mormonism are at work in these cities. Mr. C. R. Arnott, of the Osaka Mormon Church is quoted by the "Mainichi" as saying that the tardy progress of the propagation of this religion is due to the fact that there is no Japanese Mormon Missionary in Japan as Mormonite propagandist are not given salaries as a rule.

Polygamy which used to constitute the chief feature of this religious sect, says Mr. Arnott, has proved a great hindrance to inviting converts as it is completely at variance with Japanese morality.

LIEUT.-GENERAL AOKI LEAVING FOR PEKING

The question of the engagement of Lieutenant-General Nobusumi Aoki by China as highest adviser to the President's office, which had been pending since last autumn owing to dissensions of views between the Peking Government and the Chinese parliamentary members, is reported to have been smoothly settled, partly as the result of the recent rapprochement of views and sentiments and the growth of amity between the two nations. Lieut.-General Aoki will start for Peking to take up his new duties as adviser to President Li Yuang-hung leaving Tokyo on or about the 15th inst. after meeting Baron Hayashi, Minister to Peking, who is expected here on the 12th. As aide-de-camp and secretary to Lieut.-General Aoki, Captain Neijiro Okamura, of the General Staff Office, has been selected, and will accompany his chief.

The name of Lieut.-General Aoki is well known as one of the few high officers of great tact and ability in the Imperial Japanese army, and with the exception of General Baron Fukushima few can compare with him for profound knowledge about China and Chinese affairs. Besides his proficiency in the knowledge of military science and tactics in which he is also an undisputed genius, Lieut.-General Aoki is possessed of a rare diplomatic ability and tact and was long resident in China formerly as the military attaché on the staff of the Japanese Legation in Peking. Later he was stationed in China on a special mission as a member of the General Staff Office. As a man of true soldierly character and sober, grave and magnanimous aptitude, his appointment to the advisership to the President of China will, it is expected, greatly contribute to the advancement of friendly relationship between Japan and China in future together with the furtherance of the new Chinese policy of the present Cabinet.

Captain Okamura, who has been chosen as adjutant and secretary to Lieut.-General Aoki, is one of the many able young officers of the army, being especially well-informed about China and Chinese affairs. From the time when he was still a student in the central military preparatory school he has been ever an ardent student after knowledge about China and has mastered the Chinese language in the course of his conscientious study and researches of Chinese questions. He is also well up in the knowledge of German. After graduating from the Military Staff College, where he took the highest course of military science and tactics, he was attached to the General Staff Office and for some time was an instructor in the Military Cadet School where he had the charge of the military education and training of Chinese military students dispatched by the Chinese Government. Among high officers of the Chinese army and high officials of the Peking Government there are many former students of Captain Okumura, at whose hand they received military education and training while in Japan. In the Tsingtao campaign of 1914 Captain Okamura was sent to Tsingtao and attached to the Japanese army headquarter there, as a member of the staff of General Kamio.

MONGOLIAN BANDITS

News by mail from Mukden brings details of a conflict of considerable dimensions which took place last month between a large force of Mongolian bandits and the Chinese Government troops stationed in Inner Mongolia. The battle, which lasted for two days was fought at Khorchen and resulted in a victory for the Chinese forces. The casualties on the Mongolian side were estimated at 300 of which 100 were killed and the bodies left on the field. On the Chinese side the casualties are given as 120, 20 of which were killed.

The bandits, having been outnumbered and beaten, retreated to Alhusan, 40 miles north of the scene of the encounter where they are now. It has been ascertained that these bandits are in considerable strength and much better drilled, armed and organized than has been the case hitherto. The arms and ammunition in their possession, of which they seem to have an abundant supply, are of mixed kinds, but in the engagements in which they are used, the possession of them, together with the fact that their operations against the Chinese troops are carried out under the direction of persons with a more intimate knowledge of military tactics than could be expected from Mongolian bandits, makes the suppression work of the Chinese Military authorities much more difficult and costly than would be the case otherwise.

It has now been definitely ascertained that the bandit forces in this district consist of 11,000 men in four divisions. The first division consists of 3,000 men armed with Russian rifles used by the Russians in the Russo-Japanese war and taken from them by the Japanese. The second division consists of 5,000 men, who are armed with rifles of Japanese manufacture. The third division consists of 2,000 men with German rifles of the same pattern as those used by the Chinese troops. These are said to have been taken in raids and stolen from various Chinese Police stations. The fourth division consists of 1,000 men armed with both Russian and Japanese rifles, making a total of 11,000 men.

The Chinese troops now stationed in the disturbed district number 25,000. What is known as the Rear Territorial District provides 18,000 men in constabulary and patrolling troops, Kirin Province provides eight battalions of 500 men each, total 4,000, and Mukden furnishes 3,000 men in six battalions, total 25,000.

These forces are stationed at various points between Ssupingkai and Inner Mongolia. Although better equipped and armed and greatly outnumbering the bandits, the Chinese Government troops are doing their duty under a severe handicap. Their knowledge of the topography of the district is inferior to that of the bandits and physically they are not so well able to stand the rigour of an exceptionally severe winter, during which the thermometer has frequently stood at 32 degrees below zero.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 30.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Monday communiqué, says: "We raided the enemy lines north-east of Vermelles, bombed the dug-outs and inflicted many casualties. We entered the foe's positions north-east of Armentières and reached the third line. We destroyed dug-outs with occupants, killing many Germans in the trenches and taking some prisoners."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 31.—The Belgian official communiqué reads: "On the night of January 27, the Germans, after a violent artillery preparation attacked the Belgians south of Hetsas. The British and Belgian fire prevented the enemy reaching our trenches. The attack failed completely, the enemy leaving many dead behind."

The French afternoon communiqué read: "We effectively bombarded the enemy works in the region of Eix-Abancourt on the Woeuvre. One of our detachments penetrated the first and second lines of the German trenches, south of Leintrey, in Lorraine. We out-manœuvred the enemy defenders and brought back some prisoners. We carried out a coup-de-main against an enemy post in the region of Moncal. Here and also in the Vosges there were numerous encounters between patrols. An enemy aeroplane was brought down."

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 30.—The latest news from Rumania indicates that the line between the Trotus Valley and the Sereth, held by the Russo-Rumanian forces, is so strong that the enemy is unable to strike another blow.

Realizing this, the enemy has decided to withdraw part of their forces. Only 4 to 5 German Divisions now remain there, having been replaced by Turks and Austrians.

The French Press anticipates a blow at Alsace, where the German troops from Rumania are reported to be concentrating.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 31.—The Russian official communiqué reads: "After a bombardment with chemical shells, the enemy made a strong attack along the Kalnzen to Schlok high road and also north-east of the former place. They pressed us back two-thirds of a mile and occupied a small sector of our trenches east of Kalnzen."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 31.—The Russian official communiqué announces that on the Bukovina front "we advanced in snow waist-high and captured, at the point of the bayonet, the heights east of Jacobeny, taking a number of prisoners and some booty."

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Feb. 1.—On the Riga front, east of Kalnzem, the German advance has been entirely repulsed, after very heavy fighting during the severe frost of the last few days. Thus the Russian situation has been completely re-established.

On the Rumanian front, in the course of a combat on January 30, the Russian troops captured eleven officers, over 1,000 men and ten machine-guns.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Feb. 1.—Western front. In the evening of January 30 a Zeppelin passed Haynash (on the Riga Gulf) in a northeastern direction searching this region by a projector. The attack of the enemy on the eastern extremity of the Tirul marsh and along the left bank of the Aa were stopped by the Russian fire. After a 4 hours' artillery preparation, performed mostly by chemical shells, the Germans attacked with strong forces along the Kalnzem-Shlok roadway. Also this attack was repulsed, only on a sector adjoining this roadway the Russians retreated for one kilometre in a northern direction. Energetic German attacks, supported by fire of chemical shells, followed, but they were all repulsed by the Russian fire and counter-attacks, the enemy succeeding merely in keeping hold of a small part of the Russian trenches immediately east of the Kalnzem roadway. The Russians took during their counter-attacks many prisoners and machine-guns. The commander of one Russian regiment Colonel Pimenoff was killed. East of Kiselin, the enemy tried twice to approach the Russian trenches, but was both times repulsed.

Rumania. The Russian troops, having under the strong fire of the enemy overcome his wire entanglements, advanced in the snow up to the chest on the steep hills and slopes and seized by a well directed bayonet attack the fortifications of the enemy on the heights two kilometres east of Jacobeny. The number of prisoners and booty taken has not yet been established.

Petrograd, Feb. 2.—Western front. After a strong artillery fire on the Russian trenches west of Slaventin (20 kilometres south-west of Brzezany) numerous enemy's parties clad in white garments rushed into the first Russian trench line, but by a counter-attack supported by artillery the Germans were driven back into their trenches.

Rumania. Firing and reconnoissances are in progress.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Feb. 1.—Western front. The Russian troops, assuming a counter-attack, after a stubborn fight dislodged the Germans from the trenches, which they had occupied east of the Kalnzeem roadway. A lull, interrupted from time to time by artillery fire, followed. The rush of the Germans has thus been entirely stopped and the Russian troops have recaptured their trenches in spite of the strong frost and the asphyxiating gases. Bombs were dropped from Russian aeroplanes 20 kilometres north-west of Illuxt and a fight occurred in the same region between a Russian and an enemy aeroplane, this last being compelled to come down. German aviators bombarded the village Toplyia north-east of Postava.

Rumania. The enemy during the night before January 31 made three attacks against the Russian troops on the heights east of Jacobeny, but was repulsed with heavy losses for him. January 30 the Russians took east of Jacobeny 11 officers and 1,000 soldiers, also one gun, bomb and mine-bomb throwers.

Caucasus front. Snowstorms continue on the whole front. The Russian men-of-war on the Black Sea seized five schooners, three of them being provided with motors.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Feb. 3.—Western front. A bomb was dropped from a German aeroplane near Kemmern (west of Riga) killing 10 soldiers. After a strong artillery fire the Germans attacked the Russian troops east of the Kalnzem roadway. Their first rush was checked by the Russian fire, only one company on the right wing being pressed back, but the Germans were by a counterattack repelled and the front recovered. Two further attacks of the enemy were also repulsed, cuirassed motorcars proving to be very effective on this occasion. Bombs were dropped from a German aeroplane near Kreuzburg on a fast train, but caused no damage.

Firing continues on the Rumanian front.

Eighteen schooners were sunk by the Russian vessels on the Black Sea near the Anatolian coast.

[OFFICIAL TO RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Feb. 4.—Western front. After a strong bombardment on the Russian trenches, the Germans assumed the offensive along the eastern border of the Tirul marsh, but were scattered. After an artillery preparation, their attacks were repeated, but all of them were speedily checked by the Russian fire. The Germans assumed the offensive east of the Kalnzem roadway, but were stopped by the Russian fire. By their repeated attacks, performed with strong forces the Germans succeeded in rushing into the Russian trenches, but by the counter-attacks of the Russian troops the position was recovered. The Russian troops afterwards attacked the enemy, who had gathered east of Kalnzem and dispersed the Germans, the Russians returning to their trenches. Bombs were dropped from a German aeroplane north-east of Riga, but caused no damage.

Firing continues on the Rumanian front.

Reconnoissances are going on on the Caucasus front. The snowstorm continues.

[OFFICIAL TO RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Feb. 5.—Western front. Enemy columns in compact formation having assumed the offensive north-east of Kalnzem were driven back to their trenches. German troops assumed the offensive north-west of Friedrichstadt, but were scattered by the Russian fire. A German aeroplane, coming under the Russian fire descended hurriedly north-west of Postava.

Reconnoissances and firing continues on the Rumanian front.

CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 30.—The official report from Mesopotamia reads: "We now hold the Turkish first and second lines south-west of Kut-el-Amara on a front of 4,300 yards and the third and fourth lines on a frontage of 600 yards.

Turkish dead to the number of 950 have

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been collected and buried and there are more bodies not yet counted. We captured 127 prisoners, one heavy gun, three trench-mortars and one Maxim."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 5.—The official report from Mesopotamia reads: "On Friday night, the cavalry reached a point on the right bank of the Tigris, 25 miles west of Kut-el-el-Amara. On Saturday, west of the Hai Tigris junction the British captured three successive lines of trenches on a 650 yards front and to a depth of 400 yards, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. We now control the mouth of the Hai river opposite to Kut-el-Amara.

"As a result of Saturday's success, the enemy evacuated the whole south bank of the Tigris eastward of its junction with the River Hai, which we now occupy. To the west of the Hai, the enemy evacuated their trenches as far as a line westward of the Liquorice Factory, to the northwest of the junction of the Hai and Tigris.

"We have already counted 600 enemy dead as the result of Saturday's fighting."

FRENCH TRANSPORT SUNK

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, Feb. 3.—The Ministry of Marine announces that the transport Amiral Magon, a vessel of 5,566 tons, built in 1904, was torpedoed and sunk while conveying 900 troops to Salonika January 25. Eight hundred lives were saved.

DETAILS OF NEW MINE FIELD LAID BY BRITISH

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 31.—The State Department at Washington publishes details of the new British mine field as communicated to neutrals. Its greatest extent from south west to north-east is about 23 miles. The length from north to south is 70 miles. It blocks the approach to the North Sea coast of Germany except through neutral territorial waters. It extends four miles south-west of Rengkjobing on the west coast of Jutland, north of Horn Reef, to a point south of Famborough Head: thence it turns southeastwards to within seven miles of Terschelling, one of the chain of islands north of Holland.

In a speech at Nottingham, to-day Lord Robert Cecil said that the blockade of Germany was very nearly complete. He believed it would absolutely destroy the enemy's overseas exports and practically destroy her overseas imports. Evidences from many sources all showed that the Central Powers were suffering from food riots, a shortage of copper, absence of rubber. It seemed beyond question that the Germans had little wool, less cotton. Lord Robert concluded by warning his audience that the blockade alone would not end the war and bring victory. That must be obtained upon the field of battle.

MR. JOHN BUCHAN'S WEEKLY SUMMARY

[British Embassy Despatch Through Kokusai Agency]

London, Feb. 3.—On the British front in France, there was some increase of activity during the past week. The most extensive operation was an attack on a section of the enemy trenches near Le Transloy, which was completely successful. The whole objective was secured and 369 prisoners taken at a total cost to the attackers of 60 casualties.

Apart from this, the trench raids have been numerous and successful. A daylight-raid to the northeast of Neuville and Saint Vaast resulted in much damage to the enemy and the capture of a number of prisoners was actually effected without loss, as was another raid near Festubert. A similar undertaking by daylight near Hulluch was carried out at negligible cost.

Such results in casualties are eloquent of the skilful organization and the spirit of vigour on the part of the assaulting troops.

Owing to improved aerial conditions, there has been much air fighting in the British and French sectors. A considerable number of German aeroplanes have been destroyed, providing clearer proof than ever of the notable superiority of the British and French aviators over the enemy.

Elsewhere, operations have been unimportant, excepting Mesopotamia, where considerable success was achieved in the offensive against Kut. The operations began on December 13th and have progressed steadily and satisfactorily. The British, despite a most obstinate defense, continue to close in on the Turkish stronghold. The latest fighting has led to the capture of two lines of enemy trenches on a front of between two and three miles. The capture of the enemy's third and fourth lines, on a 600 yard front, has also been effected.

The value set by the Turks on the positions taken has been proved by the number and determination of their counter attacks, which have been repelled with heavy slaughter and the trenches strongly organized.

AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Feb. 3.—A cable from London tells that the American steamer Housatonic has been sunk by a German submarine near the Scilly Islands. The steamer, of 3,143 tons, was built in 1891.

The Housatonic, on its previous voyage, had left Las Palmas in the Canary Islands, off the coast of northwest Africa, on December 9 and arrived in Galveston, Texas, the chief cotton export port of the United States, on December 31. The boat probably left Galveston about the middle of January.

PLAN MURDER PREMIER AND ARTHUR HENDERSON

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Derby, Jan. 31.—Three women and a man were arrested yesterday and arraigned before the Bench, charged with conspiring to murder Mr. Lloyd-George, the Premier, and Mr. Arthur Henderson, Minister without portfolio.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 31.—Three suffragettes Mrs. Alice Wheeldon, her daughter Harriett, Winnie Mason, a school-mistress and Mrs. Wheeldon's son-in-law Alfred George Mason, a chemist, a conscientious objector, were charged at Derby Police Court to-day with conspiring to murder Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Arthur Henderson.

Only evidence of arrest was given and the prisoners were remanded. No details are published. Alice Wheeldon in Court declared "it is a trumped up charge because my lad is a conscientious objector." The Wheeldons are well-known suffragettes. It is stated others may be involved. The "Daily Sketch" says it is understood prisoners are accused of conspiring to poison Mr. Lloyd-George.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 3.—An extraordinary story was told to-day by Sir F. E. Smith, the Attorney-General, who prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, when the trial was resumed at Derby of Mrs. Alice Wheeldon, her daughter Harriet; Miss Winnie Mason, a school-mistress; and Alfred George Mason, Mrs. Wheeldon's son-in-law all of whom are charged with attempting to murder Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Arthur Henderson by means of poison.

The Attorney-General said phials of poison were sent from Southampton to Derby and handed by Mrs. Wheeldon to a Government Agent, who obtained her confidence. It was proposed to shoot poisoned darts at Mr. Lloyd-George when he appeared to speak at Walton Heath.

THE LAURENTIC DISASTER

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Belfast, Jan. 31.—The Laurentic was mined on Friday morning off the north coast of Ireland. The vessel was manned by 475 naval ratings. About 260 men perished. The explosion blew a terrific hole in the vessel's side. Many of the stokers were killed outright. The injured were placed in boats as the ship was sinking. The time she took to go down is variously estimated from 5 to 45 minutes. The sea was dotted with men struggling for their lives. Many were taken on board the already crowded boats which were half-swamped by the sea, the men being half-clad in the bitterest cold hours of the morning before they were rescued by fishing smacks. Already 100 frozen bodies have been washed up.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Jan. 31.—The Admiralty announces that the auxiliary cruiser Laurentic was the victim of a floating mine and not a submarine.

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PIRATES' LATEST DECLARATION STIRS NEUTRALS TO TAKE ACTION

No Alarm Is Shown Though Gravity Of Situation Is Well-Recognized—Smaller Nations Look For Lead From United States

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Feb. 1.—The Associated Press correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the German Government has despatched a Note to the United States Government, declaring that she is openly determined on unrestricted naval warfare.

The Note, which is a lengthy one, declares that the attempt of the Central Powers to bring about peace has failed on account of the lust of conquest of their adversaries. The effort of the Central Powers to establish an understanding has been answered by an announcement of intensified warfare. "The Imperial Government," the message continues, "must now continue the war for existence forced upon it by using us as weapons. The Imperial Government, therefore, is obliged to do away with the restrictions up to this time imposed on the use of its fighting force upon the sea."

The Note concludes by asking the United States to co-operate, in order to avoid sacrifice of life, by warning American ships against entering certain "barred zones," described in the accompanying document.

Germany's unreserved naval warfare became effective on February 1.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York, Feb. 1.—The New York "World" characterizes the German Note as a declaration of war against the United States. It says that President Wilson must carry out the terms of his ultimatum so swiftly that Berlin will have no excuse for a misunderstanding of the purpose and policy of the United States.

After this, says the "World," the United States must adopt measures necessary to protect the lives and property of its citizens on the high seas.

'If this means war with Germany, so be it,' concludes the "World."

The New York cotton market in the opening experienced an unprecedented break, but recovered later. The stock markets were similarly affected. The selling was the wildest since the outbreak of the war.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

The Dutch press dwells on the risks that Germany's latest threat will cut off Holland's imports and will cause an entire paralysis of Holland's industries.

The Handelsblad associates the recent rumors of German troop concentrations on Holland's eastern frontier with the new German measure. This journal deduces from this that Germany is convinced that Holland will be forced to take up arms.

A dispatch from Madrid states that after the Spanish Cabinet had discussed the German Note, the Minister of the Interior conferred with the editor of all newspapers, and appealed to their patriotism to observe a discreet composure. He gave as his reason for this request the fear that when the purport of the Note, which meant the interruption of all Spain's foreign trade and grave internal dislocation, became known, disorders might occur. He said that the Note also made it necessary to prevent all unnecessary consumption of commodities.

A dispatch from Madrid quotes the newspapers there as declaring that the knell of submarine warfare threatens Spain with hunger and ruin. One paper significantly remarks it is waiting to see what the United States will do.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York, Feb. 1.—The harbour here was closed on Wednesday evening. All departures were forbidden. A torpedo-boat is stopping all arrivals at Quarantine Island. It is believed that the interned German merchantmen are preparing to dash out to sea. The police are guarding the docks, where five Hamburg-Amerika liners are interned.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Feb. 1.—President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing to-day conferred an hour on the new situation raised by Germany's submarine declaration. After this conference it became known that the United States Government has already begun to formulate definite steps in regard to the submarine campaign.

The situation raised by the German declaration is regarded as extremely grave. It is intimated that some kind of action has already been taken, but the nature of this action is not indicated.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 1.—A New York despatch from Berlin says that a German Note based on President Wilson's Address to the Senate has been communicated to neutrals. The Note declares that the rejection of her peace offer forces Germany to disregard the restrictions placed upon naval warfare from February 1, and asks the United States to co-operate to prevent sacrifice of life by warning American ships not to enter barred zones.

A message from Madrid reads: The German Note which has been handed to the Spanish Government says that Germany and Austria absolutely forbid commerce between Neutrals and the Allies and will torpedo all ships without respecting flags or cargo. The Central Powers give all ships five days to return to neutral ports.

A message from Washington says that the preliminary consideration of the German Note occasioned expression of opinions giving the impression that the situation was viewed with extreme gravity. Prompt action is expected.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 1.—The Foreign Office to-day issued the following statement: "The German Government claim to have conclusive proof that enemy hospital ships have been misused to transport munitions and troops. It also claims to have submitted proofs to the French and British Governments, at the same time declaring that the traffic of hospitalships within a line drawn from Flamborough Head, Tershelling, Ushant to Land's End will no longer be tolerated.

"His Britannic Majesty's Government has received no communication and denies the allegation, adding that Germany has the right to search hospital-ships, which she has never used.

"As it is evidently Germany's intention to add other more unspeakable crimes to the long list disgracing her record, His Majesty's Government has decided that if the threat is carried out, reprisals will be immediately taken."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 1.—A message from Amsterdam says: "Competent circles regard Germany's announcement of ruthless submarining with grave anxiety."

A message from New York reads: The newspapers here consider Germany's announcement of a ruthless submarine warfare as the gravest issue of the war. Many papers urge the immediate severance of diplomatic relations and several, notably the "New York World," are in favour of handing Count Bernstorff his passports at once.

Mr. Asquith, in a speech at Ladybank, to-day, said that the victory of the Allies was inevitable. The notion that the struggle was about to end in a stale-mate was a mere dream. He urged all to subscribe, to the utmost, to the War Loan. He denounced the new German submarine plans. He admitted that the situation was grave, but said that the allied Navies and measures such as the arming of merchantmen, the acceleration of construction, and the allocation of tonnage to the resources of the Allies were all being used in order to counter the campaign.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Feb. 1.—Speaking in the Reichstag, the Imperial German Chancellor, in announcing the Government's decision in favour of unrestricted submarinism, stated to-day that Germany's submarines had been very considerably increased since last Spring. It was hoped to render the difficulties of the Entente, owing to the world's bad corn harvest, unbearable; and make the coal question for Italy and France more critical to cut off Great Britain's supplies of ore for munitions and of timber for coal-mines.

It was opined, the speaker said, that the dangers to Germany of unrestricted submarinism, had greatly decreased. He quoted the opinion of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg to the effect that the military situation permitted Germany to accept all consequences.

A telegram from The Hague received in official quarters says that the German Chancellor, speaking in the Reichstag, declared that Germany would maintain a merciless submarine warfare. At the same time, the German Government has sent a circular Note to the neutral states declaring the blockade of the eastern part of the Mediterranean. In the Note sent to the United States Government, Germany has declared the cancellation of the restriction she agreed to on the use of arms in naval warfare.

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KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Feb. 1.—The memorandum accompanying the German Note prohibits traffic in the waters around Britain, France, Italy and certain areas of the Mediterranean Sea. The exceptions to this rule are routes from America to Falmouth and from Flushing to Southwold.

The Note permits an American passenger service with Falmouth once a week, defining the route such ships must follow and elaborate signs which such ships must carry.

The American Government must guarantee that such ships do not carry contraband.

Germany has notified Holland that she is willing to make special provisions in respect to a mail and passengers service from Flushing to Southwold.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York, Feb. 2.—The whole country was aflame with anger to-day upon the receipt of the German announcement of ruthless submarine warfare. Feeling rose to a pitch far above that reached at the time of the Lusitania disaster.

The newspapers, with hardly an exception, demanded that Germany's insult be thrown back in her face. Even the mildest pacifist organs only deprecated rashness. The possibility of war became a universal topic.

The temporary closure of New York harbour followed the Germans' attempts to scuttle interned liners, preventing their seizure.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Feb. 2.—The Stock Exchange opened to-day with losses ranging from one to twenty points, followed by a demoralization extending to all classes of stocks.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Feb. 2.—American papers continue to comment on Germany's latest Note to the United States.

The "Louisville Courier and Journal" says:—Surely the President has been awakened from his dream of a millienium by Germany's latest Note, which is a direct challenge to war. That challenge should be accepted within twenty-four hours. A war thus entered on by America should not end until the Imperial despotism of Germany, which had dared to plunge the world into such a war, is completely and eternally crushed.

The "Providence Journal" says:—The world notes at last what Germany really means when she speaks of the freedom of the seas. This brutal and insolent pronouncement is only an added proof that the besotted and blood-stained policy of Prussia does not change.

The "Journal" concludes by advising the immediate severance of diplomatic relations with the German Government.

Colonel Roosevelt commented as follows on the Note:—

"If the President has a proper sense of the respect due to this nation he will pay no more attention to this Note than a householder would pay to the warning of a burglar against interference by another burglar when making off with his silver.

"The Note outlined a policy of murder of non-combatants, including women and children, as the national policy of Germany on the high seas. On the first occasion when the threats contained in the German Note are carried into effect as regards American citizens or ships every German vessel interned in American ports should be seized by our Government and trade with Germany interdicted."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Feb. 2.—Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State, received the Press correspondents and told them he had nothing to communicate, neither would he answer any questions. Mr. Lansing added that this official attitude held good for the remainder of the day.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 2.—The British Press does not conceal its belief that the German threat implies a real formidable peril demanding all the nation's endurance. It opines that this frightfulness has long been anticipated. Confidence is expressed that preparation will be made to meet it. The greatest difficulty will be submarine minelayers.

A message from Madrid says that the Minister of Marine has telegraphed to all Spanish Port Authorities temporarily prohibiting sailings.

The Dutch Government has suggested that ships should not sail at present unless the Government is first consulted.

A message from New York states that Friday morning's papers are almost unanimous in declaring that a break with Germany is only a matter of a few hours. This opinion is based on unofficial conjectures. It is learned from Washington that there has been no official statement.

The mark has fallen in New York to 66¾, the lowest point on record.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Feb. 2.—The Press here regards the declaration of a blockade by Germany as an extreme measure adopted through lack of food and supplies. Also, it is attributed in part to the failure of the German peace proposals. Its object, say the papers, is to impress neutrals of the necessity of admitting the lawfulness of the German submarine policy.

The "Novoe Vremya" is of opinion that the only result likely to be achieved by the German piracy will be a diminution in the safety of travellers, an increase in the sinkage of ships and serious complications with neutrals.

The "Bourse Gazette" says the blockade is principally directed against neutrals. The paper awaits, with deep interest, the attitude of America.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Feb. 2.—Dutch shipping is forbidden to leave territorial waters.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Christiania, Feb. 2.—The mails and goods traffic with England has been suspended.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Copenhagen, Feb. 2.—At a secret sitting of the Rigsday to-day, the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that it was the Government's intention to endeavour to ensure the maintenance of trade with other countries. All parties approved the speech. The sitting closed with the Speaker appealing to the members to meet the new situation with dignity and tranquillity.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Madrid, Feb. 2.—Excitement resulting from the German Note is most intense. There have been continued conferences of Ministers with the military and naval authorities. The Foreign Minister conferred with the American Ambassador from midnight until 2 a.m. The Premier announced in the Cortes that the situation was undeniably grave, but deprecated any discussion of the reply Spain would make to Germany.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Feb. 3.—Less than an hour after the news was received, the banks and business houses began unfurling American flags. Crowds rushed to newspaper bulletin boards and purchased eagerly extra editions of newspapers. An enthusiastic approval of the government's course is voiced on all sides.

In Montreal, the publication of extras announcing that the United States had severed relations with Germany created intense excitement and the crowds cheered Wilson.

In Washington, the news of the President's decision came like a thunderclap, and everywhere there were expressions of approbation.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

[DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION]

New York, Feb. 3.—The Associated Press correspondent at Washington sends the following message:—While official information was withheld, there were indications in official quarters to-day that a communication is about to be sent to Germany, the nature of which is a warning against her unrestricted submarine warfare, placing the severance of relations as the next step if Germany persists in breaking her pledge to the United States.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Washington says that an attache of the State Department this afternoon delivered to the German Embassy passports for Ambassador Bernstorff, his wife, staff and suite, comprising more than one hundred persons. A note believed to be substantially the same as the President's address was included with the passport and it stated that Spain would take over American interests in Berlin.

When Bernstorff had been given the intelligence that the passports were coming, he tearfully said he expected it and that there was nothing else the United States could do. He wondered how to get home. A feverish activity became noticeable at the German Embassy, whence the attaches were beginning to remove their personal effects. It was announced that the Swiss Legation would assume the German diplomatic interests in the United States.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Feb. 3.—Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has been given his passports and J. W. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, has been recalled, according to a dispatch from Washington.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Feb. 3.—The neutral governments have been notified of the action of the United States toward Germany, and have been invited to follow suit if the new submarine policy violates their rights. The question of convoying American ships through the submarine blockade is under consideration as one of the next moves of the United States.

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KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Washington states that diplomatic relations with Germany have been severed. A diplomatic break with Austria-Hungary is expected, but it is not clear whether the United States has yet received formal notification from Austria endorsing Germany's stand.

The United States has also formally demanded of Germany that she immediately release the Americans taken prisoners by the South Atlantic raider.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Feb. 3.—Advices from Washington state that the German auxiliary cruisers Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich, interned at the navy yard in Philadelphia, have been seized by order of the Navy Department, and the crews have been imprisoned.

In Boston the United States Marshal seized the liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which had been nominally in his possession since the institution of a suit by a bank for the nondelivery of a large amount of gold at the outbreak of the war, when the liner returned to the United States to avoid capture.

Upon urgent orders of the Government, extraordinary precautions have been taken against German plots and conspiracies, particularly anything done to the interned German ships in American ports.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

(DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION)

Washington, Feb. 3.—Diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany have been severed.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Feb. 3.—President Wilson announced the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany in an address this afternoon before a joint session of the Houses of Congress.

The Senators and Representatives listened with rapt attention as the President described the unsuccessful attempts of the American Government to dissuade Germany from employing a policy of ruthlessness on the high seas. He recalled the note to Germany on April 8, 1916, following the sinking of the Sussex, which contained the words:

"Unless the Imperial Government immediately declare and effect an abandonment of the present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels the Government of the United States will have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether."

The President quoted the assurance given by Germany in reply: "The Imperial Government will do its utmost to confine the operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents."

President Wilson also gave the language of the order issued by the German Admiralty to the submarine commanders both within and without the areas of declared naval war zones, that merchant vessels should not be sunk without warning or without saving the lives of the persons aboard, unless the vessels made an attempt to escape or offer resistance.

The President also quoted from the same note the reservation made by Germany against keeping her promises if her enemies were permitted to apply at will methods of warfare "violating international law," and the American Government's response refusing to entertain, much less discuss, the suggestion that respect for the rights of citizens of the United States was in the slightest degree contingent upon the conduct of any other Government.

The President then quoted from Germany's note of last Wednesday, revoking the pledges thus given "on the ground that brutal methods of warfare had been adopted by their enemies, who proposed the destruction of the Central Powers."

President Wilson continued: "I think you will agree with me that in view of this declaration, which suddenly and without prior intimation of any kind withdraws the Imperial Government's note of May 4, 1916, this Government has no alternative consistent with the honour and the dignity of the United States but to take the course which in our note of April 18, 1916, we announced that we would take in the event that the German Government did not declare and effect an abandonment of the submarine warfare which it was then employing, and to which it now proposed to resort."

The President said that he had directed the Secretary of State to announce to the German Ambassador that all relations between the United States and Germany would be withdrawn.

"Notwithstanding this unexpected action on the part of the German Government," the President continued, "this sudden and deeply deplorable renunciation of its assurances given to this Government at one of the most critical moments of tension in the relations of the two Governments, I refuse to believe that it is the intention of the German authorities to do in fact what they have warned us that they will feel at liberty to do. I cannot bring myself to believe that they will indeed pay no regard to the ancient friendship between their people and our own or the solemn obligations exchanged between us, and destroy American ships or take the lives of American citizens in the wilful prosecution of the ruthless naval programme they have announced. Only actual, overt acts on their part can make me believe it even now."

President Wilson then declared solemnly that if his inveterate confidence in the sobriety and prudent foresight of their purposes should prove unfounded, and that American ships and lives were sacrificed by Germany's naval commanders, he would take the liberty of coming again before Congress and would ask that authority be given him to "use any means necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people in the prosecution of peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas. I can do nothing less. I take it for granted that all neutral governments will take the same course."

The President reiterated his refusal to believe that Germany would do anything actually hostile until he was obliged to believe it and stated that the purpose of the United States was nothing more than the defense of the undoubted rights of the American people.

"We wish to serve no selfish ends," he continued. "We seek merely to stand true alike in thought and action to the immemorial principles of our people which I sought to express in my address to the Senate a fortnight ago—we seek merely to vindicate our right to liberty, justice and an unmolested life.

"These are the bases of peace—not war. God grant that we may not be challenged to defend them by acts of wilful injustice on the part of the government of Germany."

The President read his address slowly. He was frequently interrupted with loud applause. When he concluded the members of Congress arose and cheered. They remained standing while he left the chamber.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Feb. 3.—In Congress, an amendment to the revenue bill was introduced to-day, proposing the issuance of 500 million dollars' worth of non-interest bearing Treasury notes to put the nation in a state of complete military and naval preparedness. Prominent leaders in both political parties unqualifiedly expressed approval of Wilson's course.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Feb. 3.—Upon his recall by President Wilson, Ambassador Gerard was instructed to close all the United States consulates in Germany, completely interrupting relations. Spain will take charge of American interests.

The President reached his decision to recall Mr. Gerard and hand Count Bernstorff his passports after a conference with the Cabinet members and leading Senators which convinced him that the country was solid in favour of a rupture.

America has demanded that Germany immediately release the Americans captured by the Atlantic raider.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 3.—A Washington message states that at the conclusion of a two and one-half hours' Cabinet meeting, President Wilson hurried to the Capitol to discuss the situation with Chairman Stone of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. At the conclusion of a two hours' conference between the President and the Senators, one of the latter said that a diplomatic rupture with Germany was practically certain.

After the Cabinet meeting, a member of the Cabinet told a newspaper representative that the last chance for a peaceful solution of the situation was not yet gone, as Germany had not yet carried out her purpose as far as he knew. It was ascertained that the Cabinet agreed in refusing to countenance German interference with American rights.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Feb. 3.—Official circles in Washington are convinced that a break with Germany is only a matter of time.

Fifteen Senators discussed with President Wilson three possibilities: first, an immediate break; second, a delay until an overt act should be committed; third, send a final warning. The majority expressed the opinion that any other course than the first would be regarded by the world as cowardice. Indications are however, that the second course will be adopted.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Feb. 3.—In the course of a discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, on Thursday on the defense measures to be used against German submarines, Baron des Tournelles de Constant counselled an increase in the number of patrolling ships, assisted by sea-planes, and the arming of merchantmen. According to statistics, said the speaker, out of 78 armed merchantmen attacked by submarines 72 had escaped, whereas out of 100 unarmed vessels only seven had escaped.

Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine, after assuring the Chamber that Germany's latest threats of frightfulness would leave everyone in France unmoved, said: "We are arming, and shall continue to arm our merchantmen for purely defensive purposes, not allowing ourselves to be intimidated in this action by German protests to neutrals." The Admiral added that, during the last eleven months, out of 51,000,000 tons of merchandise consigned to French ports 273,000 tons only had been sent to the bottom by submarines. He did not attempt to conceal the fact, however, that this proportion might become somewhat greater, but that would in no way decrease the national determination to win the war. The country would simply bear certain indispensable privations the more readily.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

[Delayed in Transmission]

New York, Feb. 4.—The Associated Press correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that according to information from official quarters, there are no prospects of the modification of the submarine orders.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York, Feb. 4.—The Banks and offices were beflagged to-day. Crowds rushed by, with papers in their hands, and fought to approach the bulletin boards.

In a historic sitting of Congress, on Saturday afternoon President Wilson explained the reasons for his decision. His utterances were loudly cheered, especially when he declared that he would ask Congress to provide means to safeguard American lives and property. The President said he took it for granted that all neutrals would follow the example of the United States in severing diplomatic relations with Germany.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Feb. 4.—The step taken by President Wilson fell like a thunderclap. A Bill was promptly introduced into the House of Representatives for the issue of $500,000,000 in Treasury Notes to complete the military preparations. Precautions are being taken to stamp out any possible pro-German rioting.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Feb. 4.—There was an unusual attendance of diplomats in Congress, to-day, to hear President Wilson, including practically all the South American representatives. The gravity of the occasion was emphasized by the presence of the Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet and other high officials. President Wilson's entry was cheered and applauded by much clapping of hands. Tense silence reigned when President Wilson, with face set and no suggestion of a smile, began to read his address very slowly. A burst of applause greeted the announcement of the severance of relations with Germany, which was renewed when the President declared that it was now no longer possible but to believe that Germany would disregard her obligation not to destroy American ships and lives. Congress rose and cheered at the conclusion of the address and remained standing while the President left the Chamber.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 4.—News of the German-American rupture, which Reuter announced in London on Saturday afternoon, caused the deepest impression of any event since the outset of the war. Little excitement, however, was manifested as the public is now hardened to sensations.

It is the general opinion that America will inevitably be forced into the war. There is much speculation as to what part she will play and how her entrance will affect the supply of munitions.

The prospect of the German steamers interned in America, reinforcing the mercantile traffic has strengthened the composure wherewith the British public growingly regards the new frightfulness. Already there are indications that neutrals were recovering from the preliminary panic even before it was learned that President Wilson had appealed to them to imitate the United States.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, Feb. 4.—The United States Government has broken off diplomatic relations with Austria-Hungary.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Feb. 4.—A number of Dutch owners have asked for, and been granted permission for their vessels to proceed to sea at their own risk.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York, Feb. 5.—The definite breach of relations with Germany has been followed by a wave of patriotism, which is sweeping over the country from end to end. All political differences have disappeared. Expressions of loyalty and support are now pouring in. American newspapers unanimously applaud President Wilson for bringing America into line with the Allies and upholding the dignity of America. Germany they say has now put down her last stake and has already lost. The Kaiser has challenged America by the sword and by the sword he shall be punished.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Feb. 5.—It is announced that the British interests in Germany have been transferred to the Dutch, and the Japanese and Serbian affairs will be looked after by Spain. It is expected that Germany will withdraw all her Consuls from the United States.

If it is proved that the Housatanic was torpedoed without warning, it will be difficult for America to avoid active hostility.

A battalion of militia has arrived here to protect the public buildings and monuments. The battleships of the Atlantic Fleet stationed at Guantanamo, Cuba, have been ordered to be ready for any eventuality. Orders have been sent to guard the Panama Canal against dynamiting.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Feb. 5.—The Federal Government has asked for the co-operation of all State authorities to meet the German plots. Special guards have been placed on Government buildings and precautions have been redoubled at the White House and at all allied Embassies. It is estimated that at least 10,000 agents of the Central Powers are under surveillance. In New York alone there are at least 5,000. It is officially known that spies of the Central Powers have been instructed to act in the event of a rupture with Germany. A number of outrages have already been committed.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Feb. 5.—The State Department has received a dispatch from the American Consul at Plymouth, Mr. Joseph G. Stephens, stating that the crew of the Housatanic were given full warning and opportunity for safety before the vessel was sunk.

It is stated here that the Government has no intention, at present, of seizing the German merchantmen held up in U.S. ports. This action would be an act of war. It is explained that the Kron Prinz Wilhelm, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, the Appam and the Kron Prinzessin Cecilie were already in the custody of the United States. The action of the Panama authorities in taking charge of the four Hamburg-Amerika liners was only a temporary measure to prevent the crews blowing up the vessels and endangering the Canal.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Feb. 5.—American representatives abroad have been instructed to inform neutrals that President Wilson believes it will make for peace if they follow the American example.

Newspapers in Paris suggest that President Wilson's action may have created formidable political difficulties in Germany which will compel the German leaders to effect a withdrawal amounting to a defeat, which may possibly lead to disastrous consequence.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Philadelphia, Feb. 5.—As the U.S.N. destroyed Jacob Jones was being towed into dock here to-day, she began to sink. The crew were ordered to close the sea-cocks and the vessel was saved. A member of the crew has been arrested and will be charged with sabotage.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Honolulu, Feb. 5.—The crew of the interned German gunboat Geier set the vessel on fire to-day and she is at present burning in the harbour.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 5.—The report from Paris that America has severed relations with Austria-Hungary appears to be premature. The latest advices from Washington state that diplomatic relations with Austria hang on the slenderest thread.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 5.—While telegrams are pouring in from all parts of the world, Berlin still maintains a sullen silence. There has been no news from there for 24 hours. There is a suggestion that the Government members at Berlin are so surprised at the extent of the feeling against Germany that they are busy concocting a characteristic statement to save face, or are staying their hand in the hopes of being able to supply some good submarine news as an offset to the bitter pill President Wilson has given them.

Twelve British ships left Rotterdam on Sunday morning and a British trawler arrived at Ymuiden to sell fish in the usual way.

The newspapers on Monday morning warmly welcome President Wilson's action, and speculate on the possibilities of America declaring war. They point out that even with military and naval passivity, America's help is most valuable. For, leaving out all considerations of moral support, America's financial and natural resources are practically inexhaustible, and all will freely be at the disposal of the Allies. Moreover, 200 German ships are at present in American harbours, valued at 50 million sterling including the Vaterland the largest vessel in the world.

London, Feb. 5.—The Scandinavian States are believed to be protesting to Germany against her unrestricted naval warfare, says a dispatch from Stockholm. It is reported from Copenhagen that Gustavus V., King of Sweden arrived there on board a Swedish warship to pay a visit to King Christian X of Denmark. A dispatch from Amsterdam states that the severance of the Americo-German diplomatic relations has caused the deepest impression and gravest anxiety of any event since the outbreak of the war in Holland and this is quite natural now that the country is well nigh on the edge of starvation. Germany professes to be sympathetic with her and is giving some guarantee.—"Asahi."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, Feb. 5.—The American Ambassadors at Berlin and Vienna, Mr. James W. Gerard and Mr. Frederic C. Penfield will embark at Barcelona on board a Spanish liner and proceed to New York viâ Cuba.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Feb. 5.—The rupture of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany is creating great interest with the Russian public. The "Bourse Gazette" considers that German diplomacy made a huge mistake in thinking that her submarine policy would terrorize neutrals, especially America, into coercing the Allies to conclude a war that is proving so disastrous to Germany.

The "Russkovolia" expresses the opinion that the present crisis between America and Germany is not equivalent to a declaration of war, judging by the tenour of President Wilson's speech to Congress, in which he expressed himself as not having lost hope that the Germans will cease their submarine menace and thus prevent America having resort to active measures.

M. Sazanoff, the newly appointed Ambassador to Great Britain is quoted as declaring that the position of Germany is both pathetic and tragic; possibly she has become frightened crazy. There is reason to believe she will herself repudiate her policy.

Count Kokovtzeff says Germany is on the horns of a dilemma, she must accept the challenge or agree to concessions. "In my opinion, the German Government will give way." In any case, the conviction in Germany of the absolute and constant neutrality of America has now been frustrated.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Feb. 5.—Up to now, no telegrams from Germany on the German-American crisis have reached here. The censor has stopped all German newspapers at the frontier.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 5.—The Government is convinced that the time has come to abandon neutrality if the new German submarine warfare directly injures the vital interests of Brazil.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 6.—Germany seems anxious to avoid a rupture with neutrals in Europe, and they are equally anxious to avoid war with such a close threatened neighbour. Germany has already made some slight professions of faith to Holland and is throwing out hints to others.

There, however, is but little appearance of her yielding to America and she seems fully prepared to face the risk of hostilities with the United States and South American neutrals. Already there is talk of the formation of a coalition Cabinet in America on British lines. The Democrat and Republican leaders are conferring at Washington. A noteworthy innovation in American press methods, is that they have ceased the publication of naval movements.

The Press Bureau publishes a Berlin wireless message to the following effect:—Dr. Zimmermann, the German Secretary of State in an interview stated that he regretted President Wilson's action which was against all tradition of International Law. "We appreciate and reciprocate President Wilson's desire to avoid hostile conflict. While we understand to a certain extent President Wilson's attitude, we expect him to recognize the reasons prompting our decision."

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, Feb. 6.—Reuter's reports from America which are practically the sole source of information of the German-American situation, have caused considerable excitement here. It is understood the German community is making bitter criticisms of its own government.

Preparations are being made by the U.S. Naval authorities for the withdrawal of the gunboats Samar from Nanking, Quirol and Villalobos from Hankow. The gunboat Polos which is at Chungking will probably be interned if war is declared. The cruiser Cincinnatti and the gunboats Helena and Wilmington, at present in port here, are undergoing extensive repairs. Considerable interest attaches to the question of what warships will replace these, should the American ships be withdrawn.

A report received in certain quarters from Shanghai yesterday states an American warship which is now lying at anchor at Huangho-po is busily loading coal and provisions. The crew of the warship have been forbidden to go ashore. The American consulate in Shanghai prohibited German residents there from visiting the Consulate after Feb. 5 and this announcement caused no small consternation in German quarters in Shanghai.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, Feb. 6.—The Peking "Daily News" reports that H.E. Mr. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister, visited General Tuan Chi-jui, the Premier on Sunday evening and informed him of the attitude of the United States Government toward Germany and of the steps that were being taken. He laid emphasis on America's abhorrence of Germany's threatened action and invited China to take corresponding steps as a protest against the inhumanity and unrighteousness of German methods. The Premier replied that he would communicate with his colleagues.

New York, Feb. 7.—A report from London says that one American sailor was killed on board the British steamer Eavestone which was sunk by the German submarine, and when it is known that the steamer did not try to escape when she was attacked by the German diver, the death of the American sailor will bring a declaration of war by the United States against Germany.—"Nichinichi."

Washington, Feb. 7.—President Wilson to-day held a long conference with Senator Stone, chairman of Committee on Foreign Relations. The International Steamship Company inquired of Secretary Lansing whether their steamer St. Louis could sail, and Secretary Lansing replied that the steamer should not leave New York. It is believed in Washington that the relations between the United States and Germany are at breaking point.—"Nichinichi."

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—The Naval Department issued an order on the sixth that the Golden Gate harbour and the Panama Canal should be protected by torpedo boats.—"Nichinichi."

San Francisco, Feb. 7.—Mr. Bryan is reported to have stated that under whatever circumstances the United States should not join the Entente. Prof. Taft, however, said that in the event of war, the United States should not hesitate to join the Entente. President Wilson is receiving many letters asking him not to declare war against Germany. However, the newspapers of the country with one voice, say that the declaration of war is inevitable.—"Nichinichi."

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

"LEAK ENQUIRY"

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

[DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION]

New York, Jan. 30.—Mr. E. F. Hutton, head of the New York brokerage firm, with which the F. A. Connelly Company, of Washington, are correspondents, was the next witness in the Stock Exchange "Leak" Inquiry The President's brother-in-law is a member of the Connelly firm.

Mr. Hutton testified he received information from the firm's Chicago correspondent that the State Department was contemplating the issue of a statement on peace. This was on the day before the peace-note was issued. Later, the same day, his correspondents informed him generally that a Presidential note was about to be issued. The witness was of the opinion that the information came from Mr. Connelly who had picked it up as gossip in the capital. Mr. Connelly is on his way to testify.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York, Jan. 31.—The enquiry was resumed to-day when Mr. Hutton testified that Mr. G. A. Ellis a junior member of his firm had sent out a despatch to 45 correspondents throughout the United States at 1.15 on the afternoon of December 20 announcing that an important message to all belligerents would be issued from Washington. In the messages he wrote "interpreted not as pressure of belligerents on behalf of peace, but as an opportunity to put American demands on record to be considered if there was peace, and as a warning that neutral rights must not be encroached upon further."

Mr. Hutton testified that this message was based on information from Connelly & Co. at Washington, of which firm Mr. Wilson's brother-in-law R. W. Bolling was a member. Mr. Ellis is ill near Havannah, but the Committee decided, nevertheless, to subpoena him forthwith and ask him how he was able to describe the President's Note 24 hours before it was issued.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Feb. 1.—Mr. Connelly in his evidence before the "Leak" Enquiry Commission, declared emphatically that all his advance information of the Peace Note was derived from gossip current in the capital. He stated he could not remember the names of his informants.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Feb. 2.—Owing to the seriousness of the international situation, the "Leak Enquiry" has been adjourned, and proceedings will be continued at Washington, where the members of the investigating Committee will be enabled to occupy their seats in the House should their presence be desired.

The following excerpt from the New York "Times" of January 7 throws considerable light upon Mr. Tom Lawson's insinuations against certain personages in high official positions as being connected with the alleged "leak" to Wall Street on President Wilson's note to the belligerent powers. We read.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The "leak" inquiry by the House Rules Committee will be resumed to-morrow with men of prominence called to testify regarding the President's peace note to the belligerent powers. In spite of the declaration by Thomas W. Lawson of Boston that he would be uncommunicative if the committee attempted "to use police court methods," indications were to-day that Mr. Lawson would be put through a severe examination. His broad charges that Congressmen feared an inquiry and that "there would not be a quorum in either the Senate or House" if a real investigation were started has made members of the Rules Committee exceedingly anxious to question him.

It was intimated by a member of the committee that from the very outset Mr. Lawson would be directed to substantiate his charges of a "leak" and the alleged participation of public men in the "bear raid," and that his experience before the committee would not be pleasant if he failed to produce anything more than rumours.

Chairman Henry announced to-day that he had received from Allan Curtis of Boston and New York a telegram saying Mr. Curtis would reach Washington Tuesday. He said he knew nothing of the "leak" or the letter from New York received by Congressman Wood of Indiana, signed "A. Curtis." It was this Curtis letter which brought in the names of Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President, and Bernard M. Baruch of New York. Allan Curtis is the only "A. Curtis" known to the financial world of New York, and he promptly issued a statement denying that he had written to Mr. Wood, or any one else, in regard to the matter.

A good deal of indignation has been expressed here over the mention of the names of Mr. Tumulty and R. W. Bolling, Mrs. Wilson's brother, in connection with the alleged leak. The basis of the insinuation that they had given or taken advantage of advance information that President Wilson was about to make a peace move was the letter to Congressman Wood signed "A. Curtis," whose identity was not known to the Congressman and who did not even write on paper with a personal or business letterhead.

Mr. Lawson and Mr. Baruch have advised the committee that they will be on hand for the Monday morning session. Other witnesses scheduled for the hearing to-morrow include Secretary Tumulty, who has denied that he held a conference with Baruch or had any advance knowledge of the peace note; Secretary Lansing, who made the note public; W. M. K. Olcott, a New York attorney, who appears at the request of Congressman Gardner of Massachusetts with a copy of Stock Exchange fluctuations and ticker service news of Dec. 20, and seven newspaper men connected with financial publications and ticker news services.

It is expected that some of these newspaper men will testify that the Secretary of State announced in confidence to the press on the morning of Dec. 20 that an important statement would be given out at the department that afternoon and that this information was sent in confidence to some of the news services represented. Several strangers who were waiting to see the Secretary of State in the Diplomatic Reception Room, where he received the newspaper men, are said to have overheard the announcement.

DUTCH ANXIOUS AS HUNS MASS AT OVER YSSEL

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Jan. 30.—Some anxiety is felt here owing to the reports of continued German concentration of troops on the Dutch frontier, north-east of the province of Yssel. Forty thousand troops have newly arrived at two border towns, accompanied by numerous parks of artillery. It is even stated that the German farmers in the neighbourhood have been ordered to evacuate their homes and go further from the frontier.

Note:—The Dutch province of Overyssel lies east of the Zuider Zee, and is separated from Guelderland, on the south, by the river Yssel. It has an area of 1300 square miles; population 400,000. The chief cities are Zwolle, Deventer, and Kampen.

London, Jan. 30.—Reuter's representative at French Head-quarters describes the tremendous activity proceeding behind the French lines in preparation for the forthcoming offensive. The enemy is unable to gain a clue whence the next blow will be delivered. The correspondent states that if the Germans do strike through Switzerland, they will find the French thoroughly prepared there.

THE FREEDOM OF POLAND

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Feb. 4.—In order to elaborate the political organisation for the future freedom of Poland, H.I.M. the Tsar has ordered the formation of a special commission under the chairmanship of the President of the Council.

In addition, the Ministers of War, Foreign Affairs, the Interior, and of Finance, besides the Chief of the Supreme Staff, the Presidents of the Legislative Chambers, the State Secretary, former President of the Council M. Gremekine and M. Sazanoff have been appointed.

H.I.M. the Tsar received M. Sazanoff in audience to-day.

EXPLOSION AT ARCHANGEL

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 3.—The Russian communiqué to-day announces that an explosion, followed by a fire, occurred at the wharf at Archangel on January 27. Various buildings and depôts were damaged. The injured number 344, including three officers and 99 soldiers. It is feared 30 persons were killed. Everything is now restored, and work is proceeding as usual.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

VOICES OF THE PRESS

PAPERS OF CAPITAL APPROVE WILSON'S ACTION AGAINST GERMAN MENACE

The news of the declaration of President Wilson of the United States severing relations with Germany, has been welcomed by the metropolitan papers which all regard the American action as most proper and timely. All newspapers in Tokyo favour the action of the United States and hope that the further attitude of the United States against Germany will hasten the end of the present war.

The "Yorozu" says that the merciless and bold declaration of the Kaiser to sink any and all steamers, finally aroused the Government of the United States to break with Germany. The United States is a peace loving nation, and she has endured in the past many insults from Germany, but the German action became at last too much for her noble endurance. When Germany made the declaration of merciless submarine warfare, the paper thought that even the good-natured United States would be forced to rise for the sake of the humanity and the peace of the world, and if the United States had still remained inactive at this moment, she would be laughed at by the entire world.

The declaration of President Wilson to sever relations with Germany has opened a new epoch in the present war, and the future development of the war will depend upon the steps the United States takes.

The United States of America up to Saturday was the only first class power which had not entered the vortex of the present war, but now she has declared herself against the German Government, and it is probable that all other neutral nations will follow the example of the United States. In that case, Germany has to fight against the entire world, and she will become in future the enemies of the whole world.

Recently on account of the successful blockade by the British fleets, Germany has greatly suffered, and she finally became desperate and came to adopt the merciless policy of destroying ships of all nations without giving any notice. Her desperate action, the "Yorozu" says, spread the net for her own capture. The paper believes that unless Germany declares herself defeated at this moment, she will be wiped off the map of Europe.

The direct effect of the American declaration of the break with Germany will be the confiscation of over three hundred German ships in the ports of the United States and her territories, and the German wireless stations established in American territory. Communication between Germany and the United States will be stopped. The Germans in the United States might make various attempts against the United States, but their activities will not trouble the United States so much as the breach of the international relations between Germany and the United States will effect Germany and Austria.

It is not likely that the American army will be sent to the European front, but the American Navy will open activities against Germany. Furthermore the supplies of munitions and other commodities from the United States to the Entente powers will be made more promptly and smoothly, and the presentation of the bill authorizing the use of five hundred million dollars for the military expenditure, proves the determination of the Government of the United States in breaking off relations with Germany.

The United States finally, says the "Yorozu," has awaken from indecision, and her breach with Germany is to bring the downfall of German militarism, and the Entente powers should work together with the United States to destroy Germany and her allies as soon as possible. It is true that the end of the war is nearer in sight, but the Entente powers and neutral countries should be more firmly determined and should endeavour more eagerly to destroy the enemies. The "Yorozu" welcomes the breach of the relations between Germany and United States, and believes the American action will support the Entente and will enable them to sooner win the victory for the sake of humanity and the world's peace.

ADMIRAL TOGO AND THE MISSION TO EUROPE

The "Chugai Shogyo" is of the opinion that the relief mission to the allied forces in Europe, started by Prince Tokugawa and Baron Shibuzawa, should be more spiritual in nature. It is reported that the committee is planning to collect three million yen, but the paper says that there are ten countries among the Allies, and ten million soldiers are participating in the present war, and when three million yen is distributed to ten million soldiers, each will have only fifty sen. Moreover, the paper believes that it will not be an easy task to collect three million yen for the relief mission.

The "Chugai Shogyo" consequently declares that if one thinks that by the relief mission, material relief and assistance can be given to the fighting soldiers of the Allies, he will be greatly mistaken. Materially, they will not receive much from the Japanese public, and the mission should be carried on in a spiritual way, to express the true feeling and sentiment of the Japanese public in the present war.

The most important item in despatching the relief mission, the paper says, is the selection of the proper man to convey the good will and sympathies of the Japanese to the allied soldiers. A man who is admired by not only the Japanese but the people of the whole world, should be selected for this important mission. The "Chugai Shogyo" believes that Admiral Count Togo is the ideal man for the job. Admiral Togo is known in every part of the world, and he is respected and admired as the Nelson of the Orient, and his noble personality commands respect from every one.

The paper says that if Admiral Count Togo is despatched at the head of the mission, the whole of Europe will be glad to welcome him, and when Admiral Togo visits the trenches and hospitals and expresses the sympathies of the Japanese public to the soldiers at the front and in hospitals, he will deeply impress the soldiers of the allied powers.

While, the "Chugai Shogyo" hopes for the success of the mission, it asks the committee and Government to select a suitable man to head the mission. Further the paper says that the expense of the mission should be borne by the Government.

PREDICT WAVE OF PROSPERITY FOR JAPAN IF AMERICA FIGHTS

While it is believed by many that although President Wilson has severed relations with Germany, he has no intention of declaring war against Germany, the "Kokumin" declares that the declaration of war is certain to follow. The breach of relations and the declaration of war are inseparable, and while in some case the breach of relations precedes the declaration of war, in others, the declaration of war causes the breach of relations.

If at this moment, the United States says that it is not necessary to declare war against Germany, it will prove that the military preparation and power of the United States is not sufficient, and such a step will invite more aggressive and merciless measures from Germany. As the United States has severed her relations with Germany, the paper says, she cannot at present remain inactive, and she has to declare war against Germany.

The United States has kept a neutral position since the outbreak of the war, and not only has she stood neutral, but even attempted to bring peace among the belligerent nations. Now the United States is also joining the war, and it is believed that Spain will also follow the example of the United States, and open war against Germany and Austria. The neutral nations in Europe, will be therefore, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Norway, and Switzerland.

The "Kokumin" however believes that the end of the war will not be seen shortly, and the severance of the relations between the United States and Germany will prolong the war.

GUBERNATORIAL CONFERENCE

The Conference of the Prefectural Governors will be held from February 8th, and it is reported that Count Terauchi will address the meeting explaining the reason of the dissolution of the Diet, and that Baron Goto, the Home Minister will give instructions regarding the coming general election.

The "Chugai Shogyo" does not think that Count Terauchi will give any new explanation of the dissolution of the Diet, and his address will be nothing but the repetition of his address before the Diet.

Baron Goto is expected to speak on the general election, and following the usual custom, the Baron will advise the Governors to be impartial and just in dealing with the election. Every Cabinet in the past gave similar advice and instruction, says the "Chugai", but it is regrettable that the result has been usually contrary.

Governors of Prefectures have been regarded as political campaigners of the Cabinet, and Governors are changed with the change of Cabinet, and before every election a change in Governors is made to make preparation for the election. The paper hopes that Governors will actually consider the benefit and welfare of the people, and not to be guided by partial and unjust instructions from the Cabinet.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ALLIES' REPLY TO PRESIDENT WILSON DISTURBS GENERAL

An anonymous army officer writes in the February issue of the "Taiyo" under the heading of "The Reply of the Entente to President Wilson, and the Peace of the Far East." No clue is given as to the identity of the writer, except that he is a General, and in his article which is very interestingly written, he regrets that the peace of the Far East was not considered in the reply sent by the Entente to the peace proposal of President Wilson.

In the reply sent by the Entente to the peace proposal made by the President of the United States, the following eight conditions are given as the fundamental conditions for peace, says the writer.

1. —The restoration of Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro with full reparation.

2.—The withdrawal of the Germans from the occupied territories in Russia, France and Rumania with full reparation.

3.—The reconstruction of Europe guaranteed by regulations based upon the principle of nationality and the protection of minor nations.

4.—The guarantee of land and littoral frontiers against alien invasion.

5.—The restoration of the territories occupied against the will of the inhabitants.

6.—The liberation of the Italians, Slavs and Rumanians under alien yoke.

7.—The liberation of the people suffering from the cruel administration of the Turkish Government.

8.—The expulsion of the Turkish Empire from Europe.

In looking over the eight conditions, the writer wonders why there is not a clause relating to the peace of the Far East. The present war is not at present restricted to Europe, and it is a well known fact that Japan is also participating in the war, and it is impossible to end the war when peace is restored only in Europe. At the same time, peace must be restored in the Far East to conclude the war.

This understanding is not his own idea, says the writer, and the declaration of the war made by H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan against Germany clearly explains the point. The writer cannot understand why the peace of the Far East is not discussed in the reply sent by the Entente to the United States.

One opinion says that the main scene of the present war is Europe and consequently the conclusion of the war in Europe will end problems in other parts, and although the peace of the Far East is not mentioned in the reply to the United States, it is included, and there is no necessity of mentioning it in the reply.

The situation may be explained in that manner, but if it is so, the service done by the Japanese army in Tsingtao, the war expenditure collected from the earnings of the public, and the material and other assistance Japan gave to the other allied powers, will become nothing but an useless appendix to the forces of the other allied countries.

The Entente reply to President Wilson from the beginning to the end, only considers the peace in Europe, and the conditions mentioned are for the peace of Europe, and no mention is made of the peace in the Far East. The meaning of the reply can be understood that as long as the peace of Europe is insured, they do not care what happens in the Far East. If in restoring peace in Europe, the Far Eastern problem becomes an obstacle, they will dare to sacrifice the Far East, as they can not sacrifice the peace of Europe for the sake of the peace in the Far East. This way of thinking might be a wrong interpretation of the reply, says the writer, but judging from the absence of any clause relative to the Far East, it is probable that such a development may come.

It may be a groundless fear, but it is regrettable that the peace of the Far East was not included in the reply. The Europeans speak of peace, love and humanity, but it can not be denied that their peace, love and humanity are for Europeans only, and they dare to do warlike, hateful and inhuman things to those who are not Europeans.

When the peace conference is held to end the present war, suppose that the Far Eastern problems in which Japan is interested prove to be obstacles for the progress of the conference. In such a case, the writer doubts whether the allies will consider the interests of Japan.

Japan has several important problems which can only be satisfactorily solved at the coming peace conference, and among such subjects are the disposal of Tsingtao and the South Sea Islands.

If it happens that these problems cannot be smoothly solved at the peace conference, and it comes to effect the peace of Europe, it will be a question whether the European nations will sacrifice their peace and support Japan, with arms if necessary, or not. The writer does not believe that the European nations will neglect the Japanese interest in such a case, but it is likely that they may ask Japan to endure the disadvantageous circumstances saying that if Japan presses her demand, the peace of Europe will not be restored, and the European nations will have to take up arms again and become the enemies of humanity. They might ask Japan to become temporarily blind and to sacrifice the interest for the sake of the peace of Europe.

Again the United States might say that the demand of Japan is proper but in the reply to her government on the peace offer, there was no clause relative to the problem, and if such a matter was brought up at the conference all nations will suffer. The President of the United States might ask Japan to withdraw her demand temporarily for the sake of European peace. The writer has full confidence in President Wilson and there will be no danger that he will propose such a thing, but the absence of the clause regarding the peace in the Far East may cause such a troublesome situation.

The writer does not like to pick small defects in the reply to the United States, but he says that many international problems have been caused by such small and insignificant causes. Moreover, the writer believes that as the present war is unprecedented in its magnitude the peace conference to end it will not proceed so smoothly, and there will rise many differences and troubles, and for that reason he regrets exceedingly that no mention was made about the peace of the Far East in the Entente reply.

Some state that the reply of the Entente is not so important a document and the reply is only the rough statement of the conditions desired by the Entente to restore peace in Europe, but the reply of the Entente is the first public announcement of their desire concerning peace, and it must be considered as a very important document. It is proper, therefore, to have the fact that the present war is not restricted to Europe alone and even Japan is participating in the war, clearly stated in the reply.

A friend told the writer that there is no cause for such anxiety as among the diplomats of the Entente powers there is a full understanding about such problems. It is lucky for Japan if such understanding exists. If there is any understanding on the subject among the diplomats of the allied powers, the Japanese public should learn of its nature. This subject is more important than the Chengchiatun affair of which so much has been written in newspapers.

Another point; the writer is not satisfied with the Entente reply regarding the clause which asks the expulsion of the Turkish Empire from Europe. The Balkans have been the cause of many disturbances in Europe, and in one corner of the peninsula is situated the Turkish Empire, where the Turks, whose civilization, religion, customs and manners are entirely different from Europans, are living. The desire of the European nations to drive out the Turkish Empire from Europe in order to guarantee peace in Europe is natural and proper. But the writer declares that such an attempt on the part of the European nations which preach justice, love and humanity, to expell the Turkish Empire on the ground that she is an obstacle to European peace, is not proper. However much the Turkish Empire may be an obstacle for the peace of Europe, such a heartless attempt at expulsion, can not be allowed by the justice, love and humanity for which the European nations have been standing.

The Turkish people are the Asiatics, and it can be understood that the European nations believe that the Asiatic people should not co-exist with the Europeans. It is evident that the anti-yellow race sentiment is prevailing all over Europe. The Kaiser once painted a picture entitled the Yellow Peril, and General Kuropatkin said in his book that the white race should join together to hold their ground against the yellow race. The anti-yellow race sentiment has been always in the thoughts of Europeans, and many believe

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EXPLOSION IN YOKOHAMA CAUSES BIG SCARE

At 3.20 Friday afternoon, Feb. 2, the entire district of Yokohama was shaken by a terrific explosion which occurred at the godown of the Yokohama Commercial Warehouse Company near Bankokubashi. The explosion took place at No 3 godown of the company, in which was stored naphtha, sulphuric acid, sulphur and other chemicals. Fortunately no lives were lost. Those injured number 100. The instant the explosion occurred the building caught fire. The flames after consuming the building spread to the adjacent two godowns and set alight godowns on the opposite side of the small canal in front of the southern godowns where the explosion originated. After destroying Nos. 2, 3 and 4 godowns on the southern bank and 8 godowns on the western bank of the canal the flames were brought under control at about 6 o'clock in the evening.

About twenty houses in the close vicinity of the godown where the explosion occurred were partially destroyed or damaged, the house of Chosaburo Kawanishi, which was situated close to the godown, being completely destroyed. The Yokohama District Court was severely damaged, the floor of the second story collapsing from the shock. The window panes of the Court and the Horaiya Inn, were smashed to atoms and splinters of the broken glass flew in all directions, inflicting injuries on many people who rushed into the streets on hearing the explosion. A hearing was going on at the District Court at the moment of the accident, and several court officials and barristers as well as some of the audience were cut by the broken pieces of glass, which came into the courtyard from the inn next door. Over a hundred persons were more or less injured. The wounded were taken to hospitals where they were given first aid. The family of Kawanishi suffered the worst, almost all members of the family being badly hurt. The registry office in the compound of the District Court completely collapsed and among the houses damaged in the vicinity the premises occupied by Sakuzo Yamanishi, Kenro Utsumi, Nagatsuka Company, the Nanyo Trading Company and Suzuki Forwarding Agency were comparatively severely damaged.

As soon as the explosion occurred, the whole firebrigade force of the city was detailed and made strenuous efforts to extinguish the flames, which thanks to them were checked from spreading to other godowns and neighbouring houses. The prisoners who were detained in the subterranean chamber of the District Court awaiting trial were removed to the Yokohama jail. The local branch of the Japan Red Cross Society dispatched medical corps with nurses and opened a temporary hospital on the premises of the District Court and soon began patching up the injured. The municipal authorities also opened the Juzen Hospital for the accommodation of the sufferers. In the close neighbourhood were the buildings of the Yokohama branch of the First Bank, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Habutae Conditioning House, the Yokohama Primary School, the Hon-cho Primary School and other large buildings, which however escaped damage.

The origin of the explosion is under investigation and nothing definite is known as yet. It is, however, supposed that the disaster might have been caused by a fault of an employe of the godown company who was soldering a tin of oil in the godown at the time of the explosion.

The origin of the explosion it was said late last night, was due to the accidental outbreak of fire in a corner of the godown. The fire set alight some sulphur which was just being taken out of the godown for shipment and led to the disastrous explosion. The loss of the cargo mostly consisting of sulphur, machinery oil, bean oil, rape seed oil, and others amounted to something like 7-800,000 yen. The value of the godowns consumed is estimated at about 80,000 yen and that of the residential houses in the neighbourhood gutted or damaged being close on some 1,000,000 yen. The exact number of casualties are still in doubt, but it is estimated that no less than a hundred were in some way injured. The embers were still burning at the time of going to press. Taking advantage of the confusion caused by the accident, eight prisoners detained in the District Court decamped and were still missing late last night. Among them was one man charged with armed robbery.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE BY FIRE MONDAY

Shortly after three o'clock Monday afternoon a fire broke out on the premises of a hemp factory at Minami Yoshida-machi, Yokohama. Under the influence of a brisk southerly wind prevailing at the time of the outbreak, the flames soon spread and 190 houses, including those totally destroyed, were damaged. The fire was brought under control at half past four. The district is for the most part poor quarters.

Monday afternoon, another fire occurred at Yose, Tsukui district, Kanagawa prefecture. The outbreak occurred in the close vicinity of the railway station and spread with rapidity destroying altogether 24 houses. The station had a narrow escape.

Another fire took place Monday morning at a celluloid factory in Amagasaki, Hyogo prefecture. The fire broke out in the drying room of the factory and a quantity of celluloid was consumed, the loss amounting to about 10,000 yen. An employé was burnt to death and two others badly injured by the accident.

MOSHI MOSHI GIRLS IN TOKYO TO BE INCREASED

The telephone service was inaugurated in Japan in 1890 and at first the general public little appreciated this convenient medium of communication. Strange to say, there prevailed at that time a queer superstition among people that a man who should have a telephone installed would fall a victim to an epidemic, and despite the efforts of the authorities to invite subscribers, it is on record how only 155 persons applied for telephone connections. Time has changed all this, for the number of installed telephones totals some 43,000 now, and the number of applications for connection is far in excess of the number of installations that the authorities can undertake. There are nine exchanges in Tokyo at present where about 2,600 telephone girls are at work, and the number of conversations on the telephone in Tokyo averages some 1,100,000 per day.

In this connection it is said that geisha houses make the best use of telephones of all subscribers of the different professions. It is understood that the Department of Communications proposes to start soon the training of telephone operatives at the rate of 230 girls every month for the ensuing year, as the result of which the number of telephone girls in Tokyo exchanges will be increased to 3,000 within this year. The authorities also plan to considerably increase the number of instruments at work to meet the increasing requirements and altogether 180,000 yen will be spent for the improvement of the telephone system.

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that the yellow race is inferior and should be under the control of the white race, but never before in the world's history, has such an insult and open attack on the yellow race been made in a public document.

The writer was greatly shocked to find such a clause in the Entente reply and as one of the yellow race, he felt very indignant. He asks what interpretation, the Government officials of Japan will make of this clause. For the Japanese such an insult and attack on the yellow race is a grave problem, and the matter should not be left without giving it proper attention.

The writer formerly believed that the conflict between the white and yellow race was only a mere groundless fear, but now he is led to think that it may actually happen some day.

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INTERESTING BILL AT IMPERIAL

The Tokyo theatre-goers welcomed the return of the actresses of the Imperial Theatre to their own stage in the February bill. The actresses of the Imperial played at the theatre last October, and they have not been seen on the stage since.

A pleasing and new feature in the February bill is the addition among the players of Mr. T. Togi. He is a well known actor of ability of the new school of acting, but he has never played at the Imperial before, and his joining the actresses at the Imperial came as a surprise to the play-lovers of the metropolis.

He shines in his rôles of Uhei the farmer in the tragedy, "Yononaka" and of Nisuke, hunting guide in the comedy "Hunter." As Uhei he impersonifies the old fashioned farmer of conventional ideas, who is opposed to selling his land for the railway on the ground that the railway will bring bad influence from the city to the village, and he impresses the audience with the stubbornness and the severe morality which he preaches to his daughters. However everything goes wrong with him, and the government takes up his land for the railway, and his daughters disappoint him by concluding marriages with rich men. In this part Mr. Togi shows his ability.

Also as Nisuke, the hunting guide, he takes the character of the innocent and ignorant country bumpkin.

Koshiro, the leading actor of the Imperial, acts both in the modern plays and the classic drama. In the classic piece, "Yukino seki noto" he plays the part of Sekibei, and delights the audience with his excelent performance of a difficult part. In the Comedy "Hunter," he plays the part of Mr. Kunino, the millionaire hunter who finds himself in complex circumstances. He keeps the audience laughing with his grave, but comical acting in playing the part. He has surprised the theatre-goers with his ability both as a tragedy and comic actor.

Among the actresses of the Imperial, Ritsuko and Namiko carried themselves exceedingly well, and the two are the main stays of the actresses of the theatre. Without these two leading actresses, the bill of this month at the Imperial would have been a failure.

In the Comedy "Hunter" all the actresses appear on the stage and it makes a lively and interesting scene. Among them are seen several who have bright futures if only they will give more attention to stage technique.

The February bill at the Imperial is interesting as it is so different from the bills played at the theatre for the last three months.

MISS STINSON OFFERS HER SERVICES TO U. S.

Miss Katherine Stinson, the young American aviatrice, who won such popularity here by her daring flights a few months back, will proceed to the battle-fields in Europe to take an active part in aerial warfare against the Germans should her country declare war against Germany, according to Osaka despatches. Miss Stinson has been staying in Osaka for some time now preparatory to her departure for Shanghai and Manila. Contracts for her flights have been concluded in Shanghai and Manila where her Manager, Mr. Friedman, is now busy making arrangements, but she has cancelled all of these contracts.

She will not proceed to Shanghai nor to Manila, but intends to return to the States as soon as official permission for her application for military service is secured. According to the Osaka "Asahi," Miss Stinson has sent to the New York Aviation Club a lengthy cable applying to be attached to the aviation corps in case of war being declared. The message is said to have been sent immediately after the severance of America's relations with Germany was reported in the form of a *gogai*. "I have anticipated America's breach with Germany as a matter of fact," said Miss Stinson when interviewed by press representatives in Osaka, "it is my cherished hope to punish the Huns for the sake of liberty and justice and the measures taken by President Wilson are highly satisfactory. I am confident that I shall not be beaten by German aviators, though I am a girl."

If war be declared and official permission be obtained, Miss Stinson will lose no time in sailing for home and then start for Europe with her eleven machines. She has brought here two aeroplanes but in Jackson, her native town, she said she has ten more biplanes which can be used for military purposes.

OLYMPIAD TO BE HELD SHIBAURA GROUND

Athletes to represent Japan at the Far Eastern Olympic Games to be held at Tokyo in May, have been selected, but their number is still insufficient and the committee is hoping that more promising young men will appear and fill up the vacancies.

The track will be laid in the Shiba Reclaimed ground, and according to the Committee, the track will be in perfect condition by May next. It was the first plan of the committee to have a permanent track laid in the compounds of the Meiji Shrine now under construction, but it can not be finished in time. It is reported that the permanent track will be ready in time for Olympiad to be held in Tokyo in 1919, as the competitions will be held in Tokyo every other year from now on. The cost of the permanent track will be about a half million yen, and it is expected that an ideal track will be made.

The number of athletes to represent Japan at the coming contests, announced recently is given below. The majority of those chosen are students at Universities, Colleges, Higher Schools and other institutions, but there are also several railway employees and others.

100 yards race, six; 220 yards race, eleven; 440 yards race, eleven; 880 yards race, ten; one mile race, seven; ten miles race, eight; twenty-five miles marathon, six; low hurdles, seven; high hurdles, ten; running broad jump, seven; running high jump, four; discus throw, five; putting the shot, six; hammer throw, three; 50 yards swimming race, six; 100 yards swimming race, six; 220 yards swimming race, seven; 220 yards breast stroke race, six; 100 yards breast stroke race, four; 440 yards swimming race, six; and one mile swimming race, five.

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編輯兼發行人 松尾幹太郎
印刷人 廣瀬滋

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The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

每土曜日 一回發行

No. 7] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, FEBRUARY 17, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

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Six months .....Yen 3.00

One year .....Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

The Imperial Life Saving Association reports that during December, the Association saved twenty-nine ships and ninety three persons.

The Kyoto Prefectural authorities are busy trying to recruit policemen in Hokkaido as the local article is not available owing to more lucrative employment appealing to the young men of the district. In view of the coming election, reports say, many more police are considered necessary than the different forces can supply.

H. E. the British Ambassador has asked the "Japan Mail" to make public the following announcement:

In view of the increased danger from submarines, H. B. M. Consular Officers in Japan have been instructed to refrain from issuing or endorsing passports for women or children to travel to the United Kingdom, except for very urgent reasons.

The Foreign Office was in receipt of a formal notification Friday from the Swiss Minister in Tokyo to the effect that the interests of Germany in Japan, which had hitherto been attended to by the American Embassy, will be looked after by the Swiss Legation hereafter as the result of the rupture of diplomatic relations between America and Germany.

Russians and foreigners in Vladivostock are still prohibited by the Russian authorities, from sailing for other countries as the result of which many Japanese who wish to return home on urgent business are being put to great inconveniences. A dispatch from Vladivostok to the Osaka "Mainichi" says that there is no knowing why the Russian authorities have issued such orders though rumours as to the cause are many.

In view of recent despatches, the probability is that the Russian authorities need all their means of transport for the conveyance of impedimenta.

Count Leo Tolstoy who is registered at the Imperial Hotel is now busily preparing material for a series of lectures to be given in Tokyo and other cities shortly. It is interesting to learn in this connection that under the auspices of the Tolstoy-kai, a literary society in Tokyo started last year for the exclusive study of Tolstoy, arrangements are now being made to stage "Power of Darkness," one of the late Tolstoy's famous dramas, at the Shintomi theatre here on March 10 and 11. The play will be staged by actors and actresses of the Art Theatre, a theatrical group of the new school led by Mr. Shimamura, a prominent man of letters. The Tolstoy society will invite Count Tolstoy to witness the play.

It is reported that the Japanese Navy Department is preparing to suppress the unrestricted submarine warfare of Germany, and the principal officers of the Department have been consulting upon the measures to be taken against the German activity. It is not yet known when the Japanese Navy will begin activity, but it is believed that as soon as any sign of the German merciless outrages is seen, the Japanese Navy will start to cope with the German submarines.

Whether or not the activity of the Japanese Navy will be restricted to the Pacific Ocean and Indian Sea, is not known. But indications are that unless the merchant ships in the Pacific Ocean and Indian Sea are molested, the Japanese fleet will not open attack on the German fleet of submarines.

The history of the lawlessness of German submarines on the sea needs no repetition here. Since August of 1914 till December last year, according to investigations made by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha with regard to the loss of merchantmen incurred by various countries by the attack of enemy submarines the total number of merchantmen sunk stands at 2,147, with an aggregate tonnage of 3,987,541. The following list shows in detail the loss of merchantmen incurred by the various countries during the time specified above:

Countries.	Number of merchantmen sunk.	Tonnage
England	1,089	2,360,148
France	125	256,829
Italy	21	211,727
America	10	24,558
Russia	55	63,892
Japan	8	26,724

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BARON GOTO'S ADDRESS TO PREFECTURAL HEADS

The second meeting of the Prefectural Governors' conference was held at the Home Office Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Besides the Governors of Karafuto, Hokkaido, Tokyo, Kyoto and Osaka and all other Prefectures, there were also present Premier Count Terauchi, Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, Mr. Mizuno, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, many prominent officials of the Home Department, Mr. Okada, Chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, and others. Baron Goto, Minister of Home Affairs, could not attend the meeting owing to illness, and Mr. Mizuno, Vice-Minister, read an instruction on behalf of the Minister. Mr. Watanabe and Mr. Nagata, directors of the bureaux of local affairs and police affairs respectively, explained the matters under the control of the respective bureaux which had been submitted to the conference. After holding conferences on the subjects submitted by the Government, the meeting dispersed at 4 p.m. In the evening the Governors were invited to a dinner given by Baron Goto at his official residence, at which Mr. Mizuno represented Baron Goto.

The address of the Home Minister to the prefectural governors is outlined as follows:

The European war has had a far-reaching baneful and disturbing effect on the situation of the world and threatens to affect the destiny of this empire. The present is no time for Japanese people to indulge in trifling strife or trouble with their fellow countrymen at the expense of the welfare and happiness of the nation. From this motive, the present ministry has since its foundation striven to smoothly operate the machinery of state and work out the destiny of the empire, co-operating with all political parties, respecting and listening to public opinion. The ministry has endeavoured to avoid a collision with the legislative and did everything to avoid resorting to such measures as to dissolve the Diet. Nevertheless many far-sighted people among the nation were cognizant and anticipated from the very beginning the inavoidability of the dissolution of the Diet, because of the impossibility of keeping the balance between the majority party, unnaturally swelling in influence, and the small party which had lost its influence likewise through unnatural causes. Under such circumstances, it was thought quite impossible by many intelligent people that with such a situation the Diet could do anything to contribute to the perfect operation of constitutional government, and naturally many enlightened people were rather longing for the dissolution of the Diet which was quite unavoidable, in the expectation of seeking new light in future. The ministry, under such difficult and delicate political circumstances, was determined to tide over the situation with sound political principles by sticking to the policy of sincerity and fairness, but a certain section of politicians made every effort to prejudice and incite the nation against the government by circulating uncalled for statements to the effect that the ministry had not the interests or welfare of the nation in its view, or the ministry was a super-party cabinet, or it was not based on the principle of constitutional government and other similar statements. Theirs was practically an attitude contrary to the spirit of constitutional government and against the great spirit of the Constitution granted by the august Emperor.

The Kenseikai thus acted against the principle and declaration of its forerunner, the Doshikai, founded by the late Prince Katsura, and quite unaware of its misguided action and doings, was eager to push its mistaken policy, thus acting contrariwise to the principle declared and advocated by its founder. Quite contrary to this attitude of the Kenseikai, the Seiyukai behaved itself in the most admirable manner, ever sticking to the principle and spirit of the declaration announced at the time of its inception by the late Prince Ito, the founder of the party. While other political parties were going astray from their professed principle and attitude, that party alone faithfully followed the orbit of its political movement, never changing its principle but maintaining its candid and upright attitude all through. This attitude of the Seiyukai, compared with that of its rival, makes a very admirable showing viewed from the standpoint of the principle of constitutional government. The majority party, the Kenseikai, was addicted to ignoble action and political manoeuvres to incite the public mind with uncalled for criticisms against the ministry and left nothing undone for trying to prejudice the nation against the ministry. There was a time at the early stage of civilization when such ignominious movement answered the purpose of inciting the public mind against the Government, but the political thoughts and the power of judgment of the nation have since greatly and remarkably advanced and progressed and nowadays the Japanese people are not such a nation as to be deceived and illusioned by such a simple and old fashioned theory that a Cabinet not supported by a political party is no constitutional government, or that a Cabinet having no member of a political party among its ministers is against the spirit of constitutional government. There is a wide gulf between the spirit of the Imperial Constitution and that of the constitution of the Western Countries, which is well known to and is clearly understood by the nation. The conception of the nation about the spirit and principle of the Imperial constitution is sound and clear, and no attempt aiming at deceiving the nation with such an unreasonable and old fashioned theory can ever realize its object.

After stating the circumstances attending the organization of the present Ministry and detailing the true aspects of the situation at the time of its coming into existence almost along the same lines as Premier Count Terauchi in his speech before the Prefectural Governors' conference on Monday, Baron Goto wished the Governors present to clearly understand the true aspect of the situation and strive to guide the local people in paving the way for the promotion of national welfare and advancing the cause of true constitutional Government, and also to contribute to solidifying the status of the nation and placing the foundation of the country on a stronger basis, financially and politically by exerting themselves for the fulfilment of their duties.

The Minister then dwelt upon the situation in the last session of the Imperial Diet and explained the reason why the Government had resorted, though reluctantly, to the dissolution of the Lower House, much in the same strain as the speech of Premier Count Terauchi. Among other things, Baron Goto stated that the decision of the Ministers on resorting to the dissolution of the House was arrived at in view of purifying the political atmosphere in the House from the necessity of carrying out sound political policy in harmonious co-operation with the nation, in view of the grave situation in which the country finds itself consequent upon the great war in Europe which

WHAT SHOULD CHINA DO PUZZLES MANY HEADS

In connection with the proposal of President Wilson to China urging her to follow the suit of America towards Germany a Peking dispatch says that the Chinese Government has decided to advise Germany, prior to replying to American proposal, to cancel her declaration threatening the peaceful communications between the Allies and neutral states, and to decide her attitude according to the reply of Germany to her advice.

Another Peking dispatch says that the report that the Chinese Government will follow the step of America toward Germany in accord with the proposal of the American President, from the view of accelerating the termination of the war and the successful conclusion of peace, has created heated discussion in Chinese political circles. The political situation in Peking shows unusual animation on account of this problem, with the daily conference of the national assembly on the one hand and the active movements of the diplomatic corps. The attention of the public and foreign community is centred on what attitude China will take. The "Peking Daily News" of Thursday publishes the opinions of five nationals, American, Chinese, Japanese, British and German, on the subject, and besides, has published an editorial article touching the question. The "Kung Yen Pao," a native paper, urges that China take the decisive step and join the Allies at this opportunity, thereby to save herself from her isolated present position. The government, which had hesitated to make up its mind, is now understood to have decided to take the step to advise Germany to cancel her declaration before taking any decisive action. Meanwhile, the National Assembly has commenced activity in connection with the question, which is now the centre of the political questions of China and forms the most important topic of political dissertations. While on one hand the British elements, with a certain British adviser to the Chinese Government as the central figure, are doing their utmost to induce China to join the Allies and are trying to persuade President Li Yuan-hung and Premier Tuan Chi-jui to listen to their advice, on the other hand the German Minister and other influential German elements are energetically engaged in a movement to check China's

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being induced by the Allies or America to follow their lead. The chaotic situation in Chinese political circles defies any attempt at predicting a final decision, but from the situation obtaining it is not difficult to presume that China will after all send advice to Germany and according to the attitude of Germany will frame her action.

According to a Shanghai dispatch the opinions of the official circles in Peking as to the attitude of China towards the situation are divided, one favouring China's participation with the Allies and the other being against the proposal. To the former category belong the Premier, General Tuan Chi-jui, General Hsu Shi-chang, Hsiung Hsi-ling, Fuan Yuan-lien, Liang Chi-chao and Admiral Cheng Pi-kuang, all followers of Premier Tuan forming the so-called militarist elements. Among the latter category are found the names of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Dr. Sun Wen, and other radical elements of progressive spirit, who favour China's following the example of the American Government. In this connection, it is reported that President Li Yuan-hung has asked the opinion of the Vice-President, Mr. Feng Kuo-chang.

General Hsiung Hsi-ling is of the opinion that China should co-operate with the Allies, but he believes that China will actually follow the steps of America. He entertains a great fear as to the financial standing of China in future and doubts whether the Allies would continue to give financial support to China, if China takes any steps against their interests.

The "Chia Yin Jipao" of Thursday has published the views of General Chang Chi, the famous revolutionary leader and one of the leading political figures, who strongly holds that China should side with the Allies from the view that if China maintains her present attitude she will find herself placed in a very disadvantageous position on the occasion of the coming peace conference. He firmly believes that Germany will be crushed after all, and even granting that Germany may come out victorious in the war she will never gain her former influence in the Orient, where she will be driven out by the Allies combined. Now that America has severed her relations with Germany, Tsingtao is securely in the hands of Japan, opines the ex-revolutionary leader, and the recent turn of the situation will induce Japan to agree to China's participation in the allied group; not to mention the recent growth of friendly relationship between Japan and China.

JAPAN CONSENTS TO CHINA JOINING ALLIES

As previously reported the Chinese Government, agreeing to America's inducement to follow her lead in severing relations with Germany in connection with the German declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare sent to Germany a strong Note of protest on the afternoon of the 9th. The purport of the Chinese Note to Germany, as published already, was to the effect that the unlawful declaration of Germany was a violation of International Law and was liable to threaten with danger the lives and property of Chinese people and destroy the peaceful and rightful commercial interests of neutral states. China said that should Germany obstinately stick to her declared principle and carry out her lawless declaration China would be compelled to take a drastic step for safeguarding her own interests.

At the same time, the Chinese Government sent a reply to the Note of President Wilson intimating its agreement to the measures suggested by the President and informing him of the steps taken towards Germany, adding that in case Germany did not listen to her protest she would take the same steps as America to cut off diplomatic connection with Germany. Prior to this, the allies representatives, the British and French Ministers, in Peking revived their old movement to induce China to take the side of the Allies against Germany and Austria, the movement that was mooted by the Allies in the autumn of 1915 but was dropped on account of Japan's objection to the proposal. The Allies' Ministers in Peking approached the Chinese Government with the proposal and made efforts to persuade China to listen to their overtures. The Chinese Government was anxious to accept the proposal and take the attitude suggested by the allies in the hope to thereby secure the right of speech in the coming peace conference and was accordingly inclined to listen to their proposition. China, however, was apprehensive of Japan's opinion and intention about the matter, and on that account was rather indecisive and hesitated to make up her mind. The proposal of President Wilson came in time and China was encouraged by that proposition to make up her mind. Peking instructed Mr. Lu Chang-hsiang, Minister in Tokyo, to sound the views and opinion of the Japanese Government about China's siding with the Allies against the common enemy. On Saturday afternoon, the Chinese Minister interviewed Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, at his official residence and intimating the intention of his home government asked the opinion of the Imperial Government.

The Imperial Government has, as the result of deliberate conference on the subject, given a reply to the Chinese Minister in favour of China's proposition and further given an encouraging promise to give all possible support to China in case of necessity, if such necessity arises as the result of China's severing her relations with Germany, provided China as well as the allied powers recognize Japan's special rights and interests in the Far East. It is learned that the allies have expressed their recognition of Japan's special rights and interests in the Far East through their Ambassador in Tokyo, China of course doing the same, and hence the Japanese Government has confirmed her approval to China about the latter's siding with the Allies as stated, together with a promise that Japan will aid in the maintenance of good order in China and in other affairs.

In this connection, the Ambassadors of Britain and Russia interviewed Viscount Motono, on last Sunday, and had conference with him. As the result of the establishment of the understanding with the Japanese Government China has formed her decision, it is learned, to stand against Germany as a party to the allies and to participate in the common action with the Allies against Germany, though she will not directly participate in the armed hostilities with Germany. The recent Note sent to the German Government in protestation against the German declaration of submarine warfare may thus be taken as a prelude to her eventual participation in the war.

TOKYO GOVERNMENT IS NOT WORRIED FOR CHINA

Much attention is being paid to what attitude China will take in connection with the proposal of America who is alleged to be trying to induce China to follow her action towards Germany, because of its grave bearings upon the interests of Japan. In some quarters it is opined that should China join America in her dealings with Germany, that is, if China severs her relations with Germany, the situation will bring about no insignificant change in the international political situation in the Far East, and Japan must consider what turn such attitude on China's part will cause in Far Eastern affairs and especially to Japan's interests and position in Oriental affairs. Some say that China's joining the American movement will bring about a very favourable result to the commercial interests of this country in China as such will go a long way in driving German influence and interests out of China and other parts of the Far East, thereby enhancing Japan's commercial interests especially in Chinese market. On the other hand some are inclined to think that in case China either joins the American movement takes the side of the Allies, China will come to secure the right of speech in the coming peace conference and gain a chance to secure a very advantageous position in Far Eastern questions, at Japan's expense.

But the Japanese Government apparently does not attach any importance to the matter and is not inclined to take the matter seriously, perhaps because the question merely pertains to the mutual interests between America and China, and has nothing to do with the interests of the Allies. As to the alleged movement of the Allies to induce China to take their side it is believed in well informed circles that such movement, which cannot be denied as absolutely impossible, will not be materialized in view of the declaration made by Britain to the Japanese Government at the time of the rumours of a similar agitation started by the Allies in Peking about November, 1915, against which movement the Japanese Government protested.

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threatens to work a great change in the international situation after its eventual termination. The Baron admitted the dissertation that the existence of a political party or political parties under constitutional form of Government is an outcome of necessity, but he pointed out that the present majority party which commanded the greatest influence in the Lower House and had the most powerful utterance in the weighty and important administrative affairs of state, was a party merely boasting of the greatest number of its members holding seats in the House, while the party of sound political principle was rather in an inferior position in its influence in the legislative. Such an unnatural state of things needed a change and reformation for the welfare of the state and nation as well as for the promotion of the spirit of constitutional government.

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CHINA'S ATTITUDE ON AMERICO-GERMAN CRUX

Dispatches from Peking report that since the rupture of diplomatic relations between America and Germany the American and German Ministers in Peking have started activities with a view to induce China to side with their respective countries in connection with the war. The American Minister has frequently interviewed Premier Tuan Chi-jui and urged him to make China join the move of America, stating that the present question is not only the concern of the United States, but it has grave bearings on the interests of all neutral states and if China joins the departure started by the United States the result will be a speedy conclusion of the war for the good and happiness of the world. The American Minister is also trying to imbue many influential men in official and private circles in Peking with the same opinion. According to an authority of the Peking Government, says a dispatch from Peking, the Chinese Government will issue an advisory note to the German Government and will decide its attitude according to the reply of the German Government. At the same time, the Chinese Government has asked the representatives of the other Powers for their opinions and advice about the matter, also taking into consideration the views and opinions of influential foreign residents. The opinions of the foreign diplomatic officials and influential residents, are, except Germans and Austrians, generally in favour of China's joining the move of the American Government, while some Japanese advance the opinion that China should frankly express its opinion to Japan and consult with Japan about the attitude to be taken by China at the present juncture. Meanwhile the allies are striving to induce China to side with them and become a party to the allied powers. The movement is mainly carried on by the French and strongly supported by other members of the Entente powers, who are desirous of driving the Germans from China by inducing China to join the Entente group. The agitators of this movement are somewhat anxious about the attitude of Japan towards the matter, says a Peking dispatch.

According to the "North China Daily News," the Chinese Government has not yet made up her mind whether or not to take the same step as America towards Germany. The report that the allied Ministers in Peking have jointly advised China to take the side of the allies is not true, according to that paper. The paper surmises that after all China will maintain her attitude of strict neutrality till the time when America declares war on Germany, and takes up arms against Germany as a member of the belligerent countries.

Latest Peking messages have it that the members of the Chinese National Assembly have been discussing about the settlement of China's attitude in connection with the Americo-German situation. As the result of the conference they have decided to present a representation to the Government. The representation was expected to be introduced in the assembly at yesterday's meeting.

WRITER DISCUSSES PEACE

A lengthy article from the pen of Dr. Shigeo Suyehiro dealing with the peace problem and the future situation of the war has been appearing for the last few days in the "Tokyo Asahi."

Dr. Suyehiro touches first of all upon the German proposition of peace, going next to President Wilson's Notes consequent upon the German move and the reply from the Allies to President Wilson. He says that the Note sent by President Wilson to the Entente Powers on January 18 is peculiarly characteristic of the American methods of diplomatic dealings. The principal reason why President Wilson expressed his desire to acquaint himself with the terms of peace which the Allies are willing to offer, says the Doctor, is found in the wish on the part of the United States to formulate her future actions by consulting these peace terms.

"I would say that the Allies were sadly careless about their dignity in condescending to disclose the terms of peace they are prepared to accept," argues Dr. Suyehiro.

The present time is not ripe for starting peace negotiations, and Germany obviously wanted to make the refusal of the Allies to accept the German peace proposal a weapon to attack the Entente Allies with charges of disregarding humanity and justice, while making it appear as if Germany had an earnest wish to conclude peace in consideration of this weighty cause. The Allies, however, says the writer, in anticipation of this German fraud, were apparently forced to publish the peace terms demanded notwithstanding their wish not to do so. Dr. Suyehiro reads in the reply sent by the Allies in response to the last Wilson note the Allies' claim for racial independence. For instance the Allies seem to claim the restoration of Alsace and Lorraine to France, and the liberation of the Slavs n Austria-Hungary. Dr. Suyehiro gives many instances under this head in his article besides those above referred to. But, says the Doctor, the liberation of the Slavs in Austria-Hungary would mean a break-up of the Monarchy and the authorities of the Monarchy will not tolerate it. And this kind of drastic measure, reasonable only in argument, but impossible and absurd in reality, can not be executed unless the Allies are in a position to dictate terms. Therefore the Allies will most likely endeavour to achieve this end in the present war. But the turn of luck in the war has not been on the whole favourable to the Allies in the past. After the above rambling argument, it is comforting to learn from the Doctor that there is still one favourable chance open to the Allies in the future war situation. The writer presumably refers to "Father Time" being on the side of the Allies.

FEARS U-BOATS MAY HARRY SHIPPING IN THE PACIFIC

A certain Staff Officer of the naval board of command viewing the situation between America and Germany says that if America finally takes up arms against Germany, the latter will decidedly carry out her avowed submarine warfare without any restriction more openly than before, the result being a great menace to the shipping in all quarters of the world. Besides trade raiders, Germany has 30 submarines in the Mediterranean, about the same number in the Atlantic, and some submarines besides commerce raiders in South American waters. Moreover, Germany is building more submarines at the Kiel naval port and other places to augment the strength of her submarine flotilla. The crew of those submarines are making the Baltic Sea the base of their training at present. Under the circumstances, the activity of the German submarine warfare is likely to increase hereafter with the development of the gloomy situation of Americo-German relations. In such eventuality, the situation in the Pacific admits of no optimism and the shipping in these parts of the world's marine route will be disturbed by the raid of German submarines.

It is an interesting question what measures the American Government will take in disposing of the German and Austrian steamers at present detained in various American ports. The Teuton steamers detained in American ports amount in tonnage to upward of 600,000 tons and the question of their disposal has far from insignificant bearings upon Japanese shipping interests. The measures to be taken by the American authorities will be either to seize them, or to order them to leave the ports, or to requisition them or to detain them as at present. Of these measures the first measure, namely their seizure, leaves much room for comment and discussions from the viewpoint of the theory of International Law, while the second measure, that of ordering them to leave the ports, is liable to their being arrested by the Allies' ships immediately on their leaving the 3-mile limit. In these circumstances, perhaps the American Government will resort to their requisition as the only measure left for their disposal, thinks another officer of the navy well informed in the theory of international law. Still in view of the fact that the two countries are not yet in a state of war it will be impossible for America to take such a strong step as to requisition German and Austrian vessels.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 6.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Tuesday evening communiqué, says: "We advanced our line in the neighbourhood of Grandcourt where we occupied 1000 yards of trenches without meeting any opposition."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 8.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Wednesday evening communiqué, says: "As a result of our continuous pressure on both banks of the River Ancre, the enemy has been forced to evacuate Grandcourt, which is now entirely in our possession with the defensive works adjoining. We took some prisoners.

"During the last few days, the enemy has suffered heavy losses. A hostile attempt, to raid Gueudecourt at night-time, broke down before our barrage.

"We raided the German lines, southwest of La Bassée last night, killed a number of the enemy, destroyed their dugouts and brought back a number of prisoners."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 9.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Thursday evening communiqué, says: "We attacked, on Thursday morning, an important position at the highest point of Sailly-Saillisel. We held this and gained all our objectives, taking 78 prisoners. We followed up the capture of Grandcourt by vigorous attacks on both sides of the Ancre and made considerable further progress.

"In a night sortie, we captured Baillescourt Farm on the Beaucourt to Miraumont road and also a trench between Grandcourt and our old front line, taking 82 more prisoners. Our gains since the New Year represent an advance of an average of three-quarters of a mile on a three mile front."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 11.—In his Sunday evening communiqué Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The British have captured a strong system of enemy trenches at the southern foot of Serre Hill, above the River Ancre. This trench system extended along a front of three-quarters of a mile. The British captured 215 prisoners, which exceeded their total of casualties.

The British have driven back an enemy attempt south of Sailly-Saillisel. They have entered the German trenches in the neighbourhood of Pys, La Bassée, Neuve Chappelle and Fauquissart, inflicting casualties and taking prisoners.

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Feb. 11.—Last night's communiqué reports that Lieutenant Guynemer shot down his thirty-first German aeroplane. His victory was gained in a night battle over the Somme front.

On Friday night French aviators covered about 340 kilometres in 3 hours, 20 minutes and dropped bombs on Karlsruhe.

Speaking of this raid, one recalls to mind that the two most important raids over Karlsruhe were made on June 15, 1915 and June 22, 1916 as reprisals for the bombardment of French and British open towns by German aviators and Zeppelins.

Twenty-three machines took part in the first, when, in broad daylight, despite the terrific anti-aircraft fire, 130 bombs were rained on the city. Enormous damage was done, notably to the Palace, the arms factory and railway station.

In the raid, last June, 40 bombs were hurled on the city from nine aeroplanes, extensive damage again being done.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

OFFICIAL TO RUSSIAN EMBASSY

Petrograd, Feb. 7.—On the river Beresina, the enemy after a concentrated artillery fire in the region of the village Zaberezina, attacked the Russian positions, and occupied part of a trench and an island. By a counter-attack the Germans were repulsed and the lost ground recaptured.

Rumanian Front. The Russian advanced detachments stormed the enemy positions south of the river Aloniku. All the counter-attacks were repulsed. During the night two enemy detachments, crossing the frozen river Seret near Surai (south-east of Fokshany) attacked the Russians, but were thrown back behind the river.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Feb. 11.—Firing and reconnoissances continue on the western front. Nothing of importance occurred on the Rumanian front.

No change on the Caucasus front.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Feb. 12.—Western front. A German detachment, about two companies in strength, clad in white garments, attacked after a strong artillery preparation the Russian position north of Stanislavov and rushed into the Russian trenches, but were dislodged by a counterattack of the Russian reserve troops.

On the Rumanian front firing continues.

Caucasus front. Reconnoissances are being performed. The snowstorm continues at different places. Three schooners laden with grain were sunk by the Russian men of war off the Anatolian coast.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Feb. 13.—The majority of the prisoners captured of late on the Russian south-western front are men of education, who, prior to the war, occupied prominent social positions. All bear witness that they were several times called to the Colours, time and again released, and eventually received billets in the rear of the armies.

When operations commenced against Rumania, they were sent to the front, their posts in the rear being taken by women. The prisoners say that belief in a speedy conclusion of the war is rife in the German army, where there is an unanimous desire to return home in time for the commencement of harvest work. If this is not achieved, they say, Germany and Austria will be menaced by famine.

CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 11.—An official report from headquarters in Mesopotamia states that the British have assaulted and taken possession of a liquorice factory and 500 yards of trenches on the River Tigris below Kut-el-Amara. General Townshend held this factory throughout the siege of Kut.

As a result of these operations the British have occupied a new line on a front of 6,000 yards and pushed the enemy back to a depth varying from 800 to 1,200 yards.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 13.—The official report from Mesopotamia reads. "A direct hit from our artillery sank a bridge which the enemy were holding at Shumram and some shipping near by. We resumed our advance on Sunday on the right bank of the Tigris and drove back the enemy's last line of trenches at the Dahra bend, to the west of Kut-el-Amara. We established our line, in the evening, across the bend from bank to bank on a frontage of 5,500 yards, completely hemming in the enemy."

KING GEORGE OPENS BRITISH PARLIAMENT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Feb. 7.—His Majesty King George opened Parliament to-day. In his speech from the Throne, King George said "The threats of further outrages upon public order and the common rights of humanity will only serve to steel Our determination, and that of My people throughout the Empire, and our faithful and heroic Allies to remain steadfastly and unanimously resolved to secure our just demands for reparation and restitution, respecting past guarantees, and for the future. Demands which we regard as essential to the progress of civilization."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 7.—The opening of the British Parliament to-day was shorn of its customary splendour, but was animated by a stern, practical spirit appropriate to these critical times.

There were present a large number of peers clad in khaki and navy blue; peeresses in walking dress, and ambassadors in mufti. King George wore an admiral's uniform, while Queen Mary made a stately figure clad in black robes and wearing pearls and a big diamond plaque.

The King read his speech in a strong, penetrating voice. He emphasized especially that the Allies remain steadfastly and unanimously resolved to secure their just demands for reparation and restitution for the past and guarantees for the future. "Further outrages upon the public law and the common rights of humanity will but serve to steel our determination," King George declared.

The King laid special emphasis on the importance of the forthcoming war conference of representatives of the Dominions.

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MR. JOHN BUCHAN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

London, Feb. 11.—Western Front. The British operations on the western front have been conducted during the last few weeks with increasing success. Throughout the difficult weather of January these operations were almost entirely trench raids but of such number and vigour that the German prisoners taken during the month amounted to one-thousand two-hundred and twenty-eight including twenty-seven officers. A hard frost made increased activity possible hence the operations in February have been on a somewhat larger scale which have been uniformally successful, small but useful advances have been recorded at several points on the Somme front.

The British positions east of Beaumont-hamel have been improved while east of Beaucourt the line has been advanced to a depth of five-hundred yards on a front of three quarters of a mile. These successes rendered untenable the entire strongly fortified village of Grandecourt, on the south bank of the Ancre, and on the 6th of February the enemy evacuated it.

The evacuated ground has been occupied and the whole new position strongly consolidated.

Slightly south, in the neighbourhood of Grandecourt and Le Transloy, satisfactory progress has been made at two points. At one of these, five-hundred yards of enemy trenches were captured and seventy prisoners taken. The total of prisoners approaches three hundred in this fighting, besides those captured in the trench raids on other parts of the line.

Mesopotamia. In Mesopotamia, the British successes have continued. The fighting recently has been on both sides of the River Hai which enters the Tigris immediately south of Kut. The Turkish positions on both sides have now been captured up to the confluence of the river. The enemy suffered heavy losses in the successive advances leading to this result and many prisoners have been taken. Meanwhile, on the British left flank, the cavalry has reached the southern bank of the Tigris, twenty-five miles west of Kut, from which point the Turkish advanced base, on the north bank, was shelled with good effect.

AUSTRIA SHORT OF FOOD

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Feb. 6.—The Austrian Food Dictator, in an interview in Vienna, stated that Austria has now finished the supplies of the last harvest. Germany, he said, has promised Austria supplies from Rumania.

HUNGER DEMONSTRATION AT AIX

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Feb. 7.—The newspaper Les Nouvelles states that German troops at Aix-la-Chappelle, on January 23, charged on 12,000 persons who were taking part in a great hunger demonstration. Many persons were injured.

LATEST NEWS OF PIRACY DECLARATION BY GERMANY

Strong Action Taken By Neutrals Led By The United States In Protest

[Delayed in Transmission]

New York, Feb. 5.—A wave of patriotism is sweeping over the United States, following the break with Germany. From every part of the nation, expressions of loyalty and determination are pouring in, quite irrespective of party.

The newspapers generally express their satisfaction that the United States is now aligned with the cause for which the Allies are contending. The "Herald" says that, in severing diplomatic relations, the President has done the one thing that Washington, Lincoln or any other American President would have done. He has upheld, with righteous dignity, the honour of the American people.

The New York "Times" says "If Germany contemplates surrender, her hour has struck for a declaration to that effect. She has put down her last stake, and already it is lost."

The "World" says: "Americans have one duty, and that is to stand unflinchingly in support of their government. If hostilities come, let us thank God that we shall enter the war on the right side. We shall be fighting the fight of Democracy battling for the principles of human liberty."

The "Pittsburg Gazette" says that the first gun pointed at an American ship on the high seas should be followed by a declaration of war by the United States.

The "Baltimore American" points out: "The Kaiser has called for judgment of the sword and by the sword shall he be punished."

The "Chicago Tribune" declares that all Americans stand to-day at the President's side in patriotic union and unflinching devotion.

A Washington message to-day says that every government agency has been set in motion to prevent further outrages of German sympathizers, following a number of depredations in the last 24 hours. It now appears that the machinery of the Kron Prinzessin Cecilie, which was seized yesterday at Boston, had previously been seriously deranged. There are also reports that other German interned ships have been damaged. It is known that plots to damage the Panama Canal and other harbour fortifications have been uncovered.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 6.—It is announced that the Note which the Spanish Government has sent to the Central Empires in regard to their declaration of an unrestricted submarine campaign is even more emphatic than that sent by the Washington Government.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Feb. 7.—President Wilson has been in consultation with the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary for War to-day. They have practically determined the military programme in the event of war with Germany. American assistance to the Allies will firstly be naval—namely the U. S. Fleets will patrol the north and south Atlantic, thus releasing the British and French cruisers.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Feb. 7.—The naval authorities at Manila have taken charge of seven teen German merchantmen interned at the port, and have removed the crews.

Military guards have surrounded the German merchantmen Odenswald and Dresden interned at Porto Rica, and the crews are confined to their ships.

Nine German vessels at Honolulu have been disabled, their boilers having been wrecked.

The crews have been arrested, and the vessels are under guards.

Nearly every State Legislature throughout the country has passed resolutions supporting President Wilson's policy in regard to Germany.

According to information received in a reliable quarter the Swiss Government has refused the request of the American Government to take the same step towards Germany in connection with the German declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare. It is believed that Spain will also follow the suit of the Swiss Government, on the ground of maintaining strict neutrality. The attitude of other neutral states is unknown so far, but it is generally observed that only a few of them will agree to the proposal of President Wilson judging from the present situation.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 7.—A message from Rio de Janeiro says that the Bolivian Minister to Brazil has notified the Brazilian Foreign Minister that the Bolivian Government unreservedly supports Brazil's policy towards Germany.

A message from Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, announces that President Wilson's action is approved by both the press and the public. The Government of Uruguay is urged to join the other neutrals against Germany.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rio de Janerio, Feb. 7.—It is officially announced that the Brazilian reply to the German declaration, of unrestricted submarine warfare, has been despatched to Berlin. The Brazilian Note protests against the violation of International Law involved in the submarine blockade, pointing out that if it is effective, it could close the entire high seas. This is a situation which could not be permitted. The Note protests by anticipation against any hostile act from which any Brazilian merchantship may suffer and holds Germany responsible for such acts.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

[Delayed in Transmission]

New York, Feb. 8.—For the first time since the beginning of the war, the insurance rates on American ships are at the same rate as for the ships of the Allies.

The transfer to the Immigration Station of the crews of German and Austrian ships tied up in harbour has begun. Nineteen men have been transferred from one ship in Hoboken.

At their own request, says a message from Boston, the crew of the Kron Prinzessin Cecilie have been placed aboard other ships in the harbour.

Washington advices state that when the reports, that German vessels had been seiz-

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ed at various places by local American authorities, were shown to President Wilson, he said: "They shall do nothing, we have not the clear right to seize the ships. When we act, we shall act on principle not on expediency."

President Wilson has issued a Proclamation prohibiting American ship-owners transferring their vessels to any foreign flag.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 8.—It is learned here that Spain has resolved not to abandon her neutrality. She will, however, resolutely defend her national interests with dignity, while protesting against the German submarining of merchantmen.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Copenhagen, Feb. 8.—The United States Ambassador to Germany, Mr. Gerard, telegraphs from Berlin that he and all Americans in Germany are detained as hostages until the departures of Count Bernstorff and the Germans on board the German merchantmen in American ports are guaranteed.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

The Hague, Feb. 8.—The Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. J. Loudon, has pointed out to the United States Chargé d'Affaires here that the reasons governing the action of the United States towards Germany do not apply to Holland, because the attitude of the United States is the result of anterior negotiations.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Christiania, Feb. 8.—The Norwegian Government has replied to the appeal from the United States that it cannot adhere to the latter's action towards Germany, adding that the three Scandinavian Kingdoms are now discussing what attitude they will adopt on the basis of International Law.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Buenos Aires, Feb. 8.—The Government of The Argentine has replied to the German Note. It expresses regret that the Kaiser has considered such extreme measures necessary. It declares the Government will base its conduct, as always, on the fundamental principles of International Law.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Feb. 8.—The most intense interest is being taken in the question of China's attitude toward the invitation of the United States to follow their example and break off relations with Germany. Up to the present, no reply has been made by the Peking Government to the American Note.

The Chinese who have been educated in the West almost unanimously favour a break of relations, but the old-school Conservatives, who mainly control the Government, do not show a similar enthusiasm.

There are indications that, before deciding definitely on her course of action, China will address a Note to Germany deprecating ruthless submarining and advising Germany to withdraw her declaration.

Other matters such as an agreement to China's participation in the Peace Conference, a revision of existing Treaties and financial considerations, including the cancellation of the German share in the Boxer Indemnity with other material benefits, will undoubtedly influence the final decision in Peking.

The views of the Japanese Government and Press are awaited with considerable interest.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Feb. 9.—The Chinese Government has handed a note to the German Minister here to be conveyed to his Government. The Note protests against the recent German submarine order and asserts that China will be obliged to sever diplomatic relations if the order is carried out.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Feb. 9.—Following is the text of the note from the Chinese Government to Germany:—

"The representative of the Republic of China in Berlin in a communication transmits the German note issued February 1st making known the measures for blockade newly adopted by Germany. These measures will from that day endanger neutral merchant vessels navigating in certain prescribed zones.

"The new measure for submarine warfare inaugurated by Germany, which imperils the lives and property of Chinese citizens to a greater extent even than the measures previously taken and which already have cost China so many human lives, constitute a violation of the principles of International Law at present in force.

"Any tolerance of the application of these measures would result in the introduction into International Law of arbitrary principles incompatible with commercial intercourse between neutrals and belligerents.

"The Chinese Government sincerely hopes that with a view to respecting the rights of neutrals and maintaining the friendly relations of the two countries, the measures proclaimed by Germany on February 1st will not be carried out. If, on the contrary, its expectations and its protest are ineffectual the Chinese Government will be constrained, to its profound regret to sever the diplomatic relations at present existing between the two countries. It is unnecessary to add that the attitude of the Chinese Government is dictated purely by a desire to further the cause of a world's peace and the maintenance and the sanctity of International Law."

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Feb. 9.—The Government of China, acknowledging the American Note, says that the Chinese Government, like the President of the United States, is reluctant to believe the German Government will actually carry into execution measures which imperil the lives and property of citizens of Neutral States, jeopardise commerce, even the legitimate commercial intercourse between Neutrals, or between neutrals and belligerents, and which would tend, if allowed to be enforced, to introduce a new principle into International Law.

The Chinese Government, the Note goes on, being in accord with the principles set forth in the American Note, and firmly associating itself with the Government of the United States, has taken similar action by protesting energetically against the new measures for blockade.

"The Chinese Government, the note concludes, also proposes to take such action in future as it deems necessary for the maintenance of the principles of International Law."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Madrid, Feb. 9.—The Spanish reply to the German proclamation of unrestricted submarine warfare, says that if the threat is carried out, it will create a most painful impression. The Spanish Government tranquilly, but firmly protests against the unprecedented warfare as contrary to the principles observed by all nations, even in their most violent moments. It refuses to admit the legitimacy of such warfare, and has no doubt Germany will find some means of satisfying the demands of Spain, who is bound to protect the lives of her subjects and maintain the integrity of her sovereignty.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Feb. 9.—During the Senate discussion of the resolution endorsing the break with Germany, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican, declared that it was no time for party divisions.

"The President has taken a grave step," he said, "and I feel it my duty to support him to the utmost of my power. If, as we all pray, we are to be saved from the war, there is one step more important than any other. That is to show the people of our country and the whole world that we are without division."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Feb. 9.—Great Britain and France have granted a safe conduct to Count Bernstorff and his staff.

A New York message says that the Manager of the Scandinavian Line of steamer, announces that Germany has been asked to ensure the safe passage of Count Bernstorff and a party of 200.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Feb. 9.—A telegram from Berlin rather discounts the strange Copenhagen story of February 8 to the effect that Mr. Gerard is being held as a hostage. The Berlin message states that Mr. Gerard's departure is not fixed yet because his passports are not ready.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Montevideo, Feb. 9.—The Government of Uruguay has replied to the German Note, rejecting the doctrine of unrestricted submarine warfare.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York, Feb. 10.—It is understood that Germany has addressed to the United States Government a communication, suggesting the discussion of views with the object of avoiding war.

The cargo steamers Orleans and Rochester sailed on Saturday for the war zone. The vessels are not painted as Germany prescribed but the letters U.S.A. are painted in huge characters along the sides of the vessels. The owners announce that they rely on the right of American vessels to traverse the seas. Both vessels are unarmed and will not resist attack. The crews are mostly Americans. The destination of the vessels is Bordeaux.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York, Feb. 10.—The "New York World," which is regarded as an administration organ, says that Americans may make up their minds that war with Germany is inevitable.

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KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York, Feb. 10.—It is understood, according to a message from Berlin that Mr. James Gerard, United States Ambassador, and his Staff received their passports on Friday evening. They leave for Switzerland to-night.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Feb. 10.—Secretary Lansing disclosed to-day that the State Department had not heard from Ambassador Gerard through any channel since the evening of February 6.

He said there was ground to believe that Germany was detaining Mr. Gerard without any excuse whatsoever, which was absolutely unjustifiable by international law.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Feb. 10.—It was announced to-day at Berlin that Count von Bernstorff will sail from New York February 13 and that American Ambassador Gerard will leave Berlin in a few days. Recent dispatches from Berlin labouriously explain that the delay in Gerard's departure was due to the accumulation of passport work, but Foreign Under-Secretary von Stumm has admitted in an interview that Ambassador Gerard was actually detained as a hostage.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

[Delayed in Transmission]

Stockholm, Feb. 10.—The Scandinavian Governments have decided to unite in a joint protest to Germany over the submarine blockade.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Chile, Feb. 10.—The Chilian Government in its reply to the German Note, refuses to acquiesce to the German measures because it is opposed to the ancient privileges of non-combatants and entails a deviation from Chile's attitude of strict neutrality. Accordingly, the Chilean Government holds herself at liberty to claim reparation in respect to all her rights in case of German violation of them.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 11.—The reply of Switzerland to the Central Powers on the new intensified submarine policy is couched in very strong terms, says a dispatch from Berne. This reply protests against the injury to neutral rights, and dwells on the serious economic effects and imports of the country.

Switzerland reserves her rights if the action of the Central Powers results in the destruction of Swiss property and the loss of the lives of Swiss citizens.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 11.—An Amsterdam dispatch states that James W. Gerard, American Ambassador, and the staff of his Embassy, numbering 115, left Berlin Saturday evening for Switzerland on a special train.

The American Line in New York announces that none of its ships will sail unless the American Government provides convoys or guns and gunners.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 12.—A message from Berne, Switzerland, announces that Mr. Gerard, the United States Ambassador to Berlin, and his party arrived there on Sunday evening.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 12.—The correspondent of the "Morning Post" at Washington telegraphs that the pacifist movement in the United States is growing. This is especially the case in Congress where "blocking amendments" are threatening to delay the passage of military and naval appropriations asked for in view of the so-called submarine blockade.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Feb. 12.—With the exception of a small number of people who have been trained by Germans or educated in Germany, all circles approve the action of the Government in notifying Germany of China's intentions should Germany persist in carrying out her ferocious submarine order.

The national parliament is almost unanimous in support of the Government's position. It is most noteworthy that the two great opposing political parties, the Chinputang and the Kuomintang show an absolute unanimity on this question.

It is generally felt that the Government's action will raise the diplomatic status of China and begin a new era in the history of her foreign relations.

London, Feb. 12.—Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Berlin, was practically detained as a hostage by Germany until after the safe departure for home of Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador to Washington. Many American residents in Germany are still detained by Germany on the pretext that considerable time is required for preparing passports. It is understood that the German Government intends to detain them until it knows what sort of treatment the American government is going to give the Germans in America.—"Jiji."

London, Feb. 12.—According to the reports emanating from Germany through neutral states, Germany is firmly determined to pursue her avowed unrestricted submarine policy by all means. Consequently a strong conviction prevails in Berlin that war between Germany and the United States is absolutely inevitable. Both the German Government and the nation are expecting the momentary declaration of war by the United States on Germany.—"Jiji."

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Feb. 13.—All papers to-day print despatches referring to China's answer to Germany and to China's Note to the United States, the high interest of which they dwell on in their editorial columns.

"Le Figaro" praises the strength of these documents as showing that not a single neutral would speak otherwise, if exclusively moved by the sentiment of right and equity.

M. Herve, writing in "La Victoire" applauds China for showing its high old civilization by making a protest against German unrestricted submarine warfare.

It is unavoidable, he adds that the interest of China is evidently to share in the action of Powers to claim, as well as President Wilson, respect for the institution of nations, society and international justice.

"L'Echo de Paris" observes that Germany hoped to find in China an immens Colony to be improved. The really important and opportune answer from the Chinese Government makes these hopes tumble to the ground.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Feb. 13.—It is now confirmed that on February 11, Germany offered to negotiate with the United States regarding submarine warfare provided "the commercial blockade against England was not interfered with."

Mr. Lansing, United States Secretary of State, has replied that the Washington Government will gladly discuss the matter provided Germany withdraws her proclamation of January 31 regarding unrestricted submarine warfare. At the same time, the sinking by submarine of neutral ships cannot be discussed uutil Germany renews her assurance of May 4 last year, given after the torpedoing of the Sussex.

London, Feb. 13.—According to the statement of Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador, who has arrived in Switzerland, the German nation generally hold pessimistic view of the future situation and the populace, already suffering from the scarcity of provision and food stuffs, are anxious to have the war terminated as soon as possible. Still there is no sign of starvation.—"Nichinichi."

New York, Feb. 9.—The American Line has indefinitely postponed the sailings of their steamers from St. Paul, as the State Department has refused to advise the Company whether ships can enter the German war zones. The State Department, however, points out that neutral vessels are entitled to arm in self-defense, and American ships have the right to traverse any part of the high seas.

London, Feb. 13.—The German Emperor has convened an important conference to discuss the possibility of negotiating with the neutral powers with a view to changing the plan of the submarine warfare.—"Nichinichi."

London, Feb. 13.—The joint movement of the European neutral states against the German declaration of unrestricted submarine policy has come to a deadlock owing to the indecisive attitude of the Netherlands government which is apparently hesitating to join the movement.—"Nichinichi."

San Francisco, Feb. 13.—The U.S. Government is now considering the question of providing American steamers bound for Europe with convoys. This is however opposed by some under the impression that such measure is calculated to weaken America's national defences. Meanwhile the anti-war argument is rife in the country at present and it is believed that the authorities cannot resort to drastic measures.—"Nichinichi."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 5.—The Admiralty announces that the survivors of the British steamer Eavestone report that their ship was sunk by shell-fire from a submarine. The crew abandoned the sinking ship and the submarine shelled their boats. The master and three seamen were killed and the second matte was severely wounded. The killed included seamen from the Baltimore.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Feb. 5.—The Admiralty announces that the Ellerman liner the City of Birmingham was torpedoed without warning on November (January?) 27 when 127 miles from land. The crew of 145, 170 passengers of whom 90 were women and children in spite of a heavy swell, were lowered into the boats within ten minutes

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of the explosion. The captain remained on board till the vessel sank, but was later picked up. The women were as calm as if going into meals. The doctor and three of the crew it is feared were drowned.

London, Feb. 6.—Lloyds announces that the British steamship Port Adelaide has been sunk. Of the passengers and crew, 96 have been picked up. The captain was made prisoner.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Feb. 6.—The operation of all transportation for the Belgian Relief Commission has been suspended and the Commission's ships have been ordered to remain in port for the time being.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 6.—The Admiralty announces that the Captain of the American tank-steamer Westwego reports that on January 31 the Captain of a German submarine stopped his ship and demanded a supply of oil under a threat of sinking the tanker if he was refused.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Feb. 7.—The American Consul at Queenstown reports that the steamer California has been torpedoed without warning and sunk. The only American on board was saved. Some of the crew and passengers, including two women and several children are missing. [Note: There are four vessels of this name, but presumably the boat referred to is under American registry.—Ed. J. T.]

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 8.—The Anchor liner California, bound from New York to Glasgow, with passengers and mails, has been torpedoed and sunk. The survivors state that 13 passengers and 28 of the crew are missing. Four persons were killed and 20 injured as the result of the explosion. It is stated that two submarines attacked the steamer.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 7.—Fifty-three vessels have been sunk by the Germans since the beginning of February, according to reports received here. Of this total twenty-two vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 54,600 tons, have been sunk in the last twenty-four hours.

Thirteen of these twenty-two ships were British, and some of these were victims of the German raider in the Atlantic.

These reports do not cause great anxiety in London, as it was anticipated that the daily average of sinkings would be raised for a short period.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Feb. 8.—Advices have been issued by the State Department that the German crews on board interned ships in Philippine harbours attempted to destroy their machinery. The Authorities have taken appropriate steps.

A Manila message says that the Customs Authorities, on examining the German interned ships found that the engine rooms in nine vessels had been wrecked, and that fires were burning under empty boilers in others.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York, Feb. 9.—The receipt of advices that the government has decided not to convoy American ships through the German war zone has caused the American Line to instruct its agents not to book further passengers for the present.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Feb. 10.—Secretary of War Baker has issued a statement saying that in various harbours in the Philippines and Panama German merchant vessels were found with parts of their machinery removed.

There was evidence in some cases that preparations had been made to sink the ships, but the action taken by the American authorities in each instance was solely in view of protecting navigable waters and the preventing of damage to adjacent shipping and other property.

London, Feb. 13.—As the result of the adoption of the newly devised measures for the prevention of the submarine danger by the British Navy it is expected that the danger of the submarine warfare will be considerably minimized in future. Germany is apparently disappointed at the report.—"Nichinichi."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Feb. 13.—The "Daily Telegraph" publishes the following article from a correspondent. "Whether the German submarine campaign can be more reckless or more ruthless than it has been in the past or not, the exigencies of war require that all ships available for the service of ourselves and our allies should be used for the transport of food and other necessities and that space should not be wasted on unnecessary luxuries.

"It is possible that considerable extension may be given in future to the restriction of imports. The need of reserving all tonnage possible for what is necessary is so obvious that it calls for little argument. When we know that our need for wheat and other food stuffs, munitions and the other apparatus of war must be supplied, it is absurd to waste tonnage on luxuries. That such an extension of the restriction of imports will affect the interests of the allies and neutrals is certain. The interests of the allies are one. There is a common cause for which all fight and suffer. We must prosecute the war with all our strength; we must do everything contributing to victory, and avoid doing anything hindering or weakening our effort to that end. The measures which may be necessary to restrict our imports would not be selfish. The tonnage released from the carriage of luxuries would be freed to the advantage of our allies as well as ourselves. Neutrals will suffer loss if their manufactures are no longer exported to this country. Our justification is complete. We and not the neutrals must judge of our own necessities and interests in the war that we are waging. We cannot be expected, for the sake of neutrals, to provide shipping to convey the manufactures of other articles of luxury which it is against our interest to import, and neutrals have an interest in our shipping which contributes to their needs. But if neutrals complain of our restriction what do they think of Germany which declared war on the world."

In an editorial article commenting on the above, the "Daily Telegraph" says: "If any restrictions do our allies or friendly neutrals an injury it would be regrettable, but in cases of urgent necessity there is sometimes no alternative, and in all essential articles food will as in the case of raw material, be necessary for our exports. We are anxious to import as freely as possible."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 13.—The White Star liner Afric, 12,000 tons, has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. Seventeen members of the crew are missing, while it is known that five of the crew were killed. The Afric, which was built in 1899, has been running between Australian ports and England.

Lord Lytton, under-secretary of the Admiralty, says that although the new phase of the German submarine campaign is not a fortnight old, counter measures provided by the British Navy have already achieved very considerable success.

Lord Curzon has made the statement that Sir John Jellicoe, First Sea Lord, is not dissatisfied with the operations of the last two weeks.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Feb. 13.—The American freighters Orleans and Rochester have sailed for Bordeaux. They are only protected by the American Flag and the letters U.S.A. painted along their sides. Another American frieghter, the Dochra, left for Genoa on the second.

The Associated Press correspondent at Washington learns that a number of German Consuls, who are relieved of duty by Washington breaking off relations with Berlin, have received instructions from Germany that instead of accompanying Count Bernstorff homeward viâ Copenhagen to-morrow, they are to depart for points in Central and South America.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Feb. 13.—The Associated Press correspondent at Washington telegraphs that it is understood that Germany has addressed a communication to the United States suggesting the discussion of ways and means to prevent actual war between the two countries. There is no indication in the Note that Germany will abandon her unrestricted submarine warfare, but the United States has been invited to suggest steps that might prevent war.

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New York, Feb. 14.—The cargo boats Rochester, Orleans, Tanker and Gold Shell of the New York American Steamship Co. have left New York for France without being armed or being escorted. They are the first ships that have left New York since the German declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare.—"Asahi."

New York, Feb. 14.—A Washington dispatch states that Germany has taken the American Note to heart. She has now sent to the American Government a note proposing to find means of avoiding a war between the two countries by conferences between the two Governments.—"Asahi."

London, Feb. 14.—A Washington dispatch says that the concensus of the public opinion there is that though the German submarine policy is apparently doomed to end in a fiasco, Germany will not cancel that policy until after serious trouble arises between Germany and America through the unlawful sinking of an American ship by German submarines.—"Asahi."

San Francisco, Feb. 14.—It is informally reported in Washington that Germany is going to send a Note to the American Government proposing to open negotiations between the two Governments with a view to finding means to avoid a war and restore diplomatic relations between them.—"Asahi."

A Shanghai telegram received in official quarters says that the captains of 2 German steamers, which are detained in the port of Shanghai where they took refuge soon after the outbreak of war the year before last, attempted to get their vessels away late in the night of the 12th. The two steamers, the names of which are not given out for obvious causes, were sighted steaming at top speed towards the entrance of the port late that night under cover of pitch darkness through the line of merchantmen of the allies and other countries, moored in the harbour.

A certain Japanese warship which happened to be cruising near the mouth of the port espied the mysterious ships and at once gave chase. Aware of detection, the German ships turned on their course and retraced their steps to the base where they were mooring. They returned to their former position and apparently the commanders gave up the idea of escaping seeing the impossibility of successfully carrying out their scheme, still the allied warships are maintaining a vigilant watch over their movement lest they should make another attempt.

The warships of the British and Japanese navies, besides some Chinese gunboats, are detailed near Shanghai and are constantly cruising outside the port to check the German ships detained in the port making an attempt to escape and it is almost impossible to attempt to escape outside the port and elude the strong cordon of allied warships. In view of this fact, which must be well and fully understood by the German officers it is surmised by the authorities concerned that the intention may have been to go to the entrance of the river and sink the vessels there, with a view to blocking the passage of allied merchantmen in and out of the port for the sinister purpose of hampering trade with Shanghai. Upward of ten steamers of various nationalities are sunk near the entrance of the port of Shanghai and if the two German ships founder at the entrance it is possible that the passage of steamers will be practically blocked to the great embarrassment of the Allies as well as China's marine trade interests, as already the free way has been considerably narrowed on account of the many sunken vessels.

This supposition is not altogether improbable in consideration of the recent attempt of the men on German steamers detained at Honolulu and Manila to blow up the ships and founder them in the ports. At any rate, this is what is believed by the authorities of the Imperial navy, who think it a matter for congratulation that their attempt has been fortunately checked in time by the alert attitude of the warships, because should the entrance of the port be blocked though for a short period it would mean a serious menace and loss to Japanese trade interests with China.

There are no less than 1,500 Germans residing in Shanghai and their activities in devising various intrigues against the interests of Japan and the allies are too well-known to need recapitulation.

BRITISH DESTROYER HITS MINE WHILE PATROLLING

London, Feb. 10.—The Admiralty has announced that a British destroyer of the older type was mined and sunk while patrolling the English Channel. All the officers were lost. There were only five survivors.

London, Feb. 10.—Peru has protested to Berlin against the sinking of the Peruvian steamer Lorton by a German submarine flying the French flag in Spanish waters outside the war zone. The protest says it was an unjustifiable offence and demands an indemnity and the punishment of the authors.

WRECKAGE OFF BRAZIL

New York, Feb. 15.—Advices from Brazil says that during several days past quantities of broken timber apparently of a wrecked vessel have been carried by the waves along the coast near the mouth of the river Parahyba. The wreckage included tin cases used as receptacles for explosives for wireless telegraphy, wood plates, tin plates and remnants of provisions. In view of the recent report that the British cruisers engaged the German raiders off the Brazilian coast it is thought that the débris belonged to the German raiders.—"Nichinichi."

AMERICANS STOP RELIEF WORK

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York, Feb. 13.—It is officially stated that the Americans are withdrawing their relief work from Belgium and Northern France, as the conditions imposed by Germany for the continuance of the work are impossible.

"LEAK" ENQUIRY

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Feb. 7.—In the course of the "Leak Enquiry" to-day, the fact developed that two newspapers on January 20, sent out information of the coming peace move of the Government. The news was derived, the newspaper representatives said, from conversation with their fellow press-men.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Feb. 11.—In connection with the Stock Market "Leak" Enquiry, the Rules Committee of the House has called Mrs. Visconti who according to the evidence given by Mr. Thomas Lawson on January 16th told him that a Washington correspondent, named Price, had received $500 and Tumulty, Private Secretary to President Wilson, much more for acting as go-betweens.

Mrs. Visconti now wrote on a piece of paper for the information of the Committee the name of her informant.

It later developed, through the examination of the next witness, a newspaper correspondent named Price, that Mrs. Visconti's informant was a child, who overheard the remarks of Mr. Price's children. Mr. Price testified that he made no money through his advance knowledge of the Peace Note. He told his family that he could have made some money if he had money to risk at the time.

The Committee decided to continue the hearing in New York next week.

U. S. WAR-RISKS GO SKYWARD

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Feb. 11.—An increase ranging from 125 to 900 per cent. is announced by the United States War-risk Insurance Bureau on vessels sailing from American ports, no matter what their destination.

THE U. S. IMMIGRATION BILL

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Feb. 7.—The Senate to-day after a heated discussion, passed the Immigration Bill over the President's veto by 62 votes to 19. The clause containing the literary test was the one President Wilson took objection to. As the measure has already passed the House of Representatives it now becomes law. The Bill had been fought for 20 years and vetoed by three Presidents.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Boise City, Idaho, Feb. 7.—The Anti-alien Land Bill has been dropped by the Legislature.

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BRITISH TRADE RETURNS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 8.—The Board of Trade Returns for January show increases in exports of £10,103,375 and in imports of £15,629,570 compared with the figures for January last year.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 12.—The Board of Trade figures for imports of foreign and colonial corn into the United Kingdom last week are particularly interesting. They are 2,766.200 cwt. of wheat and 1,069,300 cwt. maize. The figures for the corresponding week last year were 1,111,800 and 495,800 respectively.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

London, Feb. 13.—The Post-Master General Sir Albert Illingsworth, in a speech yesterday said: "Our financial resources and all other resources are infinitely greater than those of the enemy. Our financial resources are greater than those of our allies who are unable to provide the money to pay for munitions and other necessities.

"Of munitions we are now sending to our Allies an amount equal to the value of three-quarters of a million pounds sterling every day."

Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, commanding the Channel patrol service, in a message to the Chairman of a meeting on the War Loan said:

"Do not worry too much about submarines. You are not going to be starved. If you do your duty ashore by increasing the Loan as well as we are doing ours on the sea by sinking the submarines, the Loan will give the enemy the knock-out blow."

TIMES AT TUPPENCE

London, Feb. 13.—The price of the London "Times" will be two pence per copy on and after next Monday.—"Nichinichi."

CHANGES IN RUMANIAN COMMAND

Petrograd, Feb. 13.—The Rumanian Army has been recently reformed, as the result of which 14 generals including several commanders of divisions and high officers who were leaders of military affairs of Rumania, and one rear-admiral have been placed on the reserve. A certain Rumanian paper, commenting on the reform, remarked that this opens room for officers of prominence and the nation will thank General Presan, Chief of the Rumanian General Staff, for his measures. Other papers say that recently promoted generals will be ordered to command the army in the offensives assumed by Rumania in future.—Nichinichi."

CURZON OUTLINES PURPORT OF IMPERIAL COUNCIL

Speaking in the House of Lords on February 7, Lord Curzon, Minister without portfolio, outlined the scope of the British Imperial Council. The Foreign Office here has issued the following digest:

"The Imperial Council which has been summoned is not called merely because of a desire to show respect for the Dominions. The objects of the council are, first, consultation about the immediate prosecution of the war; second, the terms on which the Empire is willing to make peace. The representatives of the Dominions will be consulted not merely about the disposal of the conquered German Colonies but also about the entire territorial readjustment that will follow the war. Canada, which has participated in the defence of Belgium and France, will have a voice in the terms of the restoration of Belgium and northern France, while Australia and New Zealand, which have given many men to the campaign in Gallipoli, will have a voice in the disposal of Turkish territories.

"Finally, the Dominions will be asked to discuss various military, commercial and general economic matters. The representatives in the Imperial Council will occupy more important places than did the members of the old Imperial Conference. Under a new Imperial Constitution they will participate in the executive functions of an Empire at war; they will be members of the temporary governing body of the British Empire. The step taken by the Government in calling this conference is a great step in the development of a truly Imperial constitution for the Mother Country, her Dominions and her Colonies.

"In my opinion the Imperial Council may be considered an extension of the present War Cabinet of Five, in as far as its objects are concerned. The invitation extended to India was rather for the purpose of clearing up misunderstandings about the status of that Empire than a recognition of the services of India in the war."

Turning to the new submarine blockade declared by Germany, Lord Curzon continued:

"Germany has cast aside all the laws of God and man and is perpetrating new, practical outrages. President Wilson, a man of noble patience and self-restraint, has at length been obliged to break relations with Germany. The step taken by the United States may be regarded as a moral declaration issued for the whole world against Germany.

"In Germany the lack of food supplies is becoming more and more acute. It is clear that the German people will not be able to hold out much longer. The new submarine policy doubtless was partly due to this fact. But even though it was an act of desperation, it is madness deliberately planned, and is welcomed by the people of Germany. We cannot regard it lightly."

Lord Curzon then dealt with the measures to be taken by Great Britain against the new submarine menace. The first of these he said is to the arming of all merchantmen. This, the speaker said, has already made such progress that the results are more than satisfactory, but he was unable to disclose the figures showing this. Other measures against the submarine menace, he continued will be the improvement of the engines employed to catch and destroy submarines, the creation of safety routes through the blockaded zones, and the building of more ships as rapidly as the shipbuilding facilities of the country will permit. Lord Curzon continued:

"In addition to these measures, and with a view to increasing the shipping facilities of the Empire to a degree beyond any so far attempted, the Government will ask the consent of the representatives of the people of the nation, to further limitations on the importation of other than those that are absolutely necessary for the life of our people and for the conduct of our war.

"In a word the world war is now at its zenith. Our enemies are prepared to attack us with resources and ferocity which as yet they have not employed and we must be determined and prepared to meet the new and difficult situation with all the courage and resources our Empire can muster."

MR. BONAR LAW ASKS VOTE OF CREDIT IN COMMONS

London, Feb 13.—Bonar, Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer in ntroducing a vote of credit in the House of Commons for £550,000,000 to cover war expenditures until May 31 this year, said that the total votes of credit current for the financial year woule be £1,950,000. The expenditures od the Army and Navy and on munications had increased by one million sterling daily compared with the first "sixty-three days of the financial year." This was due to the increased expenditure on munitions and food.

Mr. Bonar Law estimated the advances to the Allies and Dominions, to March, 31, would total £890.000,000. He was most confident of the future. He went on to say that while he did not know whether the new War Loan would prove a success, he would point out that applications would certainly be more numerous and he believed the amount applied for would be greater than ever before.

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THE DUKE OF NORFOLK DIES AT AGE OF 69

London, Feb. 14.—Lord Norfolk is dead. —"Asahi."

The Duke of Norfolk was the Premier Duke and Earl, Knight of the Garter, Hereditary Earl-Marshal, and Chief Butler of England, was the eldest son of the 14th Duke, by his wife Augusta Mary Minna Catharine, second daughter of Edmund, 1st Lord Lyons. He was born in Carlton Terrace, London, Dec. 27, 1847, and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Nov. 25, 1860. His Grace, who was a Roman Catholic, took great interest in all matters relating to his Church. He was President of the Catholic Union of Great Britain. It was to the Duke of Norfolk that Dr. Newman addressed in 1875 his reply to Mr. Gladstone's "Political Expostulation." The Duke of Norfolk took a prominent part, about the time of the general election of 1886, in the Unionist opposition to Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule measure, thus bringing himself into collision with the Irish hierarchy. In 1887 the Duke was Her Majesty's Special Envoy with presents and congratulations to the Pope on his jubilee, and in 1893 he headed a special band of English pilgrims, who were present at the state celebration at St. Peter's. From 1892 to 1895 he represented the City of London on the London County Council. In 1895 he was appointed Postmaster-General, and organised the Imperial Penny Postage in the face of many difficulties. From 1895 to 1897 he was Mayor of Sheffield, and from the Jubilee (1897) onwards has been first Lord Mayor of Sheffield. He took great interest in the Volunteer movement, and since 1864 has been Hon. Colonel of the 4th West Riding (Yorks.) Volunteers, and since 1891 Major, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, in the 2nd Volunteer Batt. of the Royal Sussex Regiment. He married, at the Oratory, Brompton, on Nov. 21, 1877, Lady Flora Hastings, eldest daughter of Charles Frederick Abney Hastings, 1st Lord Donnington, of Donnington Park, Leicestershire, and the late Countess of Loudon. Her Grace died on April 11, 1887. Their son, Philip, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, was born in 1879.

MR. FLETCHER LEAVES FOR MEXICO

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Feb. 14.—Mr. Henry Prather Fletcher, U.S. Consul to Mexico, has left for Queretaro by way of Laredo, Texas. He had intended going via Vera Cruz, but changed his plans owing to the presence of rebels on the coast.

MARTIAL LAW IN CUBA

New York, Feb. 15.—The Government of Cuba announces that revolutionary uprisings have broken out at three places in Cuba and a large number of citizens and soldiers have been arrested. The government has proclaimed martial law.—"Nichinichi."

POSTAL SYSTEM NOW IS PAYING IN CHINA

Peking, Feb. 3.—After operating for twenty years the Chinese Postal Department is paying its way. In 1915 there was a tiny surplus, and for 1916 there is a profit of $1,000,000. Considering that pioneer work is constantly proceeding, and that countless new offices cannot yet be paying expenses, the result is highly gratifying. The Chinese Posts have already received international recognition by admission to the Postal Union. Those who use the Chinese post know that it deserves the position that it has won. The service is efficient, progressive and enterprising, and bids fair to become one of the biggest institutions of the kind in the world. The success which has been attained is due to two main causes—foreign organizing powers, and the faithfulness with which the Chinese employees have fulfilled duties assigned to them. In the circumstances, it might be imagined that the Chinese Government would let well alone, and leave those directing the destinies of the Department to pursue the policy which has proved so successful.

Not so. The Government want to reduce the number of foreign employees and to lower the status of the foreign Associate Director-General, if not even to abolish the appointment. In fact, they are credibly believed to entertain the desire to remove the foreign control which has been so largely responsible for the success of the Department. It is not supposed that they wish to dismiss every foreigner or to dispense altogether with foreign advice. But they do want to put the executive powers in the hands of their own countrymen. The belief that Monsieur Piry, the Associate Director-General, is about to resign, and the fact that many of the foreign employees have left to go to the war, has suggested to the Minister of Communications that M. Piry need have no successor, and that the foreign appointments may be filled up with Chinese.

How the French Government would take the abolition of an appointment which has hitherto always been held by a Frenchman is a matter between France and China. But it is permissible to say what foreigners in general would think if there was any alteration in the arrangements under which, in effect, the management of postal affairs is in foreign hands. The Postoffice is trusted universally because we all know that it is efficiently conducted. Remove the foreign control, and foreign trust would immediately vanish. The Chinese may think, and nobody will blame them for it, that they are just as competent to conduct such a business as the foreigners. But whilst nepotism and venality are known adjuncts of Chinese officialdom, no foreigner will believe that they are competent, or that a Chinese-managed Postoffice can do other than lapse into the unhappy ways of other Chinese departments.

MR. AIMARO SATO SPEAKS ON FRIENDLY ACCORD

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Feb. 7.—"Friendly accord between nations would mean little if it existed only between Governments and not peoples," said H. E. Mr. Aimaro Sato, Japanese Ambassador, in an address here today at the dinner of the Silk Association of America.

"When trade prospers, there is generated international good-will. The recent signal expansion of your and our commerce, though mainly due to the great war, contains, nevertheless, many durable elements and augurs well for the still closer friendship of the two peoples."

Dr. Toyokichi Iyenaga, chief of the East and West News Agency, referring to the stirring events in Europe, expressed the opinion that Japan has a just claim to a voice in the terms on which peace should be framed to defeat forever the ambition of Germany to dominate the world by force.

One of the ambitions of Young China is to secure the closure of all foreign postoffices in China. Because China has been admitted to the Postal Union, and is now on an equal footing with other countries in postal matters, they very properly argue that there is no further use for foreign postoffices, as the Chinese postoffice has already proved itself competent.

But Young China forgets, or omits to remember, that the Chinese Postoffice is efficient, and has received international recognition, because of its foreign direction. Remove the foreign control and foreigners throughout China, and very many Chinese, would immediately find it necessary to patronize foreign postoffices. Many new foreign postoffices would be opened, and the position of China, as a member of the Postal Union, would be jeopardized. By reducing the executive powers of foreigners in the postoffice, the very end which it is desired to achieve, namely, the withdrawal of foreign postoffices, would inevitably be defeated.

That is so self-evident that only a schemer like the Minister of Communications could affect not to see it. Hsu Shih-ying, who, in his own estimation, is competent to take over the control of the Universe from Providence, has his own ends to pursue. He wants the patronage of the Postoffice in his hands, and he also proposes to offer the surplus revenues of the Postoffice as part security for his ridiculous domestic loan of $200,000,000. He has already done much to lower the efficiency of the Board of Communications by foolish and shameless nepotism and favouritism. To maintain his position he must be able to give appointments right and left to those who would otherwise be his political opponents. He is now, under cover of regaining independence of the foreigner, trying to do something which would wreck one of the few really efficient departments of the Government.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

"JIJI" URGES ALLIES TO PRESS GERMANY HARD

Since the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany, several other neutral countries have followed the example, and at the present writing, says the "Jiji", Spain, Brazil, The Argentine, Uruguay and China have already protested against the German plan of the unrestricted submarine warfare. Sweden, Norway and Holland are still undecided, although some reports say that they are contemplating joining the United States. At this moment, says the paper, it is very interesting to find China inclined to join the allies.

Under these circumstances, the "Jiji" declares that when the United States declares war against Germany or takes some aggressive step to protect her own ships and interests, it will be interesting to watch these neutral nations. However it does not seem that the United States will take an aggressive step immediately, and there seem to be various problems to be considered before she will decide upon the further step towards Germany.

The "Jiji" says, however, that at this moment it is impossible to predict what the United States and other neutral countries will do . The attitude of China concerns Japan a great deal, but China only protested against the unrestricted submarine outrage, and it is doubtful whether she will sever diplomatic relations with Germany, or join the Entente.

Even if China joins the Entente, it will not cause much effect upon the peace or order of the Far East.

The recent declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare only concerns neutral nations, as the Entente powers have already expected such a desperate step to be taken by Germany, and they are not surprised at the German declaration. The discussion of the recent German declaration is to be left to the neutral countries, and the Entente powers should engage themselves in destroying the German submarines,. and finally in defeating the German main forces on land.

It is not yet known what was the subject discussed at the Allied conference recently held at Petrograd, and one report says that the representatives of the Entente adopted a plan to end the war by the end of the coming autumn. If such a plan was actually adopted, it is pleasant news to the whole world. However the "Jiji" fears that the proper and sufficient preparation has not yet been made to realize such a quick ending of the war. It was said last fall that from the very beginning of this year, the Entente powers will take aggressive steps, but nothing has been done as yet by the Entente to justify their declarations made during the last two or three months of 1916.

The situation in Europe has not changed recently, and the "Jiji" doubts whether any important change will be made shortly, but hopes that the Entente powers will make the proper preparation for a decisive battle and press upon the German lines as hard as possible. In the meanwhile the people of the Entente powers should not busy themselves with the problem of unrestricted submarine activity, which is only a problem to the neutral countries, but they should pay their attention to the main stage of the war.

SITUATION OF HOLLAND

With the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, the situation of Holland has become very dangerous. President Wilson has asked other neutral nations to follow the example of the United States and to sever relations with Germany.

Germany is now, says the "Chugai Shogyo" eagerly waiting for the breach of diplomatic relations with Holland, and she has already massed a large number of German forces along the Dutch borders. To firmly establish the pan-Germanism of the Kaiser, Germany has to conquer Holland, and up to the present Germany has been watching for an opportunity to strike Holland. Now the Kaiser is keenly watching Holland, and as soon as the Dutch government breaks off with Germany, he will send his military forces into Holland and conquer her.

Germany desired to obtain the privilege of making the mouth of the river Scheldt, Holland, a base for her submarines, and she tried many ways to induce Holland to allow Germany to lease the coast land in the neighbourhood of the river Scheldt, but the Dutch Government has refused the request. If Holland announces the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, the Kaiser will welcome the news and conquer Holland. [Holland will have a voice in this matter we would remind the "Chugai." Ed. J.T.]

But on the other hand, if Holland were to join Germany to save herself, it will be a great assistance to Germany and her allies. It cannot, however, be forgotten, that as soon as Holland joins Germany, the Dutch Colonies will be all conquered by the Entente.

The position of Holland has become indeed very difficult, and the step to be taken by the Dutch Government will greatly affect the future of the war. If Germany obtains a base for her submarines on the Dutch coast, it will be a great disadvantage to the Entente. The "Chugai" says that Holland cannot consider her own interest alone at this critical moment, and she has to consider the future development of the war, and the consequent outcomes.

It is advisable that England should try to keep Holland from joining Germany, and also the United States should advise Holland to realize the importance of her position. Germany is threatening Holland from every direction, and the Entente powers and the United States, should not let Holland be scared by the German threats, and make her adopt her own policy, well considering the interest of all other nations as well as her own.

FINANCIAL CHANGES

Caused by the effect of the present war, the financial world has experienced a strange and unique situation. One of them is the disagreement between capitalists and labour. During last year, many strikes were carried out in the United States, and since the beginning of this year many strikes have occurred in Japan.

In the past one month, 550 workmen of the Ikegai Steel Works, 380 men of the Mitatsuchi Rubber Company, and 90 men of the Matsuda manufacturing plant, went out on strike, and there have been many other minor strikes throughout the country. The cause of all these strikes in Japan, says the "Hochi", was the rejection of the demand for the increase of wages.

The capitalists and manufacturers have been harvesting large profits ever since the beginning of the war, but such profits were all divided among themselves, stockholders and officials, and the workmen did not receive any part of the profit. Some factories gave a bonus to the workmen, but the amount has been merely normal.

The workmen of Japan have been improving, and they will never be satisfied with the treatment given them at present by the present capitalists and employers. The cost of living is daily going up, and however the employers may endeavour to prevent the strike by force, it cannot be stopped, unless the employers realize the position of the workmen and give them proper treatment.

If the factories and other plants keep on treating their workmen as they have been, says the "Hochi," there will without any doubt occur many strikes in Japan. The factory owners should realize that it is much safer and more profitable to give better treatment to the workmen than to suffer from strikes. The paper regrets that among the Japanese factory owners and employers there are but a very few who are willing to share their profits with the workmen.

BARON GOTO'S SPEECH

Commenting upon the speech of Baron Goto read before the Conference of the Prefectural Governors, the "Jiji" says that the speech is not worth the trouble of reading it through, and the paper sympathizes with the Governors who had to listen to the speech. The "Jiji" says that the speech is a declaration of war against the Opposition party, and in the determination of Baron Goto to destroy and ruin every party that opposes the Government is clearly seen. The "Jiji" fears that some of the Governors and minor officials may carry the instruction of Baron Goto too far and cause troubles.

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THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY OF JAPAN

The Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society of Japan was held at the Tokyo Statistical Society's Building, Tokyo, from 4.15 p.m., Monday, February 12. The following were among the thirty-seven Americans present, many of whom took part in the business and discussions: Bishop Harris, Dr. Doremus Scudder, Dr. Clay MacCauley, Prof. E. W. Clement, Dr. H. B. Benninghoff, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Pettee, Rev. H. M. Landis, Dr. A. K. Reischauer, Mr. G. M. Fisher, Miss Stewart, Miss Ewing, Rev. George Wallace, Dr. A. W. Cooke, Mr. H. E. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. J. McD. Gardiner, Mr. J. R. Geary, Mr. E. W. Frazar, Rev. C. P. Garman, Mr. J. H. Vogel and Dr. S. H. Wainright

The President, Mr. J. McD. Gardiner, in opening the meeting, spoke as follows:

"As we meet to-day, on the anniversary of the birthday of our Martyr-President Lincoln and review the progress of the cause of Universal Peace which he had so much at heart, we may feel that his spirit is with us in rejoicing that the cause has, although by ways and because of events we must deplore, taken many steps forward and that we are nearer our goal to-day than we were a year ago. It is becoming plainer and plainer, as the months roll by, that Humanity is more and more rising against the barbarous idea that mere Might can ever establish the Right, and is determined to establish on the firm foundation of Reason and Justice the opposite doctrine that Right is Might, and must prevail. It is with profound regret that we are compelled to recognize the fact that, in the present state of human civilization whether in international or in personal relations, the dominion of Natural Law is not universally recognized, and at times force of some kind is necessary to compel obedience to it on the part of the unruly or self-willed, with their mistaken notions of Liberty and Freedom, ignore or defy the law and their sacred oaths as well as their consciences and the precepts of Humanity and demand that others yield to them exclusively the rights that belong to all.

"On the other hand it is with peculiar pleasure that we, as Americans, can look back over the past two years and discern clearly the patience with which our noble President has dealt with most trying situations confronting him, greater and weightier than any of his predecessors since Lincoln's day have faced, and that it was only an act which defies all humanity that has driven him at last to break our neutrality and to take the final step of severing diplomatic relations with the offender. This may or may not mean that we must now resort to an appeal to arms in the defense not alone of our property or our persons, but of what is above these—our American ideals.

"We are under the most solemn obligations, knowing that these ideals are right, and are to a degree, at least, incorporated in what we call International Law, to lend our aid, not alone our moral support, but our mental and material powers as well, to those who are struggling to maintain the supremacy of this Law in International relations.

"Hence, though members of a Peace Society, we as individuals can do nothing less than give our whole-souled support to any measures our Government may feel compelled, under the circumstances, to take.

"We are ready to sacrifice our properties and persons rather than our ideals, but we may be permitted to have our hopes still that such sacrifices may not be necessary, and that Reason and Conscience may yet provide a way by which the crisis may be passed without resorting to the usual barbarities of war.

"Having said so much, not in approval of war as a means of settling international disputes, which we utterly disavow, but in extenuation of what we recognize as, under the circumstances, the only course left open to our Government, it may be well for us to restate here the objects and purposes of this Society, inasmuch as these have been and are certainly and seriously misunderstood by more than one or two of our fellow-Americans in Japan.

"In the first place and primarily, the objects are, as clearly stated in Art. 11 of our Constitution, the promotion of International Peace and Good-will; and its purposes are in general to further this cause in any rational and legitimate way by co-operating as far as possible with similar organizations here or elsewhere in the circulation of literature bearing on the question, in utilizing the Press and holding meetings for the purpose of giving facts and creating sentiments supporting the movement for Worldwide Peace, and more specifically, as a natural corollary of the above, to maintain an outlook on the trend of Public Opinion here and in our own country, to prevent, as far as lies in our power, the spread of false rumours or interpretations that lead to serious misunderstandings between our homeland and the country of our residence, and again and further in addition to this work of a negative character, to undertake any work of positive kind, educational or otherwise, that will lead to a more intelligent conception and understanding of each of our peoples and their ideas and purposes on the part of the other.

"Such a programme, calling simply for the furtherance of the cause of Righteousness, Justice and Truth among the peoples of the entire Earth, should appeal to every American who truly appreciates the ideals upon which our Country was and is established, and every true lover of these ideals should not stand aside but should join our ranks. No member is required to take an oath of allegiance even to the principles upon which the Society is founded, nor is he required to state that he is or is not an anti-militarist, or pacifist; a member may be either one or the other without affecting his status or membership. The sole requirement is his tacit approval of the cause of Peace, and while he may differ from other members as to methods of bringing this to pass, he can be at one with them in their leading purpose, and his constructive criticism of such methods may be just the one thing needed to make the Society's actions effective, and so he would be more than heartily welcomed by those to whom the Society entrusts the conduct of its affairs. Let my last appeal then from this chair, which I now resign to a worthier successor, be to my fellow Americans who are not yet members to rally to its support in the enlarged work that now opens out before it, in which I wish it abundant and increasing success.

"To the officers and members of the Executive Committee I beg to express my sincerest thanks for the loyal support they have given me and particularly to our most efficient Secretary to whom all credit is due for whatever the Society has done."

The following resolution, introduced by Dr. A. Oltmans and seconded by Bishop Harris, was unanimously adopted.

The American Committee of Fifteen, appointed by the American Peace Committee in Japan to co-operate with a similar Committee of Japanese for the purpose of assisting, as far as possible, in maintaining and strengthening mutually just and beneficial relations between Japan and the United States of America, being assembled in regular meeting, adopt the following resolution.

1. That we hereby express our great pleasure and satisfaction with the work of the Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, D.D., as Secretary of the Commission of Peace and Arbitration under the auspices of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

2. That we pledge our warmest sympathy and co-operation, to the full extent of our ability, to Dr. Gulick in his great task, and express the strong hope that the objects for which he so indefatigably labours will be realized in the not distant future.

3. That a copy of these resolutions, signed by the Chairman and Secretary of this Committee, be forwarded to Dr. Gulick with the Committee's fraternal greetings.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be handed to the Japanese section of the Joint Committee on Japan-American Relations.

The following resolution introduced by Dr. S. H. Wainright and seconded by Dr. G. F. Draper was unanimously adopted.

As a member of the Promoting Committee which organized the American Peace Society of Japan and as one of the most valuable working members of the Society for the past six years, and also as a member of the Board of Directors of the Yokohama Branch of the Japan Peace Society, as well as a generous and efficient worker in connection with other movements of an international character, Dr. John L. Dearing made a large contribution to the cause of a better understanding between the East and the West. At the time of his return to the United States last year, Dr. Dearing was an interested and efficient member of the Joint Committee on American and Japanese Relations, as representative of the American Peace Society of Japan and of the Japan Peace Society. Dr. Dearing deeply regretted that he was unable to attend the Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference last May, to which he had an invitation. In September he took an active part in the New York Conference of representative American Christian Workers resident in the United States and in China

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and Japan, called for discussion and action respecting the relation of the United States to Japan and China. His call from our midst presents a strong appeal for a new dedication to the cause of peace.

The Secretary's report, presented by Mr. Gilbert Bowles, covered a summary of the year's work and the Treasurer's Report, audited by Dr. Clay MacCauley, was presented by Mr. E. W. Frazar, were next dealt with.

Accepting the report of the Nominating Committee, consisting of Mr. E. W. Frazar, Mr. J. R. Geary, and Mr. D. H. Blake (unable to be present at the meeting), the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Dr. Clay MacCauley, Tokyo. Vice-Presidents, D. H. Blake, Esq., Yokohama, J. McD. Gardiner, Esq., Tokyo, Dr. S. L. Gulick, Kyoto, Bishop M. C. Harris, Tokyo, O. H. Hereford, Esq., Kobe, Rev. W. de L. Kingsbury, Nagoya, Dr. D. B. Schneder, Sendai, Dr. S. H. Wainright, Tokyo and Rev. W. R. Weakley, Osaka. Treasurer, E. W. Frazar, Esq., Tokyo. Secretary, Mr. Gilbert Bowles, Tokyo.

Dr. MacCauley was called to the chair and Mr. Gardiner gave a report as Chairman of the American section of the Joint Committee on the Investigation of Americo-Japanese Relations. The whole Committee has had but four meetings since its organization, but sub-committees have been busy. A meeting was held last Friday at which Baron Sakatani gave a report of observations in Europe and the Publicity Bureau was discussed among other matters. The Committee was asked to continue its work.

Prof. Clement proposed several changes to be made on the Constitution including one which would make the Vice-Presidents in Tokyo and Yokohama regular members of the Executive Committee. These were all passed, but one in regard to lowering the membership fee was referred to the incoming Executive Committee with power to act.

After a short introduction in which he cordially thanked the American Peace Society of Japan for its co-operation with the Japan Peace Society, Baron Sakatani, Executive Vice-President of the latter organization, gave a message of hope for the future.

Baron Sakatani told how he was followed and "attacked" by aeroplanes, bombs, zeppelins and submarines in his recent trip through Europe. He was impressed with the dreadful and atrocious reality of the war and with the fact that this very awfulness is making the people long for a peace that will last. From the humanitarian as well as the economic point of view, war must cease. It is up to all the members of the American Peace Society and others to help in making better relations between nations and a permanent peace.

Mr. Geary moved a warm vote of thanks be given to Baron Sakatani for his address, which was heartily passed.

Dr. Scudder gave an inspiring address on the possibilities of peace coming out of the present conflict and on the better relations between Japan and America. He said the real problem always boils down to the single question of naturalization of Oriental who go to America to live. The Labour problem does not trouble as long as the United States is not insulting. But the recent Oregon and Idaho legislation shows that the question is only dormant and will continue to come up. Some well worked out scheme like Dr. Gulick's for proportionate immigration might settle the question, but Congressional action is slow. Gains and reforms come but at a time. The possibility of the United States entering the present war and thus becoming an Ally of Japan might help in passing a measure that would satisfactorily settle the question.

But, Hawaii is the one thing that can prove to the United States that Japanese can become good American citizens. We in the Orient should do all we can to show the people at home that Asiatics do have the qualities that would make them loyal Americans.

Dr. Clay MacCauley, the new President, was called upon by Mr. Gardiner, and thanking the Society for conferring the honour on him he gave an impromtu speech, along the lines of Dr. Scudder's address, emphasizing the fact that not racial but economic difference was the radical trouble and that those who enter our land to take up permanent residence should have the right of naturalization.

The meeting then adjourned.

LACK OF MEDICINE MATERIALS

Since the outbreak of the war the shortage of materials for medicine has been keenly felt in this country. This regrettable tendency, however, has been much remedied by the supply of medicinal herbs, the cultivation of which has been greatly encouraged by the Home Department. An exhibition of medicinal herbs and the finished products is going to be held at the Sankaido building at Tameike, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo, shortly under the auspices of the Dai Nippon Medicinal Herbs Cultivation Encouragement Association at Sugamocho, Tokyo and others interested.

It is planned that the public may easily understand what kinds of medicinal herbs and other natural products are exported from Japan, together with their sale prices, their markets, and the value of their export, by visiting the exhibition. Those interested are invited to display any number of articles included in this line of industry.

DR. GORDON MUNRO WILL GIVE THREE LECTURES

The Council of the Asiatic Society of Japan has arranged for a notable series of three lectures to be given during February and March by Dr. N. Gordon Munro, of Yokohama, on the general topic: "Japanese Origins." In the preparation of the material for these lectures Dr. Munro has travelled extensively in the Hokkaido and in the Loochoo Islands, and has prepared some 200 lantern slides. Two of them will be given in Tokyo and one in Yokohama.

The lectures have been arranged as follows:

(1) "European and Ainu, their similarity in Prehistoric Culture and Racial Features," at the Library of Keio University, Tokyo, 4 p.m., February 21.

(2) "The Yamato Stone Age, a study in the South," at the Gaiety Theatre, Yokohama, 4 p.m., March 7.

(3) "The Yamato Dolmen Age," at the Library of Keio University, Tokyo, 4 p.m., March 21.

Dr. Munro is well known as a lecturer and research scholar in Japanese Archaeology, and the value of these lectures are sure to be appreciated. The general public is cordially invited by the Society.

The first lecture, Wednesday, February 21, will deal with the remarkable resemblance between the implements and weapons of prehistoric man in Europe and in Japan. Some of these features have been touched upon in previous discourses, but much new material will be exhibited. The art of the ancient and modern Ainu will be compared with that of prehistoric Europe, and various customs such as cave-dwelling will be treated. Lastly, the racial affinities of the Ainu to the prehistoric European will be considered and some conclusions will be presented, particularly with regard to their origin and the antiquity of their habitat in Japan. The lecture will be amply illustrated by lantern slides.

BOY'S HAIR CAME OUT IN BUNCHES

Crusty Scale Spread All Over Head. Lost Hours of Sleep.

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"My little boy broke out with little red spots which would run like water and form a crusty scale which spread all over his head. He lost hours of sleep and his hair came out in bunches.



"I was advised to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and after using one tablet of Soap and one box of Ointment his head was healed." (Signed) John Higgs, 27, Castle St., Barnsley, Yorks, Eng., July 28, 1915.

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THE KIGENSETSU CELEBRATED

In memory of the 2577th anniversary of the accession to the throne of Emperor Jimmu, founder of the Japanese Empire, a solemn religious service was performed at the Ancestral Hall in the Chiyoda Palace at 9.30 last Sunday morning where Princes and Princesses of the Blood, Count Terauchi, Premier and other State Ministers, Fleet-Admiral Togo, Prince Tokugawa, President of the Upper House and many other notables and dignitaries numbering some 1,000 were present. H.I.M. the Emperor garbed in ancient court costume appeared at 10 a.m. and paid tribute to the spirits of Emperor Jimmu. After the ceremony the Emperor held an Imperial banquet in celebration of the "Kigensetsu" at the Homeiden Hall, inviting many high officials and representatives of foreign countries. The Emperor proceeded to the banquet hall at noon to the strains of the national anthem and read a rescript in appreciation of the congratulations and respect paid to his ancestor. Count Terauchi, Premier, replied to the throne in the name of the nation, while Sir Conyngham Greene, British Ambassador, spoke on behalf of the Diplomatic corps. The banquet came to a close at 1 p.m.

The occasion was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies through the length and breadth of the country on Sunday.

MANCHU PRINCES ARE HERE FOR EDUCATION

Princes Hsien-kuei, Hsien-pang and Hsien-yuan, three sons of Prince Hsiu of the former Manchu court in China, Mr. Han Shao-yo, and Mr. Han Shoa-hsin, two sons of General Buptchaff, commander of an independent troop in Mongolia, and Mr. Han Ching-hung, nephew of General Buptchaff, arrived at Tokyo Monday morning to receive education in Japan.

The visitors are all students of the High School at Port Arthur, and speak Japanese fluently. Prince Hsien-kuei, twenty two years old, is the oldest of the party, and his two brothers are nineteen and seventeen years old, the sons of General Buptchaff being twenty and fourteen years old, and his nephew eighteen. They are to receive their military education under the guidance of General Baron Fukushima, who was formerly military governor of Kwantung.

Upon their arrival at Tokyo, Prince Hsien-kuei, acted as the spokesman of the party and told the press representatives that he had been studying the Japanese language for about five years. Prince Hsien-kuei, commanded a troop under General Buptchaff in Mongolia last year. Relating his experience in Mongolia, he said that knowing that his father would not permit him to go to Mongolia, he secretly escaped to join the army of General Buptchaff who welcomed him most cordially and made him a commander of six thousand men. The Prince fought against the Chinese army, but on account of the inferior arms the Mongolian soldiers have, they did not succeed, although they fought most valiantly against the Chinese forces. Finally the forces of General Buptchaff were defeated, and the General planned for another battle waiting for an opportune moment, which however did not come. The Prince then returned to Port Arthur. He stated that General Buptchaff is still alive and planning for another opportunity, although there had been several rumours that the General had died.

Prince Hsien-Kuei said that he and his friends came to Japan to be educated as Japanese "Samurai" and receive the necessary trainings under the guidance of General Fukushima.

ARMY FLIGHTS PLANNED

Flights by army officers have been arranged for to-day and to-morrow from Tokorozawa, past Hachioji in the suburbs of Tokyo, over Obosatsutoge (a mountain 2,000 metres above the sea-level) and Mt. Enzan to the city of Kofu, in Yamanashi prefecture. Thence to Lake Suwa in Nagano prefecture. Two Morris-Farman aeroplanes will be used. The chosen pilots are Lieuts. Makabe and Takikawa. They will start from Tokorozawa at 8.30 this morning for Kofu, where they will make a stop at the parade-ground of the Kofu regiment. After an hour's rest the two flight officers plan to set out for Suwa in Nagano prefecture. On the next day they are expected to fly above the frozen surface of Lake Suwa.

On the return journey, it has been arranged that Lieuts. Nagasawa and Nakada will relieve their comrades and attempt a non-stop flight to Tokorozawa.

AS-AF-EUR-AM-ALIANS MEET

The As-Af-Eur-Am-Alian Society held its 47th meeting on Saturday night at the Y.M.C.A. Building, Kanda. The meeting was held in celebration of the Kigensetsu and the programme chiefly consisted of national and patriotic songs. Over one hundred members and their friends gathered in the small room of the Y.M.C.A.

The meeting was opened by a piano solo by little Miss S. Seki, followed by the singing of "Kimigayo," the Japanese national hymn. A group of Japanese school girls, sang the vocal duet, "Spring Holiday," and also a German song, "Der Lindenbaum." "God Save the King" and "Columbia," and the "Gem of the Ocean" were sung by all present.

Mr. B. D. Bhagat, President of the Society, made an address and explained the nature of the society, as he said, the society had been misrepresented in some of the Japanese newspapers. The Society was organized in 1910 with the aim of bringing the people of different races and nationalities together and creating good fellowship by becoming acquainted with one another.

Prof. E. T. Iglehart, delivered an address upon the development of national songs, and spoke of the origin of the American, British, French, and Australian national songs.

The members of the society sang various national songs, Mr. J. C. Brand sang several catching Scotch songs, Mr. R. A. Davy "Song of Australia" and Mr. Luz sang a Filipino song. Indian and Korean songs were also sung. Prof. R. Sawada entertained the meeting with two piano solos, and Prof. T. Nihei also rendered Gounod's "Serenade."

The meeting was closed with the singing of the Society's song "For Now and Coming Time." When the programme of the meeting was over refreshments were served.

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MAR 24 1917

The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

每土曜日 一回發行

No. 8] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, FEBRUARY 24, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

THE JAPAN MAIL

AND

THE JAPAN TIMES

BOTH WEEKLY EDITIONS

SIX MONTHS YEN 5.50

ONE YEAR YEN 10.00

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Single copies .....Sen 15 each
„ (back numbers)..Sen 25 each
One month .....Sen .50
Three months .....Yen 1.50
Six months .....Yen 3.00
One year .....Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

The recreation grounds in the Yokohama Park will be closed temporarily from March 1 for repairs.

Eleven British steamers and sailing vessels of the aggregate tonnage of 10,000 tons were sunk by German submarines on Feb. 18, says a London message received at the N.Y.K. Office on Tuesday night.

A plan is now afoot to set up a statue of the late Field-Marshal Prince Oyama. The prime movers in the project are General Iguchi and Lieut.-Gen. Fukuda. A committee has been appointed and the first meeting is expected to be held on Thursday.

A reward of 1,000 yen is offered for the apprehension of an Indian, who murdered two Italians in the English settlement, Shanghai, on January 16th, when he was intoxicated, and who appears to have boarded a junk from Juncheng Bay, Shantung province, on the 25th for Japan.

A big fire is reported from Formosa. The fire started at Gokatan, a village in Tainan prefecture, about noon Wednesday. Some 150 houses and 30 other buildings were destroyed, the fire being extinguished at about 3 p.m. Many people were made homeless, and 3 native islanders are missing.

The crew of the ill-fated Kisakata Maru which fell a victim to a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay sometime ago left London for home aboard the N.Y.K. liner Kaga Maru on Feb. 14. They are Captain Yamamoto and 29 others The message was received at the Yamashita Steamship Co. on Sunday.

Re-sole your footwear with old bicycle tyres is the latest advice of the national economists. The idea is brought forward by a Whitstable baker. "I find I can get at least six pairs of soles and heels out of one old discarded outer cycle cover," he says, "and each pair wears, according to quality, for at least six months. The work is so simple that everyone can be his or her own cobbler."

The Nippon Electric Union in Tokyo has recently lodged a petition with the Departments of Home Affairs, Communications, and Justice, respectively, asking them to exercise a more stringent control over the abuse by the public of the electricity for lighting purposes without payment of proper charges and the use of electrical apparatus not allowed by law.

Since the Red Cross Hospital buildings in Mukden were destroyed by fire early in January, the premises of the primary school and others have been brought into service for the temporary accommodation of patients. It is reported that Dr. Ogawa, superintendent of the hospital, has pressed the Kwantung authorities for the construction of new hospital buildings, and it is said in the near future his wish will be acceded to.

The mining industry in this country seems to be enjoying much prosperity just now due to the vast demands on various kinds for metals in consequence of the present war in Europe. Statistics for the last year show that the amount of mineral products last year was 280,000,000 yen in value, an increase of 60,000,000 yen over the previous year and 100,000,000 yen over 1914. The remarkable increase in production is especially noticeable in copper, iron, zinc, lead, antimony, feldspar, and sulphur.

As the result of investigation by the authorities of the Yokohama District Court the origin of the recent fire which started on the premises of the Merchandise Warehouses, Yokohama, and caused an extensive damage, has been ascertained as due to the spontaneous combustion of the chemicals stored in a part of the southern section of the warehouses. An inspection of the site of the explosion revealed the fact that among the cargo stored in the warehouse were quantities of sulphur and saltpetre of soda, which by spontaneous chemical action had exploded causing the disastrous fire. Hajime Miura, an employe of the Warehousing Company who is in charge of the warehouses, has been prosecuted by the public procurator of the district court, for negligence of his duty.

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Owing to the coal-shortage 200 Dutch factories have closed or are running on short time and the streets in many of the smaller towns are without lights.

The German papers state that a Council has been formed at Brussels for the purpose of considering steps for the introduction of full autonomy for the Flemish people.

In the French Senate the Government has introduced a Bill empowering it to take over buildings and any enterprise.

Bread-tickets are being issued in Athens.

There are queues of women outside the food-shops in the poor quarter in Amsterdam.

The "Shakushi Matsuri," a festival held at the noted Idzumo shrine in Shimane prefecture in which the people makes an offering of "shakushi" (a kind of ladle) to the shrine, took place on Sunday and Monday. 10,000 shakushis were sold at the festival.

Mr. Kuhara, President of the Kuhara Mining Company, has donated the sum of 20,000 yen to the Salvation Army to assist the ex-convict protection work inaugurated by the army in Osaka. The Salvation Army will shortly build a discharged prisoners' home in Osaka with the gift.

Latest advices received in official quarters report that all the German Consuls in America, who had assembled in New York by the order of Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, soon after the diplomatic rupture between America and Germany, were handed their passports a few days ago.

The Rumanian General Socecu has been tried by court-martial and sentenced to five years penal servitude and degradation for his conduct at the Battle of the Argesu.

From April next the railway authorities will place five more trains on the Sanyo Railway line in view of the increase in traffic.

A fire broke out at a village called Yotsuya near Fujisawa, Kanagawa prefecture, on Sunday night. The village consisted of 21 houses, of which 18 were completely destroyed and 3 partly gutted. The village therefore was entirely wiped out by the disastrous flames, the last of which was extinguished at 12 p.m.

The Carnival festival was to commence yesterday for a week in Honolulu, says a dispatch to the "Asahi." A great number of tourists are reported to have arrived there from the mainland to take part in the festivities and Japanese residents will hold lantern procession on a big scale in honour of the occasion.

An official dispatch received at the Foreign Office, Wednesday afternoon, from Mr. Yada, the Japanese Consul General in New York, states that the American authorities prohibited under date of Feb. 19 all steamers from entering or leaving the port of New York at night until the present crisis outstanding between America and Germany is clearly decided.

In view of the ever-increasing demand for the installation of telephone connections, the Department of Communicatione has decidd to increase the number of automatic telephones in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and three other cities. The number remains the same as three years ago in these cities, where the authorities are going to freshly install 90 automatic telephones at an estimated outlay of 30,000 yen within this fiscal year.

The Germans are considering a tunnel under the Bosphorus to link up the Baghdad Railway with Hamburgh and Berlin. That, however, is in the future if they win, more probably the Far East express of the future will start from London and avoiding the territory of the Central Powers, run via Constantinople, Aleppo, Teheran, Herat and Quetta to Calcutta and thence to Shanghai.

According to a San Francisco dispatch to the "Asahi," the work on the removal of the Japanese Government buildings and the Kinkakuji temple which are relics of the Panama-Pacific Exposition has been at last started. It will be remembered that the clearing away of these buildings has been an outstanding question over which troubles have occurred. It is now reported that they will be removed to the children's play ground in the Golden Gate park.

Lieutenant Hiroyuki Iijima (retired) of the navy, who was recently arrested by order of the Sasebo naval court martial on the charge of having murdered the young son of Vice-Admiral Yamashita, the commander-in-chief of the Sasebo naval station, on his way home from school some time ago, was taken to the Yokosuka naval prison from Sasebo yesterday. The culprit, who is believed to be insane, was taken from Sasebo by train under escort of the jailers and police dispatched from Yokosuka admiralty to Sasebo. He will be tried by the Yoko-

A Consumptive Hospital under the control of the city of Tokyo will shortly be established in the village of Nogata, Toyotama-gun, in the suburbs of Tokyo. The levelling of the ground is now being carried out and the area being 35,000 tsubo. The hospital will be erected on the top of the hill formerly called Honda-yama. It will be surrounded by wide expanse of fields, with woodland scenery in front. The construction of the new hospital will be started from the middle of next month and it is expected it will be finished by the end of July this year.

The naval authorities, it is reported, being convinced of the necessity of increasing the number of aeroplane factories from the fact that in the present war in Europe aeroplanes are playing an important part, have recently decided to build another factory at the naval port of Kure. It is said that the aeroplanes constructed at the new factory will be conveyed for trial to the naval aerodrome at Oppama. There is, however, another rumour that a new naval aerodrome will be built near the village of Hiro, Kamo-gun, Hiroshima prefecture.

German submarines are sending out the S.O.S. wireless signal to lure British vessels to destruction. The Amsterdam "Telegraaf" learns from an officer of a large steamer of an important Dutch line that on the journey from the Dutch East Indies he received, while in the Bay of Biscay, an S.O.S. message. He immediately rushed to the place indicated in the message and found a German submarine, which was not in distress. The captain of the German submarine expressed regret that it was a Dutch and not a British vessel which arrived.

It has been decided that the torpedo-destroyer Yanagi now under construction in the naval dockyard at Saseho will be launched on Saturday. The launching ceremony is fixed for 10 a.m.

A consular report from Tientsin says that taking advantage of the recent warm weather the canal works bureau commenced work on the river Peho between Tongku and Tientsin with an icebreaker. The result was successful, the ice on the river gave way and the entire course of the river has now been made navigable. In the gulf of Pechili there are still floating many ice-bergs and navigation is subject to more or less danger in some sections.

Sentence was passed at the Osaka District Court, on February 15, in the case of Seishu Iwashita, former president of the Kitahama Bank, of Osaka, and five other officials of the same bank, Manzo Nakanishi, Shoichiro Kotsuka, Yotaro Nagata, Tsunematsu Kumagaya and Raisho Murota, charged with misappropriation of bank funds and forgery of documents. Seishu Iwashita was sentenced to 6 years' penal servitude; Manzo Nakanishi, formerly manager of the Nagoya branch of the Bank, got 5 years; and Tsunematsu Kumagaya, also cashier of the Bank, and Shoichiro Onozuka, former managing director, 4 years and Raisho Murota 6 months. The term of their detention at the prison as non-convicts are to count for sentence.

Mr. M. Moreland, of London is included among recent visitors to this country. Mr. Moreland is the manager of the London Theatre and having arrived in Japan recently with his daughter, Miss. G. Moreland, is now registered at the Grand Hotel in Yokohama. Mr. Moreland sent a letter the other day to Mr. Yamamoto, business manager of the Imperial Theatre here, in which he paid a high tribute to him for the skilful management of the theatre and for the really excellent performances of actors and actresses there. The presentation of an Irish drama forms the feature of the February progamme at the Imperial Theatre. Mr. Moreland was present to witness it the other night, and in his letter to Mr. Yamamoto he expressed satisfaction that an Irish play is being staged at a theatre far away from his homeland, and is, moreover, well understood and heartily appreciated by the Japanese audience through the excellent manner of production and the commendable ability of Japanese actresses at the Imperial in this line.

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GERMANY'S CONFESSION

THAT Germany overshot the mark when at the end of last month she sent a thrill of intense indignation throughout the whole civilized world by proclaiming her new submarinism, which in its utter fiendishness surpasses even her erstwhile policy of frightfulness, has become unmistakably clear by her latest proposal to the United States. Speaking in the Reichstag on that declaration, the Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg hoped to render the difficulties of the Entente, owing to the world's bad corn harvest unbearable and make the coal question for Italy and France more critical; to cut off Great Britain's supplies of ore for munitions and of timber for coal mines. He gave it as a prevailing opinion that the marinism had greatly decreased. Further he quoted the opinion of Field-Marshal von Hindenburg that the military situation permitted Germany to accept all consequences. Despite this bold, trenchent announcement defying the whole neutral world, with promises of increasing distresses to the Entente Powers, Germany is now reported to have approached the United States on Sunday to negotiate on the submarine question. It is evident that the mark aimed at by Germany by her ferocious declaration was not so much to spread dismay among her enemies as to frighten neutrals into attempting frenzied peace intervention. But the plan did not work as Germany had calculated. It unexpectedly—unexpectedly at least to Germany—called forth President Wilson's protest, this time, in the form of the severance of diplomatic relations. It has brought on Germany hails of strong protests from other neutrals, of the ultimate outcome of which, if unheeded, there can be no mistaking. Germany now confesses her miscalculation by proposing negotiations with America—confessing that Hindenburg's statement was a mere brag. If the "military situation permitted Germany to accept all consequences," why should she now come to America with a bowed head? The Allies' reply, she had said, angered her to be more firmly determined than ever to prosecute the war to the bitterest end and she declared she had in the ruthless submarinism a sure weapon to win the conflict with. She now owns she is not equal "to accept all consequences."

Mr. Lansing, United States Secretary of State, it is said, has replied that the Washington Government will gladly discuss the matter provided Germany withdraws her proclamation of January 31 regarding unrestricted submarine warfare. He has intimated, at the same time that the sinking by submarine of neutral ships cannot be discussed until Germany renews her assurance of May 4 last year, given after the torpedoing of the Sussex. There is, of course, something tantalising in this reply of Secretary Lansing. But calmly and impartially considered from the American point of view, it is perhaps all that could be expected from him, as long as the desire of the Republic under President Wilson to avoid coming to blows remains unchanged. The only question is whether Washington would again be willing to be humbugged and bamboozled by Germany. Remember Germany is said to have made virtual prisoners of Americans in the Kaiser's land. While trying with one hand to play with American credulity and pacific disposition, with the other Germany metes out toward the Republic measures that actual outbreak of hostilities alone would justify. Bowing the head she raises hands in threat and intimidation. Is the world again to witness another tussle between American patience and Kaizerish bull dozing? One thing is plain, however, as we have said, that Germany has confessed to her inability "to accept all consequences." In that fact alone—the drawing forth from Germany of that confession—the United States has rendered a great service to the Allies, who may redouble their energy, with a very encouraging assurance to bring the war to an end on their own terms.

CHINA'S LEADERS MAKE PLANS RE GERMANY

Dispatches from Peking report that the Chinese Government held a meeting of the Cabinet Council on Feb. 13 and discussed pending diplomatic questions. As the result of the conferences, it was decided that in case Germany does not send a satisfactory reply to China's Note of protestation against the German declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare within five or six days China will break off relations. It is learned that China will, however, adopt as generous measures as possible regarding the control over the residents in China.

Premier Tuan Chi-jui is quoted as having told one of his intimate acquaintances, says a Peking dispatch, that in case Germany fails to send a satisfactory reply to China's protest China will side with the Allies indifferent to the attitude of the United States, but if, on the contrary, Germany cancels her declaration China will observe strict neutrality as in such eventuality she would see no reason for cutting diplomatic relations with Germany.

A Peking dispatch dated the 12th says that the Russian authorities in Peking have announced that the diplomatic principle to be followed by the Allies towards China hereafter will be settled mainly by the conferences of the allied representatives in Tokyo, while the ways and means of their execution will be carried out by the allied Diplomatic Corps in Peking. Consequently Japan's attitude will be of very important significance in connection with the development of the situation relative to China's future movement.

Another conference of the allied Ministers in Peking was held on the 10th at the French Legation, when the representatives exchanged views on questions which will naturally crop up consequent upon the arrival of the German reply to China's Note as well as her reply to the American proposal. Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, called on the Chinese Foreign Minister at the Waichaopu in connection with the matters settled at the conference and returning to the conference reported the result of his interview.

Further dispatches from Peking state that according to a report received by the Minister of a certain country from his Ambassador in Tokyo Viscount Motono, the Japanese Foreign Minister, recently held a conference with the Ambassadors of Great Britain, Russia and France in Tokyo concerning the decision of Japan's policy towards China in connection with the present situation. Viscount Motono submitted to the Ambassadors the principle of Japan's new policy towards China, to which the Ambassadors expressed their approval at once transmitting the news to their home Governments. As the allied Governments have no objection to Japan's decision it is expected that an agreement will be reached between the Allies and Japan and some new movement will be taken up by the Allies shortly.

A Peking dispatch of the 13th reports that Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, interviewed Premier Tuan Chi-jui that day and advised the Chinese Premier to take similar steps to the United States towards Germany and further stated that Japan regretted that the Chinese Government had failed to consult with Japan about the matter before deciding its attitude. A later report has it that the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, in his interview with Premier Tuan, transmitted the approval of the Japanese Government of China's protest to the German Note and, at the same time, advised the Chinese Government to take further stronger and more drastic steps towards Germany.

CO-OPERATION WITH CHINA

The "Chugai Shogyo" sincerely hopes that the Japanese public will more earnestly and honestly consider the problem of commercial co-operation with the Chinese. The friendly relations with China and economic co-operation have been subjects of discussions in Japan, and while such things should be encouraged and wished for, the paper regrets that the public are only discussing the problems, and they have not actually considered the matter with the intention of actually carrying out co-operation.

In commercial co-operation with China, the paper believes that there is one group of Japanese entertaining an entirely erroneous opinion of China and her development. These people consider China as primitive as she was several hundred years ago, and they believe that the only way to handle the Chinese is by an oppressive and high-handed manner, and the economic plan of these Japanese is only to gain a temporary income, and they do not consider the true development of the Chinese resources. It is on account of these Japanese that the Chinese regards the Japanese as enemies and call a Japanese "Eastern Devil."

Such an attitude towards China and the Chinese should be at once dropped, if the Japanese really desire to develop China and co-operate with the Chinese in the efforts to develop the unlimited natural resources of the country for the benefit of both the Japanese and the Chinese.

Mere preaching of friendly relations will not bring any effect, says the paper, until the Japanese public is actually interested in the development of China, and the paper hopes that the Japanese capitalists and business men will consider the interest of the Chinese as well as their own when they undertake anything in China.

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CHINA TENTATIVELY APPROACHES ALLIES

Dispatches from China report that the Chinese Government expressed to the Allies, including Japan, its wishes for the revision of the Chinese customs tariff, and grace for the payment of the balance of the Boxer indemnity, as the conditions of her participation in the war on the side of the Allies in accordance with the Allies' invitation. Although the question has not yet been formally submitted to the allied Governments in the form of diplomatic negotiations, these wishes of the Chinese Government have been repeatedly informally expressed to the allied representatives in Peking in connection with the settlement of China's attitude towards Germany subsequent to the American proposal to China. The allied representatives in Peking are considering the subject informally proposed by China, but the question has made no progress since then and so far the matter has not yet been taken up as a diplomatic question by either side. The proposal has been urged chiefly by Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling, Mr. Liang Chi-chao, Mr. Liu Cheng-hsiang and others. Hsiung and Liu are making efforts to prevail upon Japan and Russia respectively to entertain China's wishes in view of the fact that the two countries have greater interests in the matter than any other of the Allies.

The reason why China wants the revision of her customs tariff is that should China sever her relations with Germany she has to postpone the disbandment of her troops from the necessity of providing against the intrigues of the German agents in China and consequently the Government will incur an enormous expenditure for the maintenance of the troops and other incidental outlays such as the expenses required for keeping surveillance over the movement of German ships in the Chinese ports and for the maintenance of order in China. In order to provide for these requirements China must raise the current import tariff to a 5 per cent. standard as a means to augment her financial capacity from revenue and at the same time would have the payment of the outstanding indemnity postponed for a certain definite period, thus to reduce her financial burden in view of the pressing need. Such is said to be the reason for the present proposal. At the same time, it is understood, China has pressed for the speedy conclusion of the pending loan negotiations.

Nothing is so far known as to the intention of the Allies with regard to the matter. In 1914, when the same question was taken up, the British Government agreed to the proposal in principle, while France gave her consent conditionally. Japan and Russia, however, strongly opposed the proposal and the question was dropped. The Japanese Government voiced strong opposition on account of the unanimous objection raised by the cotton spinning concerns. It is presumed that Great Britain and France will consent to China's wish other things being equal, while Russia also seems to be inclined to give her consent. Japan, of course, will not block the scheme as on the previous occasion, it is said, but may be induced to entertain China's wish provides she finds means to compensate her for the loss and disadvantages to be caused by the revision of the Chinese custom tariff, which is calculated to involve an enormous loss of several millions a year to the Japanese traders interested in the export trade with China. Not only that, but it will also accelerate the growth of the spinning industry in the interior of China and consequently deal a severe blow to the interests of the Japanese spinning industry. In these circumstances the Tokyo Government is expected to devise some plan whereby she can help the Allies while safe-guarding the interests of her nationals.

DR. HIRANUMA SPEAKS ON POLICE DUTIES

At the second meeting of the conference of the chiefs of the police departments of all prefectures throughout the country held at the Home Department on February 16 Dr. Hiranuma, the Public Procurator-General, gave an instruction relative to the principle, attitude and measures to be taken by the local police authorities in connection with the prosecution of criminals charged with violation of the laws and regulations in the coming general election of parliamentary members. Laying stress on the necessity of keeping strict control over the electioneering campaign, and taking severe measures for the prosecution of cases of infringement of the regulations and laws relative to the election, the Public-Procurator pointed out that such cases had been increasing at a remarkable rate at every election in the past. He said this state of things was a very regrettable tendency and wanted to be put an end to by resorting to stricter and more rigorous measures in punishing offenders without any discrimination on the part of the police authorities.

The recent increase of offences committed by those engaged in election campaigns is accounted for by the growth of political strife and the keen competition and rivalry among political parties, said the Procurator, and unless this undesirable evil tendency is nipped in the bud at the present moment it will become deep-rooted and impossible to correct, finally bringing about serious consequences in injuring the moral sense of the nation and leading to national moral degeneration.

To stop such undesirable tendency in time and check the gradual but steady increase of crimes, the Government at the coming election expects to strictly enforce the penal regulations dispensing with the lenient and generous attitude followed by the former administration. The Public Procurator-General declared that the competent authorities were required to strictly adhere to the spirit of the law and enforce the application of the penal regulations in cases of infringement of the law, to the fullest advantage, leaving no stone unturned in the prosecution of offenders.

For the furtherance of that purpose aimed at the purifying and cleansing of the political atmosphere and rooting out the source of evil injurious to the sound moral sense of the public, the Procurator-General stated, more strenuous efforts shall be made for stopping the bad practice of "selling" the votes by the franchise-holders. Hitherto in such cases the franchise-holders alone were subject to severe punishment, but in future the candidates or the elected shall be equally punished without discrimination between franchise-holders and the elected. Such, declared the Procurator-General, was the most effective measures for stopping bad practices so prevalent in the case of every election. The offering and distribution of bribes among those connected with the election campaign by way of rewards for labour and assistance for the good of those candidates who came out successful in the election, which constitutes the crime of bribery, shall be likewise strictly prosecuted and severely punished. Cases of presenting money to those electors or election canvassers who have been punished on the charge of violation of laws and regulations in connection with any election campaign also will be dealt with in an equally severe manner.

The Procurator-General further dwelt upon cases of the Government officials directly connected with the charge of controlling election affairs sometimes interfering in the election itself and thus acting in violation of the laws and regulations relating to their official duties, which he said also shall be punished with rigorous measures. He reminded the authorities concerned to keep in mind their grave responsibility for strictly maintaining an attitude of impartiality and upright candidness and always mind to preserve the sacredness and dignity of the election. Emphasising the importance of standing aloof from all party strifes and the influence of superior authorities, the Procurator-General energetically recommended that there should be no highest power or party influence in the eyes of the judicial and police authorities in dealing with the campaign and election; that the authorities concerned shall maintain a most candid and most upright attitude and take measures in the execution of their duties; that they shall never be influenced by the power of whatever influential official personages nor of whatever great political party in taking severe or lenient measure in the discharge of their duties according to the difference of the social stations in life of the offenders, nor shall they be influenced by the power of their superiors, but shall stick to and act according to the dictation of their duties in whatever case and under whatever circumstances, ever keeping in mind to maintain and elevate the dignity of the judicial and police administration.

DISASTROUS FIRE WEDNESDAY

On Wednesday morning about 11 o'clock a fire broke out at Kawagoye-mura, Miye prefecture. Owing to the high wind prevailing at the time the flames soon spread and destroyed about sixty houses in the village. The fire crossed over a small stream and developed into the village on the opposite side of the river, where about fifty houses were also reduced to ashes. Some five hundred persons were made homeless and are housed at a Buddhist temple in the neighbouring village.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, Feb. 14.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig declared in an interview to-day that the west front was the decisive front of the war. The war will be decided on the battlefield, he said, and peace may be declared in 1917.

"But if Germany cannot be entirely beaten this year," he continued, "the Allies will not hesitate to carry on the war. There can be no lasting peace without a complete victory. The British troops are indomitably resolved to fight to the end."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 16.—The French afternoon communiqué reads: "The enemy bombarded our lines on the Butte-de-Mesnil and Maison-de-Champagne fronts most intensely. By the aid of exploding several mines, they succeeded in penetrating the salient west of the latter place and north of the road to Butte-de-Mesnil. Our barrage and flanking fire, from the district north of Main-de-Massiges, caused the enemy heavy losses. A violent artillery struggle is proceeding in this region. There is great patrol activity along the Woevre."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 17.—The German official report states that the Crown Prince has attacked on the Champagne front south of Ripont. The Berlin communique states that the attack was entirely successful, and that the Germans stormed four lines of trenches on a front of 2,600 metres, advancing to a depth of 500 metres. The Germans captured 858 prisoners.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 17.—The scene of the fighting in Champagne, 30 miles east of Rheims, is the biggest infantry action on ths front by Germany since 1916 It is difficult to see what strategical gain the Germans are now expecting to make.

May-be it is a preliminary move for the German campaign of 1917. It is more probable, however, that it is a defensive action designed to protect important communications. Especially may it be intended to guard the Challerange to Bezancourt railway, the loss of which at any point would paralyse the whole German position.

New York, Feb. 17.—The German official communique to-day claims that violent Allied attacks north of the River Ancre have been repulsed.

The Berlin report states that the Germans, in Rumania have captured the Russian positions near Mesticanesci, with 1,200 prisoners.—"Nichinichi."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 18.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his evening communiqué on Saturday, reports: "We carried out successful operations on both sides of the River Ancre, this morning, and made considerable progress.

"We attacked southward of the river and captured hostile positions on a front of 1½ miles opposite the villages of Miraumont and Petit Miraumont. We penetrated over 1,000 yards and advanced our line to within a few hundred yards of Petit Miraumont. Northward of the river, we captured an important position on the upper slopes of the spur northwards of Baillescourt Farm on a thousand-yard front and successfully repulsed all hostile counter-attacks. The enemy's losses were heavy; we took 268 prisoners."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 18.—In his Sunday evening communiqué, Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says: "We captured on the Ancre on Saturday 774 prisoners. This morning, three waves of German infantry attacked our new positions at Baillescourt Farm. They came under our concentrated artillery fire and never reached our lines, being driven back with heavy losses."

"We entered the enemy positions south-west and north-west of Arras, south of Fanquissart and north of Ypres in a night attack. We inflicted many casualties and took 19 prisoners. We repulsed raiders south of Ypres."

ON THE RUSSIAN FRENTS

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Feb. 13.—Western front. North-east of Smorgony the Russian scouts, having pierced the enemy's wire entanglements, attacked his vanpost and seized one machine-gun. The enemy, about one battalion strong, 10 kilometres north of Kiselin attacked a sector which was occupied by two Russian companies. On the right flank the attack was repulsed, but on the left the enemy succeeded in rushing into the Russian trenches, but was afterwards also repulsed and the position was re-established. South of Galitch, the enemy, four companies strong, crossed the Dniester and attacked the Russian vanposts. In spite of the strong fire of these vanposts and the Russian artillery the enemy succeeded in pressing upon the Russian vanposts, but was repulsed by a counter-attack, the vanposts again occupying their former positions. Snowstorms are raging in the Carpathians at different places.

Nothing of importance is reported from the Rumanian front.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Feb. 15.—Western front. After a most intensive artillery fire of chemical shells, the Germans, about two battalions strong, attacked the Russian troops south of Drisviaty and rushed into the Russian trenches, but were dislodged by a counterattack and the front was re-established. South of the Vishnevsky Lake, the Germans released poisonous gas. Reports about losses have not been yet received. In the evening of January 12, the Germans attacked the Russian front north of Kiselin, but were repulsed. North-west of Alexinc the Russians after a stubborn fight seized the border of a tunnel, which was formed on the place, where a mining gallery had been blown up by the Russians.

Rumanian front. The Germans attacked after a strong artillery preparation the Russian positions on both sides of the roadway Jacobeni-Kimpolung, seizing, after repeated attacks, a height 9 kilometres east of Jacobeni. The attacks on the rest of the front were all repulsed,and a counterattack was assumed by the Russian troops in the night before January 13. After a fierce fight, lasting all the night, the Germans were dislodged from the height, which they had seized and the position was recovered, 7 officers and 156 soldiers being taken prisoner. On January 13, the enemy again assumed with outnumbering forces the offensive on both sides of the Jacobeni-Kimpolung roadway. After a fight, which lasted for the whole day, the enemy seized two heights, 4 kilometres east of Jacobeni. The Russians retreated for one kilometre and seized one height 5 kilometres east of Jacobeni, fortifying themselves. On the rest of the Rumanian front, firing and reconnaissances continue.

Later. Western front. 25 kilometers south-east of Zolochoff the enemy assumed, after 2 hours' artillery preparation, the offensive against the Russian troops. A fierce battle is raging in this region. The snowstorm in the Carpathians continues.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Feb. 16.—Western front. The enemy's attack south-east of Zolochoff, mentioned in the previous report, has been repulsed by the Russians. Snowstorms continue in the Carpathians.

Firing is in progress on the Rumanian front.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Feb. 19.—Western front. After a strong artillery preparation the Germans, about two companies strong, clad in white garments, attacked the Russian position south-west of Svransk. A part of the Germans succeeded in rushing into the advanced Russian trenches, but were soon dislodged.

Rumanian front. The Russian troops by a sudden attack without firing a single shot seized a strongly fortified strategical point 13 kilometres south-west of Okna. The counterattacks have been repulsed, prisoners being taken.

Later. Western front. In the night before February 18 the enemy released 4 gasclouds on the position between Semenka and Dubatovka south of the Vishnevsky Lake.

Firing and reconnoissances continue on the Rumanian and on the Caucasus front.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Feb. 20.—An enemy force, about a battalion strong, attacked the Russian position north-west of Podgaishi. The concentrated fire of the Russian forces was turned against the invaders, who were forced to retreat to their trenches.

On the Rumanian and Caucasus fronts, heavy firing and reconnaisance work is reported.

In the Black Sea, a large steamer and eight schooners have been sunk by a Russian submarine.

In the Smorgny region, Russian and German aeroplanes have been in conflict.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 17.—The British official communiqué from Mesopotamia reads: "Our troops continued the offensive on Thursday at the Dahra bend on the right bank of the Tigris. We secured the whole Dahra bend, and captured 89 officers and 1906 men.

"Our booty includes 5 machine-guns, 2,500 rifles and large quantities of ammunition and stores. On Friday, the British advanced 1,200 yards southward of Shumran loop. We are now holding the southwest corner of this bend.

"Two Turkish communiqués have been issued in which they admit retirement on the Tigris River, following the British attacks.

New York, Feb. 20.—According to the announcement made by the American War Department, the British forces in Mesopotamia have gained an important success and captured 2,000 prisoners.—"Nichi-nichi."

BUCHAN'S WEEKLY SUMMARY

[OFFICIAL TO BRITISH EMBASSY THROUGH KOKUSAI]

London, Feb. 17.—The British success on the western front continues almost without interruption. Though the operations are on a small scale, the cumulative effect is considerable.

The raids are of two kinds, trench raids designed to damage the enemy and weaken the morale, and the occupation of sections of his trenches for tactical purposes. The increasing success of both proves that the morale of the enemy is weakening daily. In fact the British have brought home to him that his trenches can be entered at almost any point and the attacks are so numerous and spread so variably down the line that he never knows where the next blow may fall. The strain inflicted by this is difficult to bear. The chief result of the occupation of the enemy trenches has been the notable tactical improvement of the positions held by the British in the Ancre valley and north of this, and in the neighbourhood of Sailly-Saillisel.

The British losses throughout have been proportionately light. The total casualties are usually less than the number of prisoners taken. In the first six weeks of 1917, the total of prisoners captured was approximately two-thousand while the progress in the Somme area represents an aggregate advance on a front of nine-thousand yards to a depth of fifteen hundred to two-thousand yards.

LATEST NEWS OF PIRACY DECLARATION BY GERMANY

Strong Action Taken By Neutrals Led By The United States In Protest

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Feb. 13.—It is now confirmed that, on February 11, Germany offered to negotiate with the United States regarding submarine warfare provided "the commercial blockade against England was not interfered with."

Mr. Lansing, United States Secretary of State, has replied that the Washington Government will gladly discuss the matter provided Germany withdraws her proclamation of January 31 regarding unrestricted submarine warfare. At the same time, the sinking by submarine of neutral ships cannot be discussed until Germany renews her assurance of May 4 last year, given after the torpedoing of the Sussex.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Feb. 14.—In reply to the German proposal for the opening of negotiations looking to the safety of American shipping, provided the commercial blockade against Great Britain is not interfered with, the United States Government has informed Mr. Ritter, the Swiss Minister through whom the overtures came, that the nation could not enter upon negotiations under present circumstances. If, however, Germany first restored the pledges she made at the time of the sinking of the Sussex, and withdrew her proclamation of unrestricted submarine warfare, the matter would be different. Until then, no negotiations could be entered upon.

An official dispatch from Washington reports that Mr. Ritter, the Swiss Minister in Washington, verbally informed the American Secretary of State on behalf of Germany that Germany wished to reopen negotiations with the American Government re the submarine problem provided America does not obstruct the German commercial blockade against Great Britain. The Swiss Minister repeated the same German intimation the following day sending a written Note to the State Department this time. The American Government, on the 13th, sent a reply to the Swiss Mininter, according to the official statement of the State Department, to the effect that should Germany withdraw her declaration of January 31 America would be glad to discuss and enter upon any negotiations with Germany on whatever questions, but until Germany revives her pledge of May 4, 1916, and acts in conformity with the spirit of that pledge of assurance America was not in a position to enter upon any negotiations whatever with Germany in connection with the submarine war are declared against neutral countries.

It is reported that on the eve of the departure from Berlin of Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, the German Government requested him for the renewal of the clauses pertaining to the protection of American and German subjects and vessels after the outbreak of war, as provided in the clauses of the American-Prussian treaties of 1799 and 1828. With regard to these the American Government some time ago applied to Germany for the cancellation of the treaty stipulations relative to the enforcement of the new American Seamen's Law. Mr. Gerard having refused to entertain the request of the German Government, the German government has applied direct to the American Government to discuss the matter through the Swiss Minister together with its new proposal re submarine warfare.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Feb. 14.—Officials at Washington are inclined to regard the alleged offer of Germany to discuss means for preventing war between herself and the United States, which is reported to have been presented through the Swiss Minister on Saturday, only as an effort to cast upon the United States, the appearance of being the belligerent.

The attitude seems to be that the United States and Germany can have no diplomatic dealings until Germany gives up her programme of unrestricted submarine warfare. Any other advances meanwhile will serve only to becloud the issue of American rights.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Copenhagen, Feb. 14.—The joint Scandinavian protest against the German submarine policy points out that the submarine warfare is contrary to International Law, especially as it apparently applies even to ships traveling between neutral ports. The protest makes all reservations regarding loss of life and damage resulting from unrestricted U-boat warfare.

New York, Feb. 15.—Germany is making preparations to send submarines to the Panama Canal for the commencement of operations in that zone, says a dispatch from Berne.—"Asahi."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 15.—A message from Rome reports that the American steamer Lyman M. Law, 2,500 tons, carrying tools, was sunk by a submarine off Sardinia. The crew were landed.

A later message from Washington says that the Lyman M. Law was a schooner and not a steamer. The vessel was bound from Palermo with lumber. She was set on fire by a bomb from an Austrian submarine which was showing no flag.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Feb. 15.—A Berlin official communiqué reads:—"There is an unfounded idea abroad that our campaign of submarinism will be weakened out of regard for America or for some other reason. Unrestricted war against all sea traffic in the zones, barred by Germany, is now in full swing and will not be restricted under any circumstances."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Feb. 15.—An official communiqué from Berlin announces that the secret period of grace for neutral steamers and enemy passenger ships, on which neutrals might be travelling, expired on February 6 in the North Sea, February 10 in the Mediterranean and February 12 in the Atlantic and English Channel. Henceforth, the communiqué says, there will be no more individual warnings.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 18.—The "Manchester Guardian" points out that the casualties to merchant shipping for the third week since Germany's declaration of unrestricted piracy, show the losses to be below the December level.

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The journal goes on to say: "The danger can be met by constant alteration of routes and the creation of lines of safety by means of mines.

Besides, the danger can be overcome by the destruction of submarines. We must destroy three a week to keep pace with the German boast of the rate of building; but if rumour is trustworthy, we are doing better than that."

New York, Feb. 18.—It is reported from Washington that the American Government has sent an interpellation to the German Government demanding explanation why the departure of the members of the American Consulates and private American subjects from Germany is subject to delay.—"Asahi."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

(Delayed in Transmission.)

Washington, Feb. 18.—Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, on behalf of Germany presented to the State Department to-day a protocol supplementary to the agreement amplifying the U.S. Treaty with Prussia of 1799. This document now presented would place Germans in the United States and Americans in Germany on the same footing in time of war between the two countries as neutrals or nationals of either country.

They may remain ever as long as they please instead of only for 9 months after the outbreak of hostilities as provided in the old Treaty. The merchant ships of neither nation may be driven to sea unless under safe conduct, nor may the captains or crews of such ships be imprisoned.

Officials here are showing but little interest in the German proposal.

Peking, Feb. 19.—At the conference held at the French Legation on the 17th, the Entente Ministers took up, continuing the discussion of the previous day, the Chinese proposal that the Powers agree to a revision of the customs tariff and the postponement of the payment of the Boxer Indemnity, in order that China may find funds for army and navy preparations, which she considers necessary to undertake in the event of her diplomatic rupture with Germany. The Ministers agreed in the view that there was no reason why the Entente Powers should enter into these obligations merely in consequence of China's diplomatic break with Germany, but that they might reconsider the matter if China entered the war on the Allies' side. They have wired to their Governments for instructions.—"Asahi."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 20.—The American Ambassador at Vienna has requested of the Austrian Government a clear and final statement as to Austria's standpoint on the submarine warfare question. She is asked to state definitely whether the assurances given by her on the occasion of the Persia and Ancona incidents are changed or withdrawn.

The situation in China is still chaotic, the execution of the decision to take drastic steps towards Germany still being in abeyance. A Peking dispatch says that the German Minister in Berlin has sent a message about the presentation of the Chinese Note to Germany against its declaration of submarine warfare. The Minister's message reached the Peking Government on Monday night. It appears the Chinese Minister in Berlin handed the Note of the Chinese Government to the German Foreign Minister on the 15th. The German authorities stated in reply that the German Government would send a formal reply to China's Note, but meanwhile the German Government wished the maintenance of friendly relationship between Germany and China. The Chinese Government, now it has received the Minister's report, attaches a good deal of hope to the report and is expecting a reply of a peaceful nature from Germany. The German residents in China take, however, pessimistic views of the situation and generally observe that the German Government will never heed China's protest but will take steps to reject it in the formal reply, and accordingly diplomatic rupture between China and Germany is absolutely inevitable.

Keen attention is being paid towards the attitude of Mr. Liang Chi-chao, who has recently been holding interviews with the German Minister. Mr. Liang interviewed Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang a few days ago and discussed the question of the moment. He warmly expostulated with the Vice-President pointing out the inadvisability of taking hostile attitude against Germany, which would, he said, only result in bringing about disadvantages to China and lead to China's being placed under the influence of a certain country in future. In such circumstances it is thought difficult for China to take any further decisive step towards Germany especially in view of the weak constitution of the present ministry, which is lacking in men of strong will and determination.

According to another Peking message Mr. Chang Chi is a strong advocate of China's participation in the war on the side of the Allies, holding quite the contrary view to Mr. Liang Chi-chao. He opines that unless China joins the Allies through Japan and with her support, China will be eventually placed in an isolated position in future. On Monday afternoon, he interviewed President Li Yuan-hung and expressed his opinion about the pending question, minutely detailing the world's situation and urging the necessity of China's taking side with the Allies and relying upon Japan's support. It is believed that his warm expostulation has moved the President who approved his opinion.

A Peking dispatch to the "Asahi" reports that Dr. Morrison, Dr. Ariga and Dr. Willoughby have presented a joint memorial in reply to the query of President Li Yuan-hung about the situation. The three foreign advisers referring to the extremely difficult position of China maintaining strict neutrality and standing aloof from the war as a third party in view of the recent situation pointed out that if China continues to maintain the present attitude as a neutral state she will be finally placed in an isolated position and find herself in a miserable plight. Further expressing the necessity and advantages of China's participating in the war on the side of the Allies, the advisers pointed out the folly and uselessness of fearing about the result of China's severing relationship with Germany. In the concluding part of their representation, the advisers minutely dwelt on the reason of the belligerent powers for having waged war upon Germany and her ally and stated that if China would join the Allies, it would not only bring about many advantages to China directly and indirectly, but above all it would give China the right of speech in the coming peace conference. It is reported that the views of the foreign advisers have been submitted to the Cabinet Council.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

(Delayed in Transmission.)

New York, Feb. 18.—The identity of the German raider which as announced on January 17, sank many allied vessels in the South Atlantic, has now been established. The vessel was the Vineta according to eleven sailors from the sunken British vessel St. Theodore who arrived here to-day.

The say they witnessed, from the deck of the pirate ship, the sinking of two French and five British vessels. They were put on board the Hudson Maru, on January (2) after that vessel had been relieved of her chart and most of her food. During the slow voyage to Pernambuco those on board the Hudson Maru subsisted mainly on rice.

San Francisco, Feb. 19.—The British steamers Queen Anne and Queenswood have been sunk by a German submarine. Eleven of Queen Anne's crew are missing. "Asahi."

San Francisco, Feb. 19.—The crew of the French cargo boat Guame which entered the port of New York to-day say that they saw a wrecked German submarine outside the harbour of Bordeaux.—"Asahi."

Mail advices show that word was received in New York on January 23 from Bermuda by the crew of the steamship Bermudian that two big British submarines had arrived there from Halifax and were going south to join the other British and French warships in the search for the German raider or raiders. They were built in Canada, and are 200 feet long, carry two three-inch guns on the forward deck in addition to a supply of torpedoes, and have a cruising radius of 6,000 miles.

In addition to the submarines, five light cruisers of the Arethusa type, which carry four six-inch guns and a number of smaller quick firers, have called at Bermuda during the past week, and proceeded to sea after spending a few hours at the naval station. Their next base for fuel is St. Lucia. These cruisers have a speed of 30 to 35 knots and have very little armour. Two Italian cruisers with a speed of 25 knots, and four French war vessels with high speed also stopped at Bermuda for a few hours last Friday (Jan. 15), and then continued their voyage south. Some of the warships steered toward the West African coast to look out for the raider in case she should try to creep up along the shore.

The British armoured cruiser Leviathan, which has been on patrol duty in the waters around Bermuda for some months, took on coal and provisions at Hamilton on Friday, it was said, and left the harbour on Saturday morning on secret orders. She is heavily armoured and carries two nine-inch guns in addition to two eighteen-inch submerged torpedo tubes, and has a speed of 23 knots.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Buenos Aires, Jan. 22.—Unverified reports were received to-day in maritime circles at Montevideo, Uruguay, that the German cruiser Vineta, [said to be the commerce raider,] had been sighted at sea off Bahia Blanca, Argentina.

La Prena publishes a dispatch from Rio Janeiro saying that, according to a cablegram received at Pernambuco, the British cruiser Glasgow has sunk a German commerce raider 130 miles off Para. No details are given.

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 22.—The Minister of Marine said to-day that he had received no confirmation of the report that the British cruiser Glasgow had sunk a German commerce raider, and that he did not credit it.

The Minister said he had reason to believe that the two merchant vessels and two auxiliaries reported as having been sighted off the northern coast of Brazil were British vessels who are operating outside territorial waters. Earlier press reports were to the effect that these vessels, some of which were said to be flying the American flag, were German raiders. The Marine Ministry has ordered the establishment of a patrol by cruisers off the coast between Pernambuco and Maranhao, and has detailed another warship to assist in this work.

Referring to a rumour that the crew of the German gunboat Eber had made its escape, the Marine Minister said he regarded it as untrue.

London, Jan. 22.—German rejoicing over the exploits of the commerce raider in the South Atlantic is unbounded, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to "The Times."

Captain Persius, the German naval critic, writing in the "Tageblatt," recalls that when German destroyers "carried out attacks in the English Channel and at the mouth of the Thames in October and November," Arthur Balfour, then First Lord of the Admiralty, assured the House of Commons that the British guard service "would be so careful in the future that the Germans would never venture to undertake such dangerous expeditions again."

Captain Persius says that Sir Edward Carson has been unable to justify Mr. Balfour's assertion, and maintains that "German light forces have made several attacks in British waters, and the Moewe the Second, a big above-water ship, successfully passed the British advance guards and reached the Atlantic."

"Our thought during the next month and weeks," concludes Captain Persius, "will accompany the Moewe the Second, and our hopes are with its brave crew."

The "Times" correspondent says that the chief of the German Admiralty Staff when congratulating Lieutenant Badewitz, the prize commander of the Yarrowdale, asked whether it did not seem a ticklish job to take charge of 469 prisoners with such a small crew. Lieutenant Badewitz said that he had let his prisoners move about freely and considered the situation quite safe as long as "one had a pistol." He also said that feeding the prisoners was quite easy, considering the circumstances.

BRITAIN'S BIG LOAN GIGANTIC SUCCESS

London, Feb. 10.—Yesterday was "war loan day" and a hundred thousand meetings were held throughout the country, including demonstrations at the Royal Exchange and Trafalgar Square, where, besides a gigantic loan advertisement, eight captured German guns were exhibited. The takings at the cinemas for three days next week will be assigned to the loan. Sixty-two million war savings certificates have been sold this year.

Mr. A Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking at Leeds yesterday, said that it is not yet possible to state the extent of the success of the war loan, but he could say to-day that it would not be a failure.—Reuter.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 17.—The consensus of opinion here is that the British war loan, which closed yesterday, was the greatest financial triumph in the history of the world.

Estimates of the total subscriptions vary between £600,000,000 and £1,000,000,000 of new money. The smallest estimate, however, is far in excess of the anticipations of financiers, who, five weeks ago, did not expect that more than two or three hundred million pounds would be procurable by public subscriptions, especially as the loan was handicapped by conversion operations.

The big loan of 1915 included £200,000,000 subscribed by the banks, which did not participate in the present loan, although it is not secret that they arranged with Mr. Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that money should be forthcoming from them no matter what the result of the loan might be.

The overwhelming response of the public to this loan leaves the banks free to assist the Government in any further war finance.

The number of subscribers to the loan of 1915 was half a million. There are indications that the subscribers to the present loan will number 5,000,000.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 17.—It is unofficially estimated that £12,000,000,000 new money has been subscribed to the War Loan.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 17.—Extraordinary scenes were witnessed in London to-day, the last day of the war loan. The city was invaded by thousands of subscribers, and the banks and post-offices were besieged by long queues, marshalled by police commissionaires.

Similar unprecedented scenes were witnessed in the big provincial towns of the United Kingdom, especially in Glasgow.

London, Feb. 17.—The subscription to the new war loan bonds was closed at midnight. No exact amount of the subscription is officially announced as yet, but according to the bankers' estimate the total subscription is believed to have reached £1,000,000,000, which if right, proves it a great success, a success greater than expected. Half of that figure will suffice for claiming success for the new flotation. According to press reports the Japanese Government has assisted in the successful flotation of the new loan by purchasing Japanese national bonds with the national debt redemption funds. By offering tempting prices, holders of Japanese bonds, wishing to subscribe to the new British bonds could sell and transfer their money. The amount of Japanese bonds purchased in the London market by Japan since the beginning of this year has reached £2,840,000 making a total of £9,615,888 redeemed since the outbreak of the war. —"Jiji."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 18—A feature of the War Loan subscriptions was the unearthing of extraordinary hoards of gold. In addition, numerous gifts of money, ranging from half-a-crown to ten pounds were sent, often accompanied by pathetic letters breathing patriotism in spite of poverty. There were huge subscriptions from Municipalities. For instance, Luton average ten pounds per capita.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Feb. 18.—Mr. A. Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons to-day that the subscriptions to the new War Loan would be at least £700,000,000 exclusive of contributions from banks.

London, Feb. 18.—It is learned on good authority that the subscription to the new British war loan was closed at midnight of the 17th with an astonishingly successful result, which attests to the patriotic enthusiasm of the British nation and their conviction of final victory. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will announce the result of the subscription to-morrow.—"Asahi."

[OFFICIAL TO BRITISH EMBASSY THROUGH KOKUSAI]

London, Feb. 20.—Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons answering a question regarding the amount subscribed to the war-loan replied as follows:

"The number of applications that were received on the last day has been so large that though the officials have been working day and night there are still between two or five hundred thousand applications not yet dealt with and more applications are coming in from all over the country. It is, therefore, impossible to give detailed figures until the beginning of next week. I am, however, in a position to say the loan has succeeded to a greater extent not only than I anticipated but than I hoped.

"I hope, what I have just said will not encourage exaggerated and indeed impossible estimates, which might create danger of what I consider the amazing financial effort of this country being minimized when the actual figures are known.

"To keep a sense of proportion it will be well to remember what was expected when the loan was issued. When I met the financial representatives of the city I was asked what amount of new money I should consider necessary to make the loan a success. I stated a figure which was much higher than I anticipated though no higher than I hoped. That figure was six-hundred millions. That amount without direct contribution from the banks, which it is desirable to avoid, has already been exceeded and though it is impossible to estimate the excess even by twenty or perhaps fifty millions, that excess certainly amounts to one-hundred millions."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 20.—The English newspapers are unanimously of the opinion

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STEPS BEING TAKEN BY BRITAIN RE SHIPPING

London, Feb. 14.—Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, speaking in the House of Lords, stated that since the outbreak of the war Germany has sunk 230 allied and neutral steamers totalling 4 million tons, and interpellated the government whether Britain has built 3 million tons of shipping to replace her loss or not. To this Lord Curzon replied that: In July, 1914, Britain possessed 3,890 steamers exceeding 1,600 tons displacement with an aggregate tonnage of 16,850,000 tons, while in January this year she had 3,540 merchantmen, totalling 16,000,000 tons, so that Britain has practically lost only 5½ per cent. of her shipping on account of the war.

The new Ministry, he went on, has armed 45 per cent. of Britain's shipping and 75 per cent. of these armed steamers are being chartered by the Navy and Army Lord Curzon then disclosed that the government is bent on the building of newly standardized vessels of 4,000 tons or 5,000 as rapidly as the shipbuilding facilities of the country permit and said that in view of the fact that allied steamers are now under construction in dockyards in America and Japan, the Allies will get another 500,000 tons of shipping.

Lord Curzon told of the special protection Britain is according neutral shipping and the divisional shipbuilding system she is adopting to effect the speedy building of steamers.—"Nichinichi."

Lord Curzon, Minister without portfolio and a member of the War Council, speaking in the House of Lords on the 13th in reply to an interpellation concerning the counter measures against German submarine warfare, outlined the principle and measures decided on by the British Government to the following effect, according to an official dispatch from London received yesterday.

It is a patent fact that unarmed merchant vessels fall easier victims to submarines than those adequately armed, the ratio of victims in the past being 1 to 3. Since the organization of the present ministry, in the latter part of last year, the number of armed British merchantmen has increased by between 4 and 5 per cent., compared with the figure in the past.

The British government is considering measures for assuring the safety of neutral vessels, an increase of the freight rates, a special marine insurance and the offer of special premiums to the crew of these merchantmen, and beside, has an intention to purchase neutral vessels in case of necessity and possibility.

The government is making efforts for the expansion of the shipbuilding industry on a gigantic scale, and is also making efforts for increasing the strength of the merchant marine fleet by making an arrangement for that purpose with the oversea dominions, Britain's allies and neutral states, especially with such principal shipbuilding countries as the United States and Japan. In addition to these measures, the British government expects to be able to make an addition of 500,000 tons to the present capacity by defining uniform type of merchant vessel to be newly constructed and another addition of 500,000 tons by permitting such steamers to carry cargo on decks. Furthermore, the government is contemplating measures to increase the capacity of the shipbuilding industry indirectly by adopting proper measures contributing to the encouragement of the development of shipbuilding.

While taking all possible measures aiming at the repletion of the mercantile marine fleet as stated, the govenrment is at the same time considering the question of carrying out further restriction and limitation on the importation and to extend the sphere of prohibition on the importation of unnecessary goods with a view to regulating and economizing space and increasing the available margin of carrying capacity. The question is, however, a very troublesome and complicated one, and will probably call forth numerous complaints and protestations from the oversea dominions, the allies and other countries, especially the carrying out of the plan will deal a fresh serious blow to Russian commercial and industrial interests, but the British Government is compelled to take such step, though reluctantly, in view of the grave situation in which the country is placed and which does not allow of her taking into consideration such trifling matters. No doubt, the allies and other friendly countries will appreciate and realize the inevitableness of the measures decided on by the British government from sheer necessity, for which there is no alternative.

Lord Curzon further mentioned that Britain's mercantile marine fleet, which in July of 1914 consisted of 3,890 vessels excluding those not exceeding 1,600 tons, with an aggregate tonnage of 16,850,000 tons, has declined to 3,540 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 16,000,000 tons, thus showing a decrease of between 5 and 6 per cent. in the total tonnage during the last thirty months. He also stated that 75 per cent. of the British merchantmen was employed for military purposes by Britain and her allies, the remaining 25 per cent. being engaged in the transportation of provisions and other necessary goods to England from foreign lands, which reserve fleet will, however, be also requisitioned and put on military service gradually.

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that the first results of the War Loan are a veritable triumph.

They contrast the achievement with the proof of Germany's exhaustion, as evidenced in the renewed appeal for gold ornaments. They add that it is a splendid testimony of British financial stability which enabled the country to raise the largest loan in history, besides a revenue of £500,000,000. Mr. Bonar Law's figure is likely to be largely exceeded as hundreds of thousands of applications are still outstanding.

An Amsterdam message says that the Imperial Bank of Germany publishes a demand for all classes to contribute gold ornaments and jewelry as part of the national equipment and effort.

A CHILDISH HUN LIE

London, Feb. 18.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" editorially says that Japan cannot be pleased with America's intervention in the war, because the expansion of armaments in America at the present juncture foreshadows future peril for Japan. The chancellor's organ insinuates that it is the wisest way for America to grasp an opportunity to arm herself on the pretext of war with Germany. It is a patent fact that the true object of America lies in providing against her day of trouble with Japan, who however cannot publicly protest against America however much she may suffer.

GERMAN DEFENCE DOOMED

Paris, Feb. 14.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, interviewed, stated that the western front was the decisive front. He had no doubt that the Allies would break the German west front. The war would be decided on the battle-field and peace might be declared in 1917, but if Germany could not be entirely beaten this year the Allies would not hesitate to carry on the war. There could be no lasting peace without complete victory and the British troops were indomitably resolved to fight to the end.

Sir Douglas Haig continued: "What we have done is enormous but there is still much to do. Already we have reached the munitions output we wanted. We now want more guns and railways. We cannot have too many guns owing to the continuous wastage."

Regarding railways Sir Douglas Haig stated that the disproportion between the tonnage landed at our bases and the tonnage the railways were capable of carrying hampered operations. "The directors of the English railways investigated our requirements and have given us more than we asked. Indeed they even stripped their own railways of ballast, of which we were in want.

"We are also supplying material of all sorts to the Allies, especially Russia, Italy and Rumania. We cannot escape this obligation owing to the necessity for maintaining a united solid front."

"Don't forget the western front is and will remain the principal front and the one on which, I am convinced, the decision of the war will take place. Hence our policy of making the western front, defensively and offensively, the best."

Reuter's correspondent asked whether the decision would be secured by the breaking down of the German front?

Sir Douglas Haig replied: "That's how I imagine the decision will take place. Trench warfare must give way to a war of movement, which alone will procure the advantages we count upon."

He emphasized that an incomplete or halting peace would leave Germany able to take a terrible revenge in the near future. After having attacked England she would be again on the French frontiers, greedier than ever for blood and conquest. "Let us beware of the suspicious manœuvres of the enemy, who feeling himself lost talks of peace and seeks to divide us."—Reuter.

THE TREATY OF PRUSSIA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Feb. 18.—It is officially announced that the United States regards the Treaty of Prussia of 1799 as still being in force. This Treaty promised protection to the respective subjects and property of Prussia and the United States in the case of war. The American Government has already proclaimed that German ships will not be seized or used by the American Government in case of war.

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GERMAN CAPTAIN OWNS LINER WAS DAMAGED

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

[Delayed in Transmission]

Boston, Feb. 18.—Captain Pollack of the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, which was seized by the United States Marshal on February 3, as the vessel had been nominally in his possession since the institution of a suit by a bank for the non-delivery of a large amount of gold at the outbreak of the war, when the liner returned to the United States to avoid capture, appeared in the Federal Court to-day.

In giving evidence from the witness-stand, Captain Pollack admitted that he caused the machinery of the liner to be disabled. He said he had acted under the direction of a man officially connected with the German Embassy.

He refused to give the man's name on the ground that it might cause himself (witness) to be tried for treason should he return to Germany.

The directions for crippling the vessel, said the witness, were given in the presence of the New York Superintendent of the Nord-deutcher German Lloyd Co.

As the result of Captain Pollack's testimony, a bond of $200,000 was required to be furnished by the Steamship Line that repairs might be made, and as a guarantee that no further damage would be done to the ship.

BERLIN WAR LORD IN VIENNA

New York, Feb. 18.—Herr Hans Müller, an Austrian journalist was for the first time since the war received in audience by the Kaiser in Vienna where the German Emperor recently arrived to confer with Emperor Charles, says a dispatch from Berlin. In his interview with the Austrian jounalist the Kaiser remarked that the fact that neutral countries on the Continent have all opposed England is worthy of notice. The blockade of the Continent (the policy of isolating England) once dreamt of by Napoleon is now being realized and Great Britain finds herself in a predicament she has never faced before. To this Herr Müller replied, "The world knows well who should assume the responsibility for the horrible miseries and desolations arising from the further continuation of the war made inevitable by the Allies' refusal of the German peace offers." He also told the Kaiser of the spirit of sacrifice soaring high among the Austrian people. The Kaiser said that he was glad to learn that and that the time for the attainment of their great object was hourly arriving.—"Asahi."

GERMANY'S BUDGET FOR 1917

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Feb. 18.—An explanatory Note regarding Germany's Imperial Budget for 1917 has been issued at Berlin. It announces that new war taxes are necessary to cover the deficit of the ordinary budget of 62½ millions sterling.

It is, therefore, proposed to impose an ad valorem tax on coal; on passengers and goods on the railways and on domestic shipping. In addition, the excess profits tax will be increased.

GERMANY'S WAR EXPENDITURE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Feb. 16.—Germany's war expenditure so far amounts to £3,000,000,000.

ANOTHER GERMAN THREAT

San Francisco, Feb. 20.—The German Government has issued a declaration stating that any subject of any country, who enters the blockaded zone designated in the recent German declaration about unrestricted submarine warfare, runs the risk of being killed without any discrimination.—"Asahi."

MEDICINE FOR PIRATES

New York, Feb. 19.—The submarine destroyers, 550 in number, which Great Britain has ordered in America have all been finished and have left for England. They are each 80 feet long and are provided with an oil motor. Their speed is 22 knots and navigation capacity 700 knots. They each carry a crew of ten and also a three inch quick firer. That they are a formidable power to prey on submarines has already been amply proved.—"Asahi."

GERMAN CASUALTY LIST

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 18.—The Press Bureau publishes the official German Casualty List for January, though the death or injuries need not necessarily have occurred in January. The figures show a total of 77,532, of whom 14,192 were killed.

DISSATISFIED GERMANS

New York, Feb. 18.—A Rome dispatch says that an incorporated body aiming at anti-government movement has been formed at Bremen, Hamburg, Munchen and Dresden. The leaders of the anti-government movement are the members of the new Socialist party, which commands great influence among the workers employed in munitions factories and citizens suffering from the higher cost of living consequent upon the soaring prices.—"Asahi."

GERMAN PLOTTERS ABROAD

New York, Feb. 19.—A report says that 300 German reservists have arrived in Mexico on their way to South America and the West Indies where they intend to hatch plots in the event of war between the United States and Germany.—"Asahi."

KARL PUTS HIS FOOT DOWN

New York, Feb. 18.—A Vienna dispatch says that Emperor Karl I has decided to assume the supreme command of the Austro-Hungarian armies, hitherto held by Grand Duke Friedrich II. This reflects the displeasure of the Austrian Emperor with being restrained by the German military headquarters and the influence of Marshal von Hindenburg.—"Asahi."

NORWEGIAN VESSEL SUNK

San Francisco, Feb. 20.—The Norwegian steamer Talbeaty has been sunk by a German submarine, but the crew has been rescued.—"Asahi."

GERMAN "BLOCKADE" OF FRANCE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, Feb. 16.—The German "blockade" hitherto has had little effect on France. Ships are arriving regularly at all ports. No fewer than 121 arrived on February 12.

PRUSSIA HAS FOOD BUREAU

New York, Feb. 19.—Prussia has newly established a Food Bureau and Herr Mihielis, Vice-Minister of Finance of Prussia, has been appointed comptroller.—"Nichinichi."

ONE MORE BLACK HUN CRIME

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Feb. 15.—Owing to the refusal of the Germans to permit American to remain in Belgium and administer relief to the destitute, the American Commission of Relief to Belgium and Northern France has announced its intended withdrawal. It is believed, however, that other neutrals will take up the work of feeding the 10,000,000 destitute.

HOLLAND AND EAST INDIES

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Feb. 15.—The "Handelsblat" announces that the question of communication between Holland and the Dutch East Indies, viâ New York and the Panama Canal, is now being discussed. It is proposed that certain Dutch steamers run between Holland and New York and others from New York, viâ the Panama Canal to Java.

AMERICANS OFF YARROWDALE FREED

New York, Feb. 18.—A Berlin report says that the Americans, who had been taken to Germany by the Yarrowdale, and been detained, had been released before the arrival of the American protest.—"Asahi."

Washington via New York, Feb. 19.—It having become clear that the previous report of the release of the Americans in the crew of Yarrowdale was wrong, the United States Government has demanded of the Berlin Government their immediate liberation.—"Asahi."

U. S. SUBJECTS IN AUSTRIA

New York, Feb. 18.—A Paris dispatch reports that the American subjects in Austria have been warned by their home Government to leave Austria as soon as possible.—"Asahi."

New York, Feb. 18.—The "Berliner Tageblatt" reports that probably owing to the rupture between America and Austria the American subjects in Austria have received warning from the Washington Government to hastily withdraw from Austria.—"Nichinichi."

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IDAHO'S ALIEN LAND BILL CAUSES STIR

New York, Feb. 18.—A Washington dispatch states that the Idaho anti-Japanese bill has been revived. The State Department authorities declare in this connection that the attitude of the State Department towards the anti-Japanese legislation is unchanged and it desires the withdrawal of the bill. Mr. Borah, the Senator for Idaho, has not withdrawn his opposition to the Bill and declares that he will wait and watch the development of the situation.—"Asahi."

San Francisco, Feb. 18.—The members of the Idaho State Legislative are going to introduce another anti-Japanese land law Bill. The State Department declares that the Government does not like to see any new departure liable to cause fresh complication with Japan and will oppose such measure.—"Asahi."

San Francisco, Feb. 19.—Inner particulars concerning the effort made to check the passage of the Alien Land Law Bill in Idaho having become public, the State Senate has issued summonses to several men mixed up in the affair. A lawyer named Booth is said to have been paid $10,000 by the Japanese Society of Idaho.—"Asahi."

Seattle, Feb. 19.—The Idaho Senate summoned lawyer Booth of Twin Falls on the 18th and requested him to tell what he knew about the Land Law Bill. This step was taken owing to the fact that he had sent to the State Department at Washington a deposition in which he states that the defeat of the Idaho Bill was the result of his having approached the Japanese Embassy through a Washington lawyer. Further it is said that on February 3, Booth told one Craig and four others that the Japanese protest had not originated in any instruction from the Tokyo Government, but it was the result of the pressure he himself brought to bear on the Japanese Embassy and the State Department. He also told them that a man he had sent to Washington with his instructions was paid $10,000 by the Japanese Society of Idaho. The men referred to are said to have all made statements to the above effect before the State Senate.

A certain well informed party says that it has become customary for the Japanese Society to kill anti-Japanese Bills by paying for them every time they appear in the local Legislatures of Pacific Coast States. In consequence, it has come to pass that, in order to line their own pockets, second rate lawyers often instigate members of State Legislatures to introduce Bills of this nature. It is not improbable that the Idaho Bill in question was one of these trap-settings. Whether this was or was not actually the case, the result amounts to the same thing in the light of the present disgraceful disclosure. However, the Japanese Society of Idaho is a very small institution, and it is hardly believable that it paid out $10,000.—"Asahi."

Seattle, Feb. 19.—It is not clear how the alleged deposition of Booth to the State Department was made. However it is said that in it, he states that he pressed the Japanese Embassy and the State Department into making a protest, although neither had had the intention to take the step until he moved in the matter by accepting the request of the Japanese Society. The disclosure was made in the Boyce "Daily Statesman" on February 16, as a Washington special, and on the 17th the Idaho State Legislature ordered enquiries, followed by the summons to Booth.

Senator Borah from Idaho, who has read the report of the enquiries, holds the view that the State Department should not have interfered with the Bill, but have left it to take its own course. The public looks upon the affair as a case of international corruption and is paying keen attention to its development.—"Asahi."

WILSON TO GO TO CONGRESS

London, Feb. 19.—The Washington correspondent of the "Times" cables that before the session of Congress comes to a close on March 4 President Wilson, it is believed, will ask Congress to endow him with rights to adopt measures necessary for the protection of lives and properties of the American citizens on the ocean.—"Asahi."

U. S. SENATE SITS NIGHT AND DAY

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—The sinking of the American schooner Lyman M. Law by an Austrian submarine and the order by the German authorities in Belgium to the American Minister, Mr. Brand Whitlock, to lower the American flag over the Legation seem to have combined to accelerate the outstanding crisis between America and Germany and the American Cabinet has been in session from morn till night for the past few days.—"Nichinichi."

GOOD ADVICE TO U. S. PRESIDENT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York, Feb. 16.—There is every indication that arragements have been perfected for the continuance of German machinations in the absence of Count Bernstorff. It is suggested that President Wilson stiffen the embargo on shipments of arms to Mexico, where the Germans are very active just now.

GERARD HAS BIG PARTY

New York, Feb. 15.—A report from Zurich says that Mr. Gerard, the American ambassador to Berlin, arrived at the Swiss frontier yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The party consists of 110 Americans.—"Nichinichi."

M. BERGSON IN NEW YORK

New York, Feb. 16.—M. Henri Bergson, the distinguished French philosopher has recently arrived in New York.—"Asahi."

MR. LANSING'S BILL

New York, Feb. 20.—A Washington dispatch says that Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, has introduced in the Senate a bill proposing to empower the President with the right of full command of the American Army and Navy for the purpose of using the military forces of the Republic to the extent of not conflicting with the provisions of International Law, for the protection and promotion of American trade interests with the belligerent countries in future. Mr. Lansing, in introducing the Bill, wished the measure a smooth passage.—"Asahi."

San Francisco, Feb 20.—A Washington dispatch says that the Senate has passed a bill providing for the control of alien spies in the United States and imposing most rigorous punishment on convicted spies.—"Asahi."

MR. LANSING SENDS NOTE OF WARNING TO CUBA

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Havana, Feb. 16.—There has been a slight rebellion in the province of Matanzas. In an encounter with the Government troops, the rebels were defeated.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Feb. 17.—Secretary of State Robert Lansing, in a note to the Cuban people, says that the United States has received with great apprehension reports of organized revolt in several Cuban provinces and the seizures of several towns by the insurrectionists. Secretary Lansing gives the Cuban people warning that the United States cannot recognize any Government in Cuba which arises from a revolution.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Feb. 14.—The House of Representatives to-day passed the Naval Bill appropriating $369,000,000. The Bill includes emergency amendments commandeering the shipyards and munitions works of the United States and acquiring patents on aircraft.

U. S. ARMY APPROPRIATION

Washington, Feb. 19.—The naval appropriation bill of $369,000,000 which was passed by the House of Representatives the other day has been amended by the subcommittee in the Senate. The appropriation has been increased to $530,000,000.—"Jiji."

New York, Feb. 17.—It is reported from Washington that General Hugh Scott has drafted a national military service bill, the operation of which is said to provide America with 300,000 soldiers each year.—"Nichinichi."

CLEANSING SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—The San Francisco Police closed about 200 brothels there on Feb. 14 and 1,400 women of questionable habits have been released as a result.—"Asahi."

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SUDDEN DEATH CLAIMS GENERAL FUNSTON

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

San Antonio, Feb. 20.—General Frederick Funston died suddenly of heart disease to-day.

General Funston was born at New Carlise, O., on November 9, 1865. He was educated at the University of Kansas from 1885—1888. After working as a reporter in Kansas City, he was appointed botanist to the U.S. Death Valley Expedition in 1891. Two years later we find him as Commission to explore Alaska and report on its flora. He spent the winter of 1893-1894 in a camp on the Klondike, and floated down the Yukon, alone, in a canoe.

From 1896-7 he served 18 months with the Cuban Insurgent Army, rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, being wounded in action. On his return to the States, he was appointed on May 13, 1898 to the command of the 20th Kansas Infantry.

Colonel Funston, as he then was, fought with distinction in many battles in the Philippines.

For crossing the Rio Grand River at Calumpit on a small bamboo raft in face of a heavy fire and establishing a rope ferry by means of which the U.S. troops were enabled to cross and win the battle, he was promoted to brigadier-general U.S.V. May 2, 1899 and awarded the Medal of Honour, Feb. 14, 1900.

General Funston organized and led the expedition resulting in the capture of Aguinaldo, the head of the Filipino insurrection. On April, 1901, he was appointed a Brigadier-General in the U.S.A.

At the time of his death General Funston was in charge of the operations in Mexico, which have just culminated in the withdrawal of General Pershing's force from Mexico proper.

VILLA AGAIN ON LOOT

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—Some Mexican bandits under General Villa invaded American territory and looting followed. It is reported that several American citizens have been killed.—"Nichinichi."

CALIFORNIA SENDING BASEBALL TEAM

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—The University of California, as the result of the conference of its athletic committee, has decided to send a baseball team of twelve players to Japan in response to the invitation of Keio University. The University team will arrive in Japan about May 25 next.

In this connection Keio University says that the invitation was issued last autumn prior to the arrival of the Hawaii team, and preparations have been already started to welcome the team from California.

AFTER WAR PROBLEMS

Seattle, Feb. 20.—The British Government has decided to request the Dominion Governments to supply lands for the purpose of sending men to the oversea Dominions as emigrants after the termination of the war. The Canadian Government has also decided to canvas the wishes of the young men now fighting respecting their intention after the close of the war to avoid trouble about the problem of living in future. The Canadian National Labour Bureau has decided to issue cards to those fighting men for the purpose of collecting their views.—"Asahi."

Seattle, Feb. 20.—The representatives of the Dominion Governments will be included among the members of the Imperial Commission, which has been created in England with a view to studying the question of the emigration of soldiers, who will be disbanded on the termination of the war. The Dominion of Canada will be represented by Mr. Walker, the immigration official of Winnipeg.—"Asahi."

MR. SAULSBURY MAKES SENSIBLE SUGGESTION

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Feb. 16.—Mr. Willard Saulsbury, President pro tem. of the Senate, has introduced a Bill, which if enacted will open the ports of the United States to allied warships convoying merchantmen against German submarine attacks. It will also enable such warships to patrol the waters of the United States against German raiders.

Mr. Saulsbury said the passage of the Bill might prove effective in preventing a crisis without the declaration of war.

Another communication has been sent to Berlin anent the American seamen taken to Germany in the prize ship Yarrowdale. It is believed that the release of the men has been demanded.

CHINA'S DECSSION WELCOMED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 16.—Reuter's Agency learns that there is great satisfaction in authoritative sources in Great Britain at China's decision to break with Germany. The allied Ministers at Peking are in the closest touch with the Chinese Government regarding the measures likely to result from the breach.

CHINA'S SALT GABELLE

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Feb. 15.—The Salt Gabelle has released 4½ million dollars of surplus revenue.

POST-BELLUM TRADE

London, Feb. 20.—The British post-bellum trade committee, of which Mr. Arthur Balfour, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is the president, has unanimously resolved to propose to the forthcoming Imperial Council committee the adoption of the Imperial preference tariff system. It has also resolved to suggest to the Council to permit only such imports from the enemy countries as are specially authorized after the war and also to grant priority to the Dominions and her allies in the importation of British goods and raw materials.

The expected speech of Mr. Lloyd George on the government measures for the restriction or prohibition of the importation of unnecessary goods has been postponed, because negotiations with the Dominions and other powers, both belligerent and neutral, about the measure have been delayed.—"Nichinichi."

BRITAIN'S OUTPUT OF HEAVY GUNS BEATS ENEMY'S

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 14.—Dr. C. Addison, the Minister of Munitions in a speech at Bedford said: "We are beating the Boche in the output of heavy guns. Three hundred and sixty-five were produced in Great Britain during the last week in January compared with an average of twenty two weekly for the year ending June 30 last. The number of medium guns is 76 per week compared to 71½."

THE SILENT SURE WORK OF THE BRITISH NAVY

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Feb. 16.—It was announced in the House of Lords to-day that Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, First Sea Lord, had stated that he was "not dissatisfied with the number of German submarines which would never return to Germany."

AMERICA AND MEXICO ON TERMS AGAIN

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Feb. 14.—Signor Ignacio Bonillas, one of General Carranza's representatives on the Mexican-American Joint Commission has been appointed as Ambassador to the United States.

San Francisco, Feb. 15.—On Feb. 12 the Mexican Government nominated Senor Ignacio Bonillas, former member of the American Mexican Commission, Ambassador to the United States. Mr. Fletcher, American Ambassador to Mexico, is expected to present his credentials to General Carranza shortly.—"Asahi."

COAL-MINES IN BRITAIN

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 15.—The Press Bureau announces that the Board of Trade has assumed possession of all coal-mines in the United Kingdom for the duration of the war.

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THE ARMING OF MERCHANTMEN

The question of arming the merchantmen was recently discussed by government authorities and steamship owners, but on the ground that the arming of the vessels would not insure their safety, the plan was abandoned. However the "Hochi" says that as Germany has openly declared unrestricted submarine warfare against ships of all nations, armed or not, the question has again attracted the attention of the steamship owners. The paper believes that as the German divers will attack any vessel without warning, merchant vessels should be armed for their own protection. If the arms on board steamships are able to sink some of the German divers, the arming of the vessels will be beneficial to the whole world.

There are some who believe that the arming of merchant vessels is impractical, saying that an enormous expense will be required for the installation of arms, and there may not be sufficient arms and munitions to fit out all the merchantmen of Japan. Doubt is also entertained as to the ability for armed ships to pass through the Panama Canal.

The "Hochi" says that the question of expense cannot be discussed when the cargo are at stake, and as to the passing safety and protection of passengers and through the Panama Canal, the United States which has severed diplomatic relations with the German Government will not object to the passing of armed merchantmen through the Panama Canal. (Sanction, we understand, has already been given. Ed. J.T.)

It is certain that the steamship companies may not be able to obtain sufficient arms and the necessary gunners, but the "Hochi" believes that the Department of the Navy can come to their assistance, not only supplying arms, but trained gunners. There seems to be some objection on the part of the Naval Department to supply the merchantmen with gunners, but the "Hochi" is of the opinion that the Naval Department is organized and maintained for the purpose of protecting the nation's commerce and trade as well as for the defence of the nation, and the authorities of the Naval Department should willingly supply ships with gunners.

The "Hochi" hopes that the authorities will come to an understanding as early as possible and adopt the policy of fitting out all merchantmen with guns and gunners supplied by the Naval Department. The co-operation of various parts of the Government is most desired on such an important occasion.

ACTION OF NEUTRALS

The "Kokumin" says that several days have passed since the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany, but there seems to be no indication that the United States is going to declare war against Germany, and on the other hand the neutral countries which received the advice of the United States Government to follow her example, have only protested against the German announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare, but have not yet severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

The "Kokumin" believes that if the neutral countries thus remain inactive and the United States is slow in taking up arms against Germany, it can not be hoped that the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany, and the protests made by the neutral countries will hasten the end of the present war.

FRIENDSHIP WITH CHINA DISCUSSED

The "Yorozu" says that there is not a single Japanese who does not wish friendly relations with China, but there is a certain group of Chinese who misunderstands the intention of the Japanese in China and spreads anti-Japanese sentiment throughout China, and even in Europe there are many who desire to oppress the Japanese in China. The paper says that this tendency is inevitable, and the Japanese public hopes that the Government will diplomatically solve such misunderstandings, however it can not agree with the plan of withdrawing the proper and necessary demands Japan should make upon China, in order to cultivate friendly relations with the Chinese.

The paper points out that about ten years ago, when Marquis Saionji was Premier, the demand of the Japanese Government greatly angered the Chinese, and again when Korea was annexed and Count Terauchi oppressed the Koreans, the Chinese feared the oppression of Japan and began to show anti-Japanese sentiments. Also during the revolution in China, many Japanese assisted the southern party and consequently, the northern Chinese had ill-feeling against the Japanese, and while Baron Goto was the President of the South Manchurian Railway, he tried to strengthen his influence and power in Manchuria, and made the Chinese fear the oppression of the Japanese.

The paper says that it is strange that recently Count Terauchi and Baron Goto have begun to speak of friendly relations with China. If those who caused anti-Japanese feeling in China should be mentioned, they are Count Terauchi, Baron Goto, Mr. Inukai and Mr. Hara. Count Terauchi scared the Chinese by his arbitrary oppressive administration in Chosen, and Baron Goto angered the Chinese by oppressing the Chinese in South Manchuria, and Mr. Inukai and Mr. Hara, helped the Southern party in the Chinese revolution, and they are hated in northern China. Now the "Yorozu" says that at present all the principle men in the Japanese Government and politics are those who caused anti-Japanese sentiments in China, but these men are now preaching friendly relations and commercial co-operation with China.

The paper declares that the peace and order of the Far East is the main problem to be considered by Japan, and while friendly relations with China are to be desired, the Japanese authorities should not be influenced by the desire to be friendly with China in planning the future policy of the country. If the Japanese Government only tried to be friendly with China and forgets her own standing and the peace of the Far East, Japan will be ridiculed by all the European nations as well as by China herself, and the "Yorozu" hopes that the Government will not misunderstand the important and fundamental question in trying to be friendly with China.

PROFIT AND DANGER COMBINED

Although Japan is one of the allied nations, being so far from the actual sight of war, her financial condition has been similar to that of a neutral country, and Japan has been able to send munitions and other supplies to the European nations. But Japan did not merely attempt to gain profit taking advantage of her position in the present war, and she has been eager to give assistance to the warring nations of Europe, and while there was profit in the transaction, there has been also much danger, says the "Kokumin."

Among the Entente countries, and the people of the neighbouring nation, there are some who have been criticising Japan in this regard, saying that while Japan is declaring herself as one of the Entente, she in harvesting a large war profit, without any suffering. The "Kokumin" says that it is true that from the eye of those who are actually fighting on the battlefield among the shells, the attitude of Japan might seem inactive and selfish. While the Japanese are with the Entente, their position is quite different from those of their brothers in France or England, and while the Japanese have not actually taken part in the fighting, they have done their utmost to fulfil their obligations as the public of a nation of the Entente.

The paper says that while others accuse Japan for harvesting a large profit, it is still difficult to say whether or not Japan profited, until the true effect of the war, and the after-war competitions and their effects on the nation's finance and industries, are well considered. Japan has supplied Russia with munitions and other supplies, and it is reported that we gained profit by selling them to the Russian Government, but the "Kokumin" says that the Japanese public several times supplied Russia with war funds, and those Japanese who supplied Russia with munitions and funds are equally sharing the danger and loss of the war. The "Kokumin" believes that it is not proper for any allied nation or neutral country to state that Japan profited from the war without doing anything for the assistance of the fighting men in Europe.

AN IGNORANT CABINET

The present government of Japan is against the national tendency and against the current of civilization, says the "Yorozu." The administration given by the Terauchi Cabinet up to the present has shown that the Cabinet has no political idea, and the Cabinet is even ignorant of the first principle of politics. It seems, says the "Yorozu," that the present Cabinet considers that the defeat of the Opposition party is the sole aim and object of the Cabinet. The Terauchi Cabinet has not the character which is so essential to all politicians.

In the coming general election, the Cabinet wishes to treat the voters and candidates as if they were prisoners, and while preaching that the free will of the public is to be respected, the fact proves that the Cabinet is not respecting the will of the public. The Government officials believe that the entire public are as backward as themselves in the ideas and conception of politics. The future of Japanese politics will be a fight between the progressive public and the old fashioned and retiring Cabinet.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

AN OPEN CONFESSION

The "Yorozu" says that both Count Terauchi and Baron Goto, confessed before the Conference of the Prefectural Governors that the present Cabinet has no definite plan of its own. In the speech before the Conference Count Terauchi said that as it was only a few months ago that the present Cabinet was organized, he was unable to speak of any special work done by the Cabinet. The paper says it is almost four months since the Terauchi Cabinet was organized and it has done nothing in four months, and Count Terauchi can not escape from the accusation that he has not attempted to do anything since he became the Premier.

Baron Goto said to the Governors, says the paper, that first the Cabinet had to wipe out the black marks before adopting a new policy, and the "Yorozu" declares that he only picked on the faults and mistakes of the former Cabinet, and attributed the inactivity of the present Cabinet to the faults of the Okuma Cabinet.

At this important and critical moment when the whole world is in the vortex of the great war, such a slow and undecided policy will bring no benefit to Japan and the Japanese. There have been many Cabinets in the history of modern Japan, but the paper says there was never a Cabinet that did not possess its own policy, nor one so long undecided as to its attitude to important foreign and state affairs.

Reading the speech of Count Terauchi, the paper thought that he might be confused in the bran, but listening to the address of Baron Goto, it can not help believing that this statesman was mentally wrong. Both addresses proved that they do not realize the importance and duty of their positions, and the patriotic citizens of the country will not bear the existence of such a Cabinet.

TROUBLE FEARED IN MUKDEN

The Mukden correspondent of the "Tokyo Asahi," in a recent article, gives details of the quarrels going on in high official circles of the Mukden Military Government of China. He says: Chang Tso-lin, Military Governor of Mukden taking warning from the recent Chengchiatun affair appointed Wang Yung-Chiang Superintendent of Police of the Mukden Province in the hopes of reforming the police administration. Mr. Wang did his best to contribute to the betterment of the police administration in Mukden by punishing soldiers found gambling. The first man arraigned was Tsung Lo-feng, a regimental commander. This action greatly enraged Brigadier-General Tang Wang-lin, of the 53rd brigade, who is a relative of Tsung. General Tang went so far as to try to force Mr. Wang to resign, but failed. Mr. Wang accused General Tang of making too free with juridical and police rights. General Tang, in conjunction with Commander Feng Tai-ko, of the 28th army division, then tried to make the position of Governor Chang Tso-lin, unsupportable by accusing him of betraying them, his former associates in the days when they were together in adversity, and General Tang entertained the ambition to usurp the position of commander of the 27th army division which Mr. Chang now occupies, besides his military governorship. Mr. Wang left Mukden and is now staying at his home. A number of military officers have tried to mediate between Governor Chang and General Tang. Their kind offices were refused. General Feng Lin-ko, who is in alliance with General Tang took offence at this. It is generally believed that General Feng feels no dissatisfaction at the punishment meted out to the men under him in connection with the Chengchiatun affair. He is, however, taking every possible measure to cripple the power of Governor Chang, and it is expected that the quarrels between the two factions will culminate in trouble in Mukden sooner or later.

SCARCITY OF POLICE RECRUITS IN JAPAN

The want of police constables is now being felt in various cities in Japan and the authorities are quite anxious to remedy it in view of the forthcoming parliamentary election. It is stated that Kanagawa prefecture is in need of 200 new policemen at present, while the Kyoto police falls short of the required number of constables by about 80. Each succeeding year is said to have recently shown a tendency towards the decrease of applicants for policemen. In Tokyo, for instance, the number of applicants last year was 3,400 against 5,500 the year before last, and the tendency is said to be partly attributed to the prevailing economic prosperity in Japan due to the European war which makes people ambitious for money. The lot of the guardians of the public peace is undoubtedly a hard one with a pittance of 18 yen per month, including allowances, and all agree that they deserve better treatment in every respect. The ever-growing decrease of application is a source of anxiety for the authorities and yet they find consolation in the fact that applicants of recent years are growing serious in their purpose, as most of them intend to devote themselves to the police for life.

It is said that the age of police constables averages 25 or 26, and few policemen are on the wrong side of thirty nowa-days, though there was a time when many of them were beyond thirty or thirty-five. The resignation of policemen takes place more frequently in provincial districts than in towns as constables in the country are apt to be made important figures among innocent folks, the result being that they often become men of self-importance and throw up the service when they see a fair offer to obtain a post of more importance. Applicants to join the force are usually deficient in Kyoto, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe and Tokyo. The full strength required by the Metropolitan Police board is 5,532. About 70 recruits join the force every month.

CHINA'S PROTEST

The Chinese Government protested against the German announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare, but the "Tokyo Nichinichi" believes that as Germany has not paid any attention to the Chinese protests, it will not be possible for China to join the Entente.

The United States Government advised China to follow her example and sever diplomatic relations with Germany, and the Chinese government followed the example of the United States half way, but at present the United States has not decided whether to declare war against Germany or to resume a neutral position again. The "Nichinichi" says that the severance of diplomatic relations was the announcement of the declaration of war, but the United States made a new interpretation, and has not yet declared war. The United States, does not want to fight, but on the other hand does not want to be friendly, and this example has been followed by the Chinese and she has not yet even severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

The paper says that the reason England, France, Italy, Russia and Japan wished that China would join the Entente is not because of the assistance China can give to the allied forces, but simply because they desired that German influence in China should be driven out. There are at present 3,817 Germans, and 276 German firms in China, and the total German investment in China is said to be 256,760,000 dollars. The paper hopes that the Germans will be entirely driven out of China, but China must sever the diplomatic relations with Germany first.

The "Nichinichi" regrets that the Chinese Government followed the advice of the United States Government and did not pay any attention to the advice given by Japan. She followed the United States in her policy towards China, and she is now neither a friend nor an enemy of Germany, but her undecided policy will not be welcomed by either Germany or the Entente. Japan and some of the Entente powers advised China to join the Entente, but she did not pay any attention to the question.

The paper regrets that the Japanese policy towards China has been a failure and Japan was not able to bring China to the side of Japan and the Entente, but allowed her to follow the United States.

AVIATION PESSIMISM

The Tokyo "Asahi" regrets that the two aeroplanes of the Tokorozawa Aviation Corps took six days to fly to the Lake Suwa, and although the weather was disagreeable, it is evident that the aviation of Japan is far behind that of European nations. Not only are Army aviators not skilful in handling aeroplanes, but the military aeroplanes are all of the old style and model. The Government sent several Army pilots to France to study the art of flying, but not knowing the French language, these officers tried to learn the difficult art without understanding French. The paper says the Government and the public should become more interested in aviation, and give proper and substantial encouragement to aviators, military or otherwise.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

DR. SOYEDA TO HEAD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

It has been decided that Dr. Juichi Soyeda will succeed to Mr. Buyei Nakano, President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, who has recently announced his resolution to retire. Baron Sakatani was expected as most likely to succeed Mr. Nakano, but it is said that he would not accept the offer. The selection of Mr. Nakano's successor has been under consideration by Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Nakano. The two business magnates have secured the consent of Dr. Soyeda, so that they announced his selection before Messrs. Fujiyama and Sugiwara, Vice-Presidents of the Chamber, and others at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce yesterday morning. The selection met with unanimous approval. The formal election of the President and other official took place on Wednesday.

Dr. Soyeda is the proprietor of the "Hochi," one of Tokyo's greatest papers and a special member of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. He was the President of the Imperial Government Railways in the Okuma Ministry and was also once the President of the Industrial Bank of Japan. The name of Dr. Soyeda is well-known both at home and abroad, especially in America where he visited as the representative of the Japanese Union of Chambers of Commerce. Dr. Soyeda in an interview with the press yesterday said:—

"I am at bottom a journalist. In the Okuma Ministry I was appointed president of the Imperial Government Railways and in view of the coronation I accepted the post to render my humble service to the State. On the fall of the Okuma Cabinet, however, I resigned and returned to journalism. Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Nakano have earnestly urged me to assume the presidency of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, but I was anxious to recommend Baron Sakatani. The offer has again come to me and I am naturally at a loss what to do, in view of the heavy responsibility that will devolve on my shoulders when I become the president of the chamber even nursed as it is by Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Nakano. I am contented with my lot in the fourth estate and even though I succeed to Mr. Nakano I shall never turn away from journalism."

PRICE OF DRINKS GOES HIGHER IN JAPAN

Consequent upon the general advance in the prices of various commodities the brewers in Tokyo have decided as the result of their recent conference to raise the prices of beer and other non-alcoholic beverages such as cider, citron, Hirano water etc. by 25 per cent. on and after Feb. 27. This was announced on Saturday to the public and it is not expected that customers will grudge this increase. The demand for home-made beer is very heavy at present and is apparently becoming heavier monthly, so that the increase of the price of beer has been anticipated as inevitable among well-informed quarters. The prevailing economic prosperity in Japan is said to have made the general demand for beer heavy and it is said that the total volume of Japanese beer brewed during last year was five times as big as that in normal years.

Such a great activity in Japan's brewing industry, however, is partly due to the increase in the exportation of Japanese beer to foreign countries. The total volume of bottled beer exported during last year was 100,000 cases, which is about ten per cent. of the entire volume brewed in Japan. Japan is one of the greatest sellers of beer to China, the Straits Settlements etc. and it is interesting to learn that there is a constant shipment of Japanese beer to Salonika now. The "Yomiuri" says that during last year about 40,000 cases of beer (each one contains 4 dozen bottles) were sent to the allied fronts in Salonika from Japan. It is gratifying to note concludes the "Yomiuri" that the gallant soldiers and officers of the Allies fighting for the sake of humanity and justice against the Hun forces can invigorate and refresh themselves with a bottle of Japanese beer in their trenches after an engagement with the enemy.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Two goals each was the result of a hotly contested soccer game, on last Saturday, at Ikebukuro. The teams were the Tokyo A.F.C. and the boys of the Toshima Shihan Gakko. The first half of the game was a disappointing one to watch as the ball was up in the air such a lot, and neither side seemed able to settle down. Of the actual chances missed, the visitors must be found guilty on three occasions, the worst offender being Roscoe. The School though having more of the game than their opponents never gave Duer much anxiety in the first half and half-time arrived with the score love all.

After the usual interval, the game restarted in sensational fashion, the School forwards attacking in earnest, and soon registering a goal from the foot of Onodo, the inside left, after Duer had stopped the first shot.

The home team continued to have matters all their own way for some time, and Allen and Haigh were frequently badly bustled. Eventually, however, a good centre by Roscoe enabled Curtis to make matters level with a clever shot from a volley. For some time both sides battled hard for the lead and within 12 minutes of time the school got it. An individual run by the Captain, Ando, in which he beat both the backs and the goal-keeper called forth loud applause. It certainly was the finest episode of the game and deserved to win the match. The fates, however, were against it, as within half a minute of time, Wood kept up his average by netting from a pass from Curtis, and the game ended in a draw.

The teams were School: Goal, Shimidzu; Backs, Kitzumedzaka, Uchida; Half-backs Ito, Asaka, Hozeno; Forwards Yamazaka, Hayashi, Ando, Onoda, Tsurumaki.

Tokyo A.F.C.:—Goal W. Y. Duer, Backs, W. Haigh (Captain) L. V. Allen; Half-backs, W. J. Davies, W. H. Elwin, H. C. Spackman; Forwards, N. K. Roscoe, S. Heaslett, A. Buckney, A. E. Wood, A. G. Curtis.

Referee Mr. J. S. Willes.

TOKYO L. & M. SOCIETY

Two dramatic sketches "The Perfect Wife" and "Back to the Land," given by their author Mrs. J. W. Robertson Scott, were the principal features of the February meeting of the Tokyo Literary and Musical Society held on Monday night at the Seimei Hoken Kyokai Building.

While a large circle of people in Tokyo and Yokohama are aware of the reputation and fame of Mrs. Robertson Scott as a student of social problems and also as a talented theatrical performer, her friends in Tokyo have not had many opportunities to admire her performances. However, last evening at the Seimei Hoken Kyokai Building, the members of the Tokyo Literary and Musical Society and their friends were charmed with the excellent impersonification of the various characters in the two sketches, without the aid of costumes and properties.

Mrs. Robertson Scott has wonderful control of facial expressions. In a second she becomes, a young girl, old woman and even a man, and her action is truly realistic in every small detail. In "The Perfect Wife" she kept the audience laughing with the comical incidents of the family, and especially at the well impersonified servant. In this piece she impersonates George, the husband and a Town Councillor, his wife, Janey and Margaret, the old Scots servant.

The second sketch, "Back to the Land" was equally excellent, and in this piece, Mrs. Robertson Scott, impersonified thirteen different persons so perfectly that the audience had no difficulty in identifying each one.

Besides the sketches by Mrs. Robertson Scott, two songs each by Mr. I. L. Gimson "The Longshoreman" and "The Drum Major," and by Mrs. W. D. Cameron's and Miss Struthers' playing added much to the pleasure of the evening.

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AMERICAN RED CROSS BAZAAR WAS SUCCESS

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Tokyo, Feb. 19.—While the full returns of the American Red Cross Bazaar are not yet at hand, enough is now known to make it certain that a total well over 10,000.00 yen will be the reward of those who so indefatigably and so unselfishly worked for this splendid addition to the Red Cross Funds in England and France.

In this achievement the members of the General Committee of the Bazaar, but more particularly the ladies whose names appear as heads of the various sub-committees, feel that a very large, if not indeed the very largest share of the credit belongs to the Japanese ladies who co-operated. It is conceded that without their aid no such result could possibly have been hoped, for "The Beauty Booth," with Mrs. Moss at the head, assisted by Mrs. Irons, Mrs. Kadono, and Mrs. Komoro was undoubtedly one of the great successes of the whole fair, and here as elsewhere, the Japanese were responsible largely for the results.

Similarly the presence of Mrs. S. Matsukata on the "Doll Booth' with Mrs. Nishimura and Miss Yamata; Mrs. Shiohara and Mrs. Fujikura, who assisted Mrs. Takamine at the wonderful White Elephant Booth; Mrs. Nagai, Mrs. Imanishi and Miss Nitobe on "The Vanity Fair" booth added largely to the receipts. In the cases of these ladies, as in that of Mrs. Akaboshi and Miss Matsukata, in the tea garden candy booth, their own countrymen and their friends of all nationalities liberally flocked to their support. More particularly remarkable however, was the lavish expenditure of money at this Bazaar by Japanese men of all classes and especially the male relatives of the Japanese ladies concerned and interested.

The Kokusai News Agency has been asked to express the gratitude of a number of the committees to the Japanese newspapers of Tokyo, which gave liberally of their valuable space and certainly helped largely in the results. Those who desire to make this acknowledgment feel that this Bazaar has done something more than add to the finances of the Red Cross. It has increased the mutual good understanding, of all peoples of all nationalities resident here and has given to the Americans, more especially, an increased sense of the loyalty of the Japanese to their allies and their friends.

The Committee of the American Bag Bazaar wished that the ball room of the Imperial Hotel were twice larger, as it was found to be too small to accommodate the immense crowd that visited the Bazaar last Saturday. Late in the afternoon and early evening, there was not even room to move and it was an impossibility to approach some of the booths. If popularity and the large number of attendants are any signs of success, there is no doubt that the Bazaar accomplished it.

It being Saturday, and the weather warm and pleasant, all through the morning and afternoon, the room was filled with eager people. Some of them struggled for over one hour to approach the Doll Booth and purchase one or two tiny dolls.

In the afternoon, a large number of Japanese school girls and ladies began to arrive, and for some time they filled most of the available space. Unfortunately there was little left to interest them as most of the articles offered for sale were of European and American makes. One of the ladies assisting at the Bazaar expressed her regret that there were not more articles to interest the Japanese public.

As soon as the Tea Garden was opened at three o'clock, the pressure on the ball room was relieved. As on the first day, the tea room was a good source of revenue, and until the room was closed at 6 o'clock all the tables were kept occupied.

The special features of the afternoon were the two concerts. The first concert was opened by the singing of the prologue to "Pagliacci" by Mr. Funabashi at three o'clock, and he was followed by Miss Angus who rendered a charming recitation. A violin solo by Miss Trotzig, a duet by Miss Mollison and Mr. Roberts, a song by Mr. Martyr, two songs by Miss Hanashima, a dance by Madame Pamies, an Irish song by Mr. Brady, and another song by Mr. Roberts followed. The Irish song "The Tipperary Christening" by Mr. Brady was especially well received.

At the beginning of the second concert which started at 5.30, Mrs. Schaffner sang three interesting songs. After Miss Mollison and Mr. Roberts had sung another duet, the two sketches written by Mrs. Robertson Scott were given. "A Perfect Wife" and "Back to the Land" both held the audience spell-bound with interest. Madame Pamies danced daintily, and Mr. Brady once again sang "The Tipperary Christening," the entertainment ending with a ballet by Miss Wooten and Miss Mollison.

The fortune-teller's booth, was well patronized last Saturday. The sale of potted flowers and other articles in the Children's Garden was also large.

The climax of success was reached when the Ball was opened at nine o'clock. The American Ambassador and Mrs. Guthrie formally opened the ball. The entire diplomatic community, leaders in Tokyo Society and many visitors from Yokohama were present. It was the largest ball held in Tokyo for some time as was generally acclaimed a great success.

When Mrs. Ollie James suggested the idea of the Bag Bazaar, she probably never dreamed that it would meet with such a success, even though it was carried out on a much larger scale than the original plan made by Mrs. James.

Late in the night it was not known to what extent the American Red Cross funds would be swelled by the success of the Bag Bazaar, but it is certain that the amount obtained far exceeded that anticipated by the committee. Much praise is due to the committee and ladies of Tokyo and Yokohama who has assisted at the Bazaar and made it such a wonderful success. Not only has the Bazaar collected a large amount of money for the American Red Cross in France and England, but the affair brought the people of all nations together with the same aim of helping the fighters on the European front. Thus many Japanese ladies and girls had their first opportunity of showing their sentiments towards the soldiers of the Allies fighting for their homes as well as for the interest of Japan.

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The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

毎土曜日 一回發行

No. 9] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, MARCH 3, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

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NEWS & NOTES

The reconstruction and extension of the railway station of Osaka has been postponed for the present.

A Mukden paper states that Koreans employed in railway work in Siberia have raised a war fund amongst themselves and contributed it to the Russian Government.

The educational authorities are planning to improve the system of education at the elementary schools in fishing villages. The new regulations will be put in force from April 1.

The Home Department has decided to insist on uniform percentage of 3 per cent. of fat in milk sold for consumption. The matter will be referred to the Central Sanitary Association.

According to the latest census taken by the authorities concerned, the population of Seoul was 252,811 at the end of last year. It is said that of the number, natives from Japan proper were 67,030.

Railway traffic on the section between Isojima and Maoroshi, on the Ganyetsu railway line, has been suspended since Feb. 21 owing to an avalanche. It is reported that heavy snow is still falling in the district.

The railway service between Nofu and Tsutsuishi on the Hokuroku line which was interrupted owing to the recent land slide has been resumed, but it is reported there is still a fear of another land-slip occurring.

Mr. Hattori, director of the Oriental Cotton Spinning company in Nagoya, has contributed the sum of 10,000 yen for sanitary purpose in the city of Nagoya. It is said that a case of bubonic plague broke out in his family sometime ago.

The test of the bullet-proof armour invented by Mr. Chosaku Chiba, of Takejima-cho, Koishikawa-ku, city was carried out at the range at Omori near Tokyo belonging to the Imperial Small-gun Firing Association on last Sunday. The results were satisfactory.

The withdrawal of deposits from the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank in Peking has reached tens of thousands of dollars since the general run was started there in connection with the impending diplomatic crisis between China and Germany, says a dispatch from Dairen.

In consideration of a petition made by the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, the railway authorities in Tokyo have consented to run one extra train from April 1 to October 31 between Higashi Kanagawa and Hachioji, in order to facilitate the transportation of silk goods.

Four Japanese military officers were received in audience by King George on Saturday, when the King was pleased to decorate them, says a London dispatch to the "Nichnichi." These Japanese officers are Major-General Inagaki, Major Sudzumura, and Captains Tsunoda and Tani.

The town of Miyadzu, and the villages of Kurita, Yoshidzu, Iwataki, Fuchu, Yoro, and Hioki, in Kyoto prefecture were visited by a snowfall on Monday, which is reported to be still continuing. Traffic and communications in those districts have been entirely suspended since Thursday morning.

The Tokyo metropolitan police board is in conference with the prosecutors' bureau on what steps to take to prevent violations of the law at the coming election. Each candidate will probably have to furnish a maximum estimate for his outlay on entertaining and transporting his agents.

The report set afloat at the end of last month that M. Rodin was lying critically ill is now completely confuted by a report to hand that at the very time the report reached Japan the famous sculptor who is 76 years old, was exulting in the possession of a newly-acquired bride, many years his junior.

The city electric bureau of Tokyo has recently decided to more rigorously enforce the regulations relating to the use of electric lamps by the citizens in order to prevent use of electricity without payment of proper charges.

It is a well-known fact that in the past the city electric authorities have been apt to overlook the cases in which the citizens have used more powerful lamps than they pay for. But from now onward the abuses of this kind will, it is hoped, prove impossible.

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As the result of negotiations between the Governments of Japan and China, the Peking Government will send 13 military officers to this country shortly. These Chinese officers are below the rank of major and will enter the Military college, the Artillery school and the cavalry academy in Tokyo.

Consequent upon the advance in prices of various necessaries, the cost of stationery goods is also on the steady increase to the grievance of school children. Pencils, writing brushes, pens and so forth have been doubled in price compared with before the war. Pencil erasers which was quoted at one sen a piece are now sold for upwards of 3 sen.

We are courteously informed by the Manager of the Chartered Bank's branch at Yokohama that he received on Saturday last telegraphic advice from the Head Office in London that the Chartered Bank of India Australia & China including constituents and staff have subscribed £4,885,000 to the new War Loan, of which £2,370,000 is new money.

The Osaka prefectural authorities will shortly issue an order prohibiting the use of water in the rivers located in the cholera-infected districts in the prefecture. The rivers which are to be put under the ban are the Aji, Kizu, and Shirinashi. To relieve the inconvenience felt in consequence of this measure twenty-one stations for supplying water will be established.

The committee which has been appointed to inquire into the cause of the explosion of the battle-cruiser Tsukuba is making investigations, but the result of the inquiry has not yet been given out. The possibility of refloating the sunken battle-cruiser however has been settled and as decided at the Cabinet conference the other day work will soon be started. The estimated outlay is 40,000 yen.

The Osaka mint has already minted 1,200,000 five sen copper coins of the new type with a hole in the centre. On Feb. 23 the mint authorities delivered coinage valued at 15,000 yen to the Osaka branch of the Bank of Japan. It is reported that each month hereafter the new coins to the amount of 15,000 yen will be handed out to the bank in Osaka which will distribute to the public as the occasion requires

A two weeks' exhibition of agricultural products representative of the Tokyo prefecture, including the Idzu islands, will be held at Takenodai, Uyeno at the beginning of October, under the auspices of the Tokyo Agricultural Society, supported by the Tokyo prefectural authorities. The Idzu islands will contribute camelia oil, bananas, vegetables, oxen, horses, pigs, sheep and fowls.

Prince Hsiu, of the former Manchu court of China, who has been reported to intend coming over to Japan where his three sons and one daughter are receiving education, is said to have abandoned his proposed trip. It is said that he has suspended his plan in order to avoid any misunderstanding at this time when the question of restoring the Manchu dynasty is being discussed in certain quarters.

The remains of two guns, which are supposed to have been once placed in position on the ramparts in Yokohama by the Shogunate government at the time when the port was first opened for commercial intercourse, have been dug out recently at Nos. 59 and 68 in Yamate-cho, Yokohama. These historic remains are now kept in the Motomachi elementary school in the neighbourhood and will shortly be formally installed in the school if permission is given by the city authorities.

Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, who has abandoned his proposed trip to Japan on account of America's severance of relations with Germany, sent a lengthy cable to Mr. Sudzuki, President of the Yuaikai, the Japanese Labour Union, on last Sunday. In his telegram Mr. Gompers strongly encouraged the members of the Yuaikai to do their best to maintain the cordial friendship between America and Japan and to effect the satisfactory solution of all the outstanding problems between the two countries.

It has been discovered that serious damage has been done to the Imperial villa at Odawara by white ants, which have also wrought havoc in the Nijo Detached Palace in Kyoto and the Imperial villa at Kamakura recently. The damage is said to be so serious that the entire bulk of the foundation of the Imperial villa has been eroded by ants to the extent of necessitating immediate repairs, and the Bureau of Construction in the Imperial Household Department is reported to have decided to start shortly repair work on a big scale and commence the extermination of the pests.

It is reported that Dr. Sun Yat-sen will establish a bank with a capital of three million yen, and Mr. Kuhara, mine magnate of Osaka has been consulted by Dr. Sun upon the new enterprise. Dr. Sun is counting upon the payment of 2,700,000 yen which he demanded of the Chinese Government as expenses spent in the third revolution, and it is believed that Mr. Kuhara will also invest in the new bank of Dr. Sun.

The plan of the new Bank is to establish branch offices throughout Japan as well as in China.

A plan is now being mooted to establish a reformatory in Seoul for the education of depraved Korean youngsters. The scheme has been launched at the instance of Mr. Miyadate, chief of the police station in Seoul, and others and he is now in Osaka to inspect the reform work of refractory children there. It is said that there can be found now no reformatory in Korea where each year shows a tendency towards the increase of depraved children, and it is a matter of urgent necessity to establish such institutions in Korea. There will be accommodation for about 100 boys and girls at the Seoul reformatory, which is to be established with generous donations from Japanese and Koreans.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE REV. MCCALEB AND FLAGS

[To the Editor of the "Japan Times"]

Sir:—In reference to the recent disturbance at Zoshigaya Gakuin will you kindly allow me to say in the first place that, in as much as there is no law demanding that the flags be hoisted on national holidays, it has not been our custom to hoist them on all occasions, but mainly on New Year's Day and His Imperial Majesty's birthday. On the latter occasion I not infrequently read such scripture portions as Rom. 13: 1—7 regarding the Christian's duty to the "powers that be."

No friction has ever risen over the above custom till now. Many of my neighbors do not hoist the flags on national holidays. My reason for not doing so except on the two occasions mentioned, was because they seemed to contain an element of ancestor worship, a point on which the Japanese themselves are divided. When requested by the students to raise the flags on Kigensetsu I suggested that it was an act of worship. On this the students were divided, some admitting that it was, while others said it was only a memorial. One young man went so far as to say it was not only worship but that Jimmu Tenno was greater than Christ. As a Christian this put me in a very embarrassing position. Without my consent however the students went ahead and hoisted the flags on their own responsibility and they remained out all day with no objection from me.

On Monday morning following I went to two of my neighbors, former students of Zoshigaya Gakuin, for consultation. They succeeded in convincing me that there was no element of worship in Kigensetsu and on my behalf went to the students with my apology and sought a reconciliation, but without effect.

With me it was not a question of respecting the flag of my adopted country, for this I have ever held to be a Christian duty: but the only question was, *Should I be required to worship the Japanese ancestors?*

I even went beyond what I considered fair in the hope of reconciling the young men, but, though assisted by many friends, our efforts were unavailing. It was impossible to accept their counter proposals. As a result, having given us all a bad name, they went out. But, "being reviled we bless; being persecuted we endure; being defamed we entreat." For, "when *he* was reviled he reviled not again; when he suffered he threatened not; but committed himself to him that judgeth righteously."

Such are the follies of misguided youth. It is to be hoped that with the coming of the years will come greater wisdom.

Most Sincerely Yours,
(Sd.) J. M. McCaleb.

Zoshigaya Gakuin,
Feb. 26, 1917.

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ENGLAND EXPECTS A DECISION AT SEA

London, Jan. 28.—Confidence in the Lloyd George Ministry was stimulated last week by the getting together of the allied navies, which in the past had lacked co-ordination; and there are signs of intense, if unadvertised, activity at the Admiralty that fit into the generally accepted theory of an impending trial of strength between Britain and Germany that will test the comparative resources of the two countries on, and particularly under, the sea. Visibility of preparations is not needed to give warning of the conflict that may prove the last phase of the war. The deadliest sea attack ever offered by one great country and the most resolute defense ever made by another seem staged for a future so near that it may be only to-morrow.

Two Western nations are resorting desperately to the oriental method of stangulation—Britain by blockade, and Germany by submarine. While the Asquith Government waited Germany got ready her undersea fleet, whose numbers are estimated by some as high as 800, most of them submarine cruisers built to operate far from their base. Opposed to this attack is the traditional blue water policy of Britain, which has produced the greatest fleet ever assembled under one flag, manned by a personnel in which every sailor and officer is true to type, and commanded by a combination of brains, skill, and dash. Carson, Jellicoe, and Beatty, with such resources, ought to prove themselves unbeatable.

The unknown quantity is whether the enemy has stolen a march on the old Government, which delayed while every shipyard in Germany worked ceaselessly. At the present rate the U-boats are wearing down merchant tonnage faster than it is being replaced. The new Department of Shipping, under Sir Joseph Maclay, is applying itself strenuously to organizing shipbuilding. All facilities are to be used for building small cargo boats in large numbers and turning them out quickly. Parts are to be standardized and widely scattered facilities assembled at convenient centres, thus tearing another leaf from Germany's book.

The Government is not taking the public into its confidence regarding the arming of merchantmen, which might prove a vital element in the submarine defense programme. Here England comes up against America, as Germany does in respect to sinking at sight. If England can arm forward and abeam as well as aft, she can in time enable each merchantman to meet the attacking submarine on equal fighting terms, thus giving her a strength of four to one, counting her merchant fleet at 4,000 and conceding the German maximum of 1,000 submarines.

Similarly if Germany could turn loose her undersea fleet without bothering about sea law as interpreted by the United States, and with the bare purpose of sinking every ship bound for an English port, she might reduce England by starvation.

The British public is slow to take alarm, but it is in the air that the last desperate stroke is about to fail. Aside from the effect on the war and the consequences to the human stomach, both of which might be serious, there is a dramatic interest in the challenge to the Briton in his own particular aqueous element, and it is worthy of remark that in the third year of the war it is on sea rather than on land that Germany is putting forth her offensive.

The Government stood its first test last week, when the Labour Party, in convention at Manchester, proclaimed its adhesion by an overwhelming vote. Mr. Asquith was supposed to have a sort of proprietorship in this field; but a year ago his Government was indorsed by a vote of five to one, whereas Lloyd George had six to one last week.

The action of the convention was significant in view of the prophecies of labour's insubordination. Much credit is due to the representatives of labour in the Cabinet—Henderson, Wardle, and Hodge—who have thus vindicated the Prime Minister's judgment of men. These three made an open and bold fight before the convention at Manchester, with the result that the opposition, led by Philip Snowden and Ramsay Macdonald, was snowed under. With labour formally committed and undoubtedly sympathetic, the present Government has surmounted the first menace to the stability from within. While the labour people were not modest in claiming what they wanted during and after the war, the Manchester Convention recommended its self-seeking by its breadth of view as well as its patriotism, and has left a comparatively good impression.

URGES VIGOROUS BRITISH PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN IN U. S.

The following letter by Henry Arthur Jones, the playwright, appears in the London "Times": "The letter which you published from C. F. Campbell, urging the necessity for a vigorous British publicity campaign in America, needs to be acted upon without delay. Perhaps no greater calamity could now befall civilization than an active estrangement of America and Great Britain.

"There seems a danger that America will lend her support to bring about a hasty and impotent conclusion of the conflict. The successive notes of President Wilson have given Englishmen the impression that he is not merely neutral between the Allies and Germany, but neutral between right and wrong, between the foulest and bloodiest tyranny that ever tried to bestride the earth and the hard-set peoples who are agonizing to overthrow it.

"I don't say that his private attitude may not be quite different from his public attitude as stamped upon his public utterances, but President Wilson's public utterances undoubtedly command, in large measure, the approval of his countrymen. A great body of American people apparently acquiesce in the statement that represents the war as a terrible European squabble where no great forces of right and wrong are grappling with each other, where no ideals of civilization are at stake, where the future of humanity and all the sanctities of life are no more imperilled by the victory of one side than of the other.

"Therefore, says this large body of American opinion: 'Let us get it over as soon as possible.' It is to be feared that this feeling in America of indifference to the moral issues and impatience at the continuance of the war has very largely increased.

"I was in America during the first nine months of the war. I was glad to watch the gradual crystallizing of all that is best and soundest in American opinion in favour of our cause, due not to anything that was said from the British side, for nothing was said, but to unanswerable arguments by such Americans as Joseph H. Choate, James M. Beck, Elihu Root, Theodore Roosevelt and others, and also to the martyrdom of Belgium.

"I met with instances of unscrupulous German misrepresentation and journalistic forgery of fact. When I proposed to contradict them I was dissuaded by American friends. 'Let them alone,' I was advised. 'Von Bernstorff and Dernburg are your best friends. The American people will judge between you and Germany.'

"How are the American people judging between us and Germany to-day? I was in New York when the news of the sinking of the Lusitania came. I witnessed the great and magnanimous outburst of anger, horror and detestation that followed. I can not think it is the same nation that now seems inclined to bid us halt and shake hands with the hand that has done murder, rape, every abominable cruelty and crime and patch up a niggling, precarious peace that will betray our common civilization.

"What is the reason for this gradual change of feeling among the great part of the American people? The best of them are still with us, more devoted than ever to our common cause. The best minds in America know surely that we are fighting their battles as we are fighting our own. Many thousands of heroic Americans are now fighting our battles and dying in our ranks, winning renown that all nations will be proud, some day, to share, but why are the great masses of Americans so cold and indifferent?

"The German press campaign in America has been constantly and unscrupulously pursued, aided by every device of chicanery and misrepresentation. It has succeeded in blinding and befogging many Americans in Central and Western America who are remote from the war and not directly concerned.

"We have no need of lies and misrepresentations. We have only to rehearse the plain facts to bring them vividly home to Americans. I am persuaded we shall gain their verdict upon these two main counts:

"First, the Allies are fighting for the cause of fundamental European and American civilization.

"Second, there can be no compromise with crime, and there are no peace without victory.

"In the interest of good understanding between America and Great Britain, during the anxious months to come, let us see the plain facts in our case laid before all Americans without delay."

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

TIGHTENING BRITISH BLOCKADE

An official dispatch from London received at the Foreign Office says that the British government has issued a Privy Council ordinance under date of February 16 relative to trading with the enemy by shipping, with a view to making more effective Britain's blockade as a means to compete with the recent German declaration of submarine warfare. The purport of the ordinance is as follows:

Those vessels which are sailing to and from the ports of neutral countries closely situated to the enemy countries without calling at British ports or the ports of the allies shall be regarded as carrying cargo for the enemy or cargo produced in enemy countries, unless they can show counter-proofs, and such vessels shall be brought before prize courts for examination or trial.

The vessels carrying such cargo shall be seized or confiscated for the reason of their carrying such cargo. Those vessels which are on their way to certain designated British ports or other allied ports to receive inspection of their cargo shall not be seized or confiscated simply on the ground of having carried such cargo, nor shall they be treated under such supposition as stated in the first part of the foregoing clause.

Those goods which have been recognised as cargo for the enemy or produced in enemy countries as the result of examination shall be confiscated.

According to the explanation of the Minister of Blockade, most of the vessels plying between the Netherlands and Scandinavia on the one side and the United States on the other have hitherto been in the habit of calling in British ports in order to avoid being subjected to inspection or search on the high seas, but recently as the result of the unrestricted submarine warfare decided on by Germany some of those vessels have come to dispense with calling at British ports or other allied ports. This state of things has necessitated the promulgation of the present ordinance on the part of the British Government. In the case of those vessels being found not engaged trading with the enemy they may receive inspection or examination at the ports other than those in England, such as Halifax, Nova Scotia and other ports, for which steps the British Government is considering proper measures.

PLUCKY JAPANESE WOMAN OF THIRTY-FOUR

Mrs. Sada Nagai is perhaps the oldest primary school pupil in Japan, as she is 34 years old. Mrs. Nagai is in the fifth year class of the so-called "special" school at Shin-ami-cho, Shiba, which place is one of the slums in Tokyo. Born in a village in Aomori prefecture, Sada San married a farmer there, but she was ill-starred enough to soon be left a widow with a small baby. Fortune began to frown upon this unlucky widow, but adversity after adversity at last served to stir her to the resolution to make her way in the world in spite of misfortune.

Sada San with this firm resolution and ambition left her paternal roof in the North, boarding out her baby with a relative and came up to Tokyo four years ago as many of her country sisters do in search of a livelihood. She is however blessed with a strong will power and has never gone astray. At first she became a maid-servant at the house of Viscount Imashiro at Sendagaya and saved up as much money as she could. Viscount Imashiro's family parted with the faithful maid with regret a year ago, but Sada San was then resolved to become an expert midwife. She is now learning to become an accoucheuse. In her childhood she did not receive any school education. She was literally uneducated until a few months ago, so that she has entered the said school to commence her education from the very beginning. She has made remarkable progress up to date and she will soon complete the course of the primary school. Every night she goes to school and learns her lessons with the children of the very poor.

MYSTERY OF TWO SHIPS LOST OFF COLOMBO

A Kure dispatch says that the cause of the sinking of the two British steamers off Colombo some time ago has been ascertained as the result of the investigation made by the naval authorities. No details, however, can be given as the publication of the news has been suppressed by the naval authorities. It is only learned that the disaster was due to some special origin, which cannot, however, be stated for the reason just mentioned, and it was by a mere accident contrary to the supposition that ascribed the accident to the appearance of an enemy submarine or converted cruiser. The naval authorities declare that there is no danger to shipping in the Indian ocean and neighbourhood.

The "Asahi" publishes a telephone message from Kobe, which says that according to a report received in a certain quarter there from a reliable source, the sinking of the British steamers has been ascertained as the result of their having come in contact with mechanical mines, by which they were blown up and foundered. At the same time the discovery of a floating mechanical mine on the sea off the western coast of India has been reported to the authorities by the captain of a Japanese steamer. It is supposed that mines were perhaps thrown into the sea in the direction of Arabia by Germans with a view to menacing the Allies' shipping in the Indian Ocean, or they might have come from the direction of Cape Town and been carried by the current.

The names of the British steamers, which are believed to have sunk off Colombo, are reported as the Worcestershire and the Perseus according to the telegram received at the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Their names, however, lack confirmation, especially is the nationality of the former in doubt. As to the Perseus, it is believed to be the Holt liner Perseus (6,728 tons) for which Butterfield & Swire Company, are agents. The company is engaged in investigations as to the fate of the steamer. According to Mr. Cumming, the manager of the company, the Perseus arrived at Yokohama on September 27, last year, from Liverpool, and left the port on October 2 taking in machinery, glass, fertilizer and other goods. The vessel carried a crew of 73 under Captain R. Hunson. The company has received no information about the sinking, but judging from the date of the disaster and other circumstances they are inclined to think that the news is correct.

It should be noted in this connection that Lloyds have already announced the loss of the Perseus.

ONE MORE PHANTOM SHIP IS ABROAD AGAIN

A week ago, the Navy Department was in receipt of a dispatch reporting the appearance of an enemy vessel off Colombo, which had attacked and sunk a British steamer on the 17th. The navy authorities at once issued orders to the Japanese warships detailed in those waters to ascertain details and take necessary steps. Another telegram was received on Feb. 23 in a reliable quarter to the same effect, but adding that another British steamer had been sunk by an enemy vessel in the same waters. On receiving this information the navy authorities sent further orders yesterday to the Japanese warships commissioned with the duty of protecting the shipping interests in those waters to probe the matter fully.

According to another version, a telegram received in a certain reliable quarter on Feb. 23 says that a German converted warterday says that a German converted warship appeared off Colombo and sank a British steamer on the 17th and another British steamer on the 22nd southwest of Colombo. Rumour has it that the said enemy vessel is a submarine. Again it is said the raider subsequently exploded and sank, which is scarcely credible.

The alleged appearance of the German vessel or vessels in the neighbourhood of The Nippon Yusen Kaisha on Feb. 23 sent lippines has been repeatedly reported for some time past, and the present reports, which came hot on the footsteps of the former rumours, seem to have caused some alarm in shipping circles, though the names of the sunken steamers are not reported and therefore the story is the more flimsy. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha yesterday sent a telegram of enquiry about the truth of the report to its branch in Bombay, enquiring for available details and the sphere of the danger zone, but no reply to the enquiry had been received last night. As regards the alleged appearance of an enemy submarine in Indian waters, the naval authorities strongly deny the possibility, though they cannot absolutely deny the existence of an enemy converted warship. At any rate, it is believed, that a squadron of "a certain" country has been detailed in that direction to search for the mysterious vessel.

DR. TANAKADATE'S INVENTION

Dr. Aikitsu Tanakadate is reported to have invented an instrument to be used by aviators to ascertain their position more accurately during flights. Dr. Tanakadate intends to test his instrument before long.

Sometime in March Dr. Tanakadate will fly in the dirigible "Yuhi-Go" over Tokyo, Saitama, Chiba and Yebaraki prefectures to try his instrument, and preparations are already being made at Tokorozawa for his arrival.

For several years Dr. Tanakadate has been studying the variations shown by the compass in different parts of the country, and his investigation in this direction brought out the idea of inventing a compass by which aviators could ascertain accurately their position in the air.

In the past, aviators have been unable to ascertain their exact position during night fights or in heavy mists, and Dr. Tanakadate is confident that by his new instrument any aviator will be able to tell exactly where he is flying. If the instrument prove a success, it will be of great service to aviators, and flying at night or in mist will be much safer.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

[Delayed in Transmission]

Paris, Feb. 21.—To-day's date marks the first anniversary of the beginning of the battle of Verdun, the greatest onslaught in the history of the war so far.

A year ago to-day, the German army, under the Crown Prince, started their stupendous effort to tear their way through on the road to Paris in the hopes of beating France to her knees. The enemy, however, only met with disastrous failure.

It was the fiercest and most sanguinary battle ever known and lasted many months. It was distinguished by three features. First, that which called forth the admiration of the world was the heroic, splendid resistance of the French Army; second, the fearful losses inflicted on the Germans, who were hurled against the French lines in dense masses and mown down by the French artillery and machine-guns. Third, a concentration on the German side of heavy artillery which, until the Somme offensive launched by the Allies last July, exceeded anything that had ever been seen before on any battle front.

When the British and French armies opened their joint attacks on the German position on the Somme, the enemy's assaults had brought him on to the right bank of the Meuse, within four miles of the fortress and town of Verdun. But he got no nearer; and even while the battle of the Somme was still raging the French Verdun army returned to the attack and, on October 24, achieved a notable victory.

The German line was pushed back at Douaumont, the fort re-taken, and something like 5,000 prisoners were captured. The French struck the second blow on December 15 and followed it up with others on succeeding days.

The victory was far more sweeping on this occasion than that won in October. Much ground was regained, more than 11,000 prisoners taken and 115 guns seized or destroyed.

The new French lines thus established have remained practically intact from the end of December until the present time.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 22.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his communiqué on Wednesday evening, says: "We seized a portion of the enemy's trenches, to-day, northeast of Gueudecourt. South of Armentières, we entered the hostile trenches on a front of 650 yards, penetrating to some depth and inflicting many casualties.

"We made a raid south-east of Ypres, on a 500-yard front, reaching the support line. Many of the enemy were killed, dugouts and mine shafts were destroyed and 114 prisoners taken here.

"The total number of prisoners for the day was 184. Our casualties were slight."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 25.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in his Saturday evening Communiqué says, as a result of our increasing pressure, the enemy vacated an important position on the Ancre.

We progressed considerably on a mile front south and south-east of Miraumont and entered Petit-Miraumont. We also advanced on a front of a mile and a half south and south-east of Serre.

The enemy rushed one of our posts west of Lens, but a counter-attack immediately recovered the position.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Feb. 26.—It is officially announced that the British forces have entered Petit Miraumont in France.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 26.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Sunday evening communiqué says: "The enemy continued to yield ground along the Ancre, and small bodies of our troops advanced on a wide front and occupied Serre and other important points to the east, meeting with little opposition."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 26.—Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters in France telegraphs that a patrol on Saturday morning first discovered the retirement of the German line in the Ancre Valley.

The extreme depth to which the German retreat had been carried out was reported to be three miles.

We occupied Miraumont, Miraumont-le-petit, Pys and Serre without obstinate resistance.

We advanced on Saturday evening on Warlencourt and Irles and Miraumont on the enemy's heels, and gained a large tract of country with no loss of life.

There is an unconfirmed report that the enemy is evacuating Bapaume, a great strategic point, whence explosions and fires are observed proceeding.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 27.—Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says the capture of Serre gives the British the most dominating position for further operations.

The famous position at Butte Warlencourt was also occupied.

The fog which prevailed was most advantageous to the enemy, as it shielded their retirement from our aeroplanes, while the frost of the preceding days enabled them to withdraw most of their guns.

The Germans left a few guns to make a show of firing, and a quantity of ammunition for the simple reason that they had not time to move them.

Until the British patrols have reported it is impossible to say where the Germans will make a stand, but the ridge at Bapaume is most probable.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 27.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Monday evening Communiqué, says our advance has been maintained, and extends along an eleven mile front eastward of Gudecourt to southward of Gommecourt, and to a depth of two miles.

We have occupied Warlencourt-Eaucourt, Pys, and Miraumont, and reached the outskirts of Lebarquieries and Buisiecuxan Mont.

We repulsed, with loss, German attacks on our post southward of the Somme, and successfully raided Arras, Monchyanbois and Lens.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Feb. 23.—Western front. After one hour's artillery preparation the Germans, about two battalions strong, attacked the Russian positions twenty kilometres east of Zolochoff, and succeeded in rushing into the Russian trenches, but were repulsed by a counterattack.

Firing and reconnoissances continue on the Rumanian and on the Caucasian fronts.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Feb. 26.—Western front. South of the Vishnewski Lake the enemy released a gascloud which reached the Russian trenches but owing to a change of the wind it turned towards the trenches of the enemy.

Firing continues on the Rumanian front.

Caucasus front. The Turks, about one company in strength, tried to advance against a Russian vanpost south of Petra Kale (southwest of Elleu), but were repulsed by the Russian fire.

Later.—Western front. Russian scout detachments after an artillery preparation entered the enemy's trenches west of Jablonica (northeast of Koresmezo) and took 26 prisoners.

Firing and reconnaissances continue on the Rumanian front.

Caucasus front. The Russian scouts attacked an enemy's vanpost near the western bank of the Van Lake, repulsing the Turks with heavy losses, taking prisoner 11 officers and 38 men.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Feb. 27.—Western front. Near Smorgony the enemy performed a gas attack, letting out 8 gas clouds in 7 hours.

Firing and reconnoissances continue on the Rumanian front.

Caucasus front. The attack of the Turks on the Russian troops, north of the Sivass roadway, was repulsed by Russian fire and counter-attack.

CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 24.—An official communiqué regarding the operations in Mesopotamia reports that the British have secured and consolidated two lines of trenches at the southern end of the Sannaiyat position. Fighting continues. The Tigris river has risen to flood level, thus hindering operations.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Feb. 26.—Mr. A. Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons today that all the Turkish positions on the Tigris River front from Sannaiyat to Kut-el-Amara had been captured. The Turks are retreating toward Baghailah pursued by British cavalry.

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KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 26.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. A. Bonar Law, on behalf of the Premier, announced that as a result of the operations in Mesopotamia, the whole of the enemy positions at Sannaiyat and Kut-el-Amara had been secured, and thus Kut-el-Amara itself passes automatically into British hands.

The Turkish communiqué admits the evacuation of Kut "according to a prearranged plan, and in order to effect a junction with re-inforcements."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 27.—The official report from Mesopotamia reads: "Early on Saturday morning, we captured the ridge across the neck of the Shumnah Peninsula. It then became evident that the enemy was in full retreat in the direction of Baghoulah, to the west of Kut-el-Amara. Turkish dêpots and stores were seen to be afire. A strong force of cavalry and infantry were engaged heavily all day long, and inflicted severe casualties on the enemy.

In the meantime, the British pursue their successes at Sannaiyat and captured the fifth Turkish line, the Nakjailat and Suivada positions and regained the Atabarash-Magasis line.

Aeroplanes co-operated, and were invaluable in bombing and using their machine-guns, flying at minimum altitudes. We took during the two days 1830 prisoners and the whole of the enemy's positions from Sannaiyat to Kut-el-Amara being thus secured, Kut itself automatically passes into our hands.

The full Turkish losses are not yet known."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 27.—The official communiqué from Mesopotamia reads: "The southern portion of the Sannaiyat position captured by our troops on Thursday, consisted of two lines of defenses on a 450 yards' frontage, with a depth of 100 yards.

"The enemy launched six counter-attacks against us in an attempt to regain the positions, but failed on each occasion. Our assault, on Thursday afternoon, resulted in the capture of two lines on a 900-yard front.

"Before day-break on Friday, we crossed the Tigris in the neighbourhood of the bed of the Shumran River. Our covering parties established themselves on the left bank taking a number of prisoners.

"Within nine hours we had completed a bridge and consolidated our position despite the stubborn resistance of the enemy.

"We simultaneously resumed the assault on Sannaiyat and captured the third and fourth lines of defense on a front of 1050 yards. On Friday we took 544 prisoners in the Shumran area."

FUTILITY OF GERMAN BLOCKADE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London Feb. 21.—The Report for 1916 of the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association shows that the ocean-going tonnage of Great Britain has been reduced less than 5 per cent. after 30 months of war. The figures, says the Report, show the futility of the German blockade.

LATEST NEWS OF PIRACY DECLARATION BY GERMANY

Strong Action Taken By Neturals Led By The United States In Protest

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Hongkong, Feb. 22.—Mr. Liang Shi-yi, President of the Bank of Communications has granted an interview to Reuter's representative here, in which he expressed delight and commendation of the protest by the President of China and the Cabinet against Germany's declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare.

"I favour China joining the Allies at this juncture," said Mr. Liang. "At the same time, I think it is due to the friendly relations between China and Japan and to the mutual interest of both countries that the Orient should be inseparably bound together.

"It would be well for China to work conjointly with Japan. I am of opinion, therefore, that before China takes her final decisive step, she should openly and frankly disclose her mind to Japan and sincerely endeavour to reach perfect understanding and co-operation. As soon as this is accomplished, I say deliberately, and emphatically that there should be no waste of time in waiting for Germany's reply. We should forthwith declare ourselves on the side of the Allies and throw in China's lot with them."

Owing to the opposition in a section of official circles and among parliamentary members, the Chinese Government has been hesitating to take a final step towards Germany, though it had already decided on severing relations after repeated conferences of Ministers of State. In this connection, says local rumour, Messrs. Liu Cheng-hsiang and Liang Chi-chao have been sounding the views of the allied Ministers about the matter, and as a result they have ascertained that the latter are very strong in their attitude. The Chinese Government, in consequence, has almost decided on taking a decisive step and carry out its first intention to sever relations with Germany. The decision, however, was only come to after further consultation among the Ministers and parliamentary members. To arrive at a definite decision, Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang is reported to be going to Peking from Nanking shortly to meet President Li Yuan-hung and Premier Tuan Chi-jui. It is surmised that on his arrival in Peking he will seek an interview with the President, the Premier and other prominent ministers and mandarins, and settle the final steps to be taken by the Government towards Germany and the question of China's participation in the war on the side of the Allies.

Because Mr. Feng Kuo-chang did not participate in the conference at which the question of sending a strong protest to the German Note relating to unrestricted submarine warfare was discussed and decided on, he was somewhat displeased with the Government attitude, and raised opposition to the Government decision on diplomatic rupture with Germany; and was also against China's participation in the war on the side of the Allies. But as the result of an understanding between him and Premier Tuan since then, the Vice-President while agreeing to wink at the sending of a strong protest to Germany, still has not consented to the proposal of an open rupture with Germany and China's siding with the Allies. Thus it is still uncertain whether China will even now carry out the decision of severing her relations with Germany and join the Allies. The general belief is that in the end China will break with Germany, but probably take no active part on behalf of the Allies. This question remains to be settled later. As the Allies may or may not take high-handed measures in case China further hesitates, it is thought that China will give a final decision soon to avoid causing awkward developments.

In that case it is possible that China will approach the Allies openly with the proposals providing for the revision of the customs tariff and the postponement of the payment of the Boxer indemnity as the conditions for her participation in the war.

The Allies will probably consent to China's proposals, though not in their entirety, in view of the fact that already the allied Ministers at Peking are exchanging views on the subject of the tariff revision informally proposed by China. With regard to the question of the proposed custom tariff revision, the standpoint of Japan is not the same as other members of the allied group, as it has an important bearing upon Japan's trade interests with China. Consequently a good deal depends on what measures the Japanese Government takes about the matter.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Feb. 23.—The Vice-President Feng Kuo-cheng arrived in Peking to-day from Nanking. Much interest attaches to his visit. Especially in view of an agreement to purchase opium stocks in Shanghai which it is alleged Mr. Feng Kuo-cheng concluded on his own authority and for which he has been much criticized. It is stated that a number of outstanding questions will be settled during the visit of the Vice-President including that of the future action of China toward Germany.

The Chinese newspapers also predict some important change in the Cabinet.

A telegram received in Tokyo yesterday says that the German Government has handed Mr. Yen Hui-ching, the Chinese Minister at Berlin, a Note in reply to China's protest, stating that the German Government did not think the protest sent in by the Chinese Government was made on its own initiative, but Germany did not refuse to recognize some amount of reason in China's protestation to which she had only to reply that she wanted to have it clearly understood that she did not intend at all to threaten the lives and properties of Chinese subjects. The Note further stated that Germany had entertained very friendly intentions towards China in the past and Germany wished to continue to be friendly towards that country in future as well and that this friendship could not be injured by any interference of a third party. The Chinese Minister has transmitted the full contents of the German Note to Peking.

In this connection, a Peking dispatch says that the Chinese Government was on

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the 21st in receipt of a telegram from its Minister to Berlin, containing the reply of the German Government to China's protest. Not only is Germany's reply quite beside the main points of the protestation made by China, but also it is anything but friendly as China expected. Consequently the Chinese Government is trying to keep its contents in strict secrecy.

A Peking message dated the 23rd says that according to the authorities of the Peking Government the German government sent a secret telegram to the Chinese Government through the Chinese Minister at Berlin a few days ago. The text of the secret message has nothing to say as to China's protest but merely expresses Germany's wishes for the maintenance of the friendly relationship between China and Germany, adding that China should not listen to the suggestions of the Allies.

A telegram received in Tokyo on Feb. 24 to Berlin, in his telegram stated that the German Government had published the text of China's protest to Germany, but in doing so had struck out that part of the protest in which China declared that in case Germany failed to accept China's protest China would be compelled to break off relations with Germany. It is understood that the German Government has published China's protest after wiring secret message to Peking, which is anything satisfying to China. The Chinese Government, on the receipt of the German reply, has at once urged Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang to come to Peking to discuss the next step to be taken by China towards Germany, which is expected to be carried out very soon.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Feb. 23.—Commenting on the memorandum sent by President Wilson to Austria, the "Russkij Velia" forecasts the full adherence by Austria to the ruthless submarine warfare will give America not only liberty to break off relations, but the right to adopt more active measures. If, however, inspired by Germany, Austria makes certain concessions, President Wilson gains the opportunity to pursue diplomatic relations hovering between peace and war.

The "Novoye Vremya" considers the memorandum well-calculated to justify the forthcoming rupture of diplomatic relations between America and Austria.

The "Gazette de Bourse" opines that the memorandum will be read with a feeling of bitterness both in Vienna and Berlin. The German Government will be obliged to again capitulate or incur all the consequences of a war with the rich trans-Atlantic Power.

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Feb. 20.—The very effective measures taken by the Allies against the threatened blockade by Germany of the coast of France, as well as against those of England and Italy, are proved by the figures showing the number of entries into French ports since the blockade was declared on February.

No less than 112 ships on the average have daily reached the harbours of France during the first half of February as against a daily average of about 100 during November and December last. The number of entries is, therefore, very satisfactory—the more especially so in view of the fact that some neutral owners taking the blockade menace seriously, have hitherto not allowed their ships to leave their ports. It is evident now that the much vaunted German submarine threat is not giving the results its authors hoped for.

Another point to note is that the U-boats are chiefly attacking unarmed ships and are very chary about approaching vessels, upon which anything resembling a gun can be detected. In a few days all French merchantmen, not excepting those of small tonnage will carry pieces of ordnance.

The "Manchester Guardian" has published figures showing that the losses inflicted on merchant shipping during the past week of the new campaign of ruthless submarine warfare, have fallen below the weekly average for last December.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 21.—The Swedish Press denounces the sinking by a German submarine of Sweden's biggest sailing ship the Hugo Hamilton, bound from Valparaiso for Sweden with a cargo of saltpetre. The papers contrast Germany's flagrant breach of International Law with British methods.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Feb. 23.—A message from Washington announces that a telegram has been received from the American Consul at Malta, which announces that the M.M. liner Athos was the victim of a submarine on February 17, when 210 miles east of Malta. The message says that the Rev. Robert A. Haden, of the American Presbyterian Mission at Soochow, China, perished as the result of the disaster.

The Athos was a vessel of 12,000 tons, built in 1914.

The Yokohama agent of the Messageries Maritimes received a telegram from the head office in Marseilles at 7 a.m. on Feb. 24, which announced that the Athos was torpedoed at noon on February 17 and sank in five minutes. The message added that all on board were saved by the arrival of an allied warship.

When the vessel left Yokohama, she had on board mails and general cargo valued at 2,000,000 yen of which three-quarters was in silk. The principal shippers of silk were the Mitsu Bussan Kaisha 412 piculs, Sulzer, Rudolph & Co. 305, Hara Yushutsu-ten 115, Adet, Campredon & Co. 115. Sieber, Hegner & Co. 222, Jardine, Matheson & Co. 45 and, Jewett & Bent 40. Dell' Oro & Co., the American Trading Co., and a few others shipped raw silk.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Feb. 23.—Senator Fall, a Republican, has introduced to the Senate a resolution authorising President Wilson to employ armed forces to protect the lives and property of Americans from the German submarine menace.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

An acrimonious debate took place earlier in the session, the Democrats accusing the Republicans of delaying legislation with the object of forcing an extra session of Congress. The Democrats announced that their own purpose was a continuous session until the Revenue Bill and other important Bills are ratified. Accordingly at a late hour to-night the Senate showed no signs of an adjournment.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 24.—The House of Commons was crowded to-day when the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, addressed it on the situation.

On rising he was loudly cheered. He said that the success of the allied cause depended upon the solution of tonnage difficulties. Over a million tons of our shipping has been allocated to France alone, a considerable amount to Russia and Italy, and also a considerable amount had been sunk. There was not only a shortage for the general needs of the nation, but also for military purposes. The nation must be prepared for drastic measures to cope with submarinism, otherwise disaster confronted us. The tonnage problem must therefore be tackled ruthlessly and promptly by naval measures, the building of new ships, dispensing with unnecessary imports, and increasing home food production.

With regard to imports Mr. Lloyd George said that the problem of timber, of which 6,400,000 tons were imported last year, must be dealt with in order to save tonnage.

We were importing millions of tons of iron ore while there was plenty of low-grade ore in Great Britain. If we could augment the supply of labour we could enormously increase the output, thus effecting a large saving of tonnage.

Our foodstuffs at present were lamentably low, not owing to the submarines but to the bad harvest. We must make every effort to increase production in 1917.

It was proposed to guarantee the farmer a minimum price for wheat, oats, and barley. The guaranteed minimum price of wheat per quarter would be sixty shillings in 1917, fifty-five shillings for the next two years, and forty-five shillings for the next three years.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 24.—Concluding his speech on the situation, Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier, said paper imports would be reduced to 640,000 tons which was half the present allowance.

All essential food-stuffs would be placed on the free list, but apples, tomatoes and certain raw fruits would be prohibited.

Mineral waters would be prohibited, and importation of cocoa and coffee would be temporarily stopped as we had large stocks of these.

The importation of foreign tea would be prohibited, while even the importation of Indian tea would be reduced to a certain extent. This would save 900,000 tons.

The output of beer would be reduced to 10,000,000 barrels, saving 600,000 tons of imports for its manufacture. Spirits would be correspondingly reduced.

The restrictions would be imposed immediately.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 24.—The Dutch steamers Zaandijk Noorderdijk, Eemland, Jacatra, Menado Bandoen and Gaartenland were torpedoed and sunk on February 22. The crews were landed, and it is presumed that there was no loss of life. The tonnages of the first six steamers above mentioned are given as 4,189; 7,116; 3,770; 5,373; 5,847; 5,851.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 25.—The seven torpedoed Dutch steamers were attacked in the western approaches of the English Channel. It is noteworthy that no instructions regarding routes were either asked for, or given by the British Admiralty, the whole arrangements being in the hands of the Dutch authorities.

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KOKUSAI-REUTER

The Hague, Feb. 25.—It is officially announced that when Berlin proclaimed unrestricted submarine warfare, the Dutch Government lodged a protest. Germany was urged to take care that no Dutch vessels en route to or from Dutch ports fell victims to German U-boats. The Berlin Government replied that it was ready to comply with the Dutch demands, but said it was impossible to guarantee absolute safety.

The seven boats, availing themselves of the German offer of opportunity left port together, on February 22. All were torpedoed without the papers being examined. Two hundred members of the crews have been landed, and it is supposed that the remainder are safe.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

The Hague, Feb. 25.—The German Legation, in a long extraordinary explanation of the torpedoing of seven Dutch steamers on February 22, lays the blame on the Dutch.

The Germans allege that the date for the safe home-coming of the Dutch vessels was originally fixed for February 5, postponed to February 9 and then to the eleventh in view of the situation in Holland.

Finally the Dutch shipowners were informed that their vessels could leave in a group either on February 22 or March 17. The safety guaranteed on February 22, however, was only comparative, whereas it was absolute on March 17. The German Government says that the torpedoing was regrettable, but that the shipowners are responsible because their vessels failed on February 22.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 25.—Lloyds reports that the Dutch steamer Menado, 5874 tons has reached harbour in safety.

The sinking of the Holt liner Perseus, a British steamer of 6728 tons is announced. One European and three Chinese members of the crew are missing.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 26.—Dutch circles state it was U-3 that attacked the Dutch steamers, torpedoing and sinking three and placing bombs in the others.

The Menado was rescued by a British trawler and towed into harbour.

Eleven other Dutch ships had been ordered by their owners to sail simultaneously with the seven that were subsequently sunk, but fortunately they did not clear.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

[Delayed in Transmission]

Washington, Feb. 25.—The Senate, in session to-day, adopted the Republican resolution, authorizing President Wilson to use the armed forces of the United States to protect American commerce and the property and lives of American citizens.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

New York, Feb. 26.—The correspondent of the Associated Press at Washington says that President Wilson will address the joint session of Congress at 1 p.m. to-day. He will ask authority to use the forces of the United States to protect American rights on the high seas.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Feb. 26.—President Wilson appeared before the joint session of Congress, this afternoon, and asked for authority to place the United States in a state of armed neutrality to resist the German submarine menace.

The President continued: "The invasion of the plain rights of neutrals on the high seas, the further sacrifices of American lives and ships, the intolerable blockade of American commerce, almost as effectual as if the country were at war, have taken place as overt acts which, as was only to be expected, have forced me to appeal to Congress."

President Wilson asked to be empowered to take whatever steps might be considered necessary, including the arming of merchantmen and convoying them with war vessels. He asked to be allowed to take whatever other steps might eventually prove needful, and also take measures for adequate means for the protection of Americans, wherever such means were lacking.

President Wilson expressed the devout hope that it would not become necessary to put armed force into action, saying: "I am sure the American people will understand the spirit in which I am now acting, and the purpose I hold nearest to my heart. The American people desire to exercise none but the rights of peace. Our desires are the same as theirs. I am anxious that the people of the nations at war should also understand and not mistrust us. No course of my choosing will lead to war. If war comes, it will be only by the wilful acts of aggression of others."

The President concluded by declaring that he was speaking on behalf of Humanity.

Those in the Senate had remained silent during the whole of the Presidential speech, impressed with the gravity of the issues. But when the President ceased speaking, his auditors gave vent to bursts of applause and cheering which swept through the hall.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Queenstown, Feb. 26.—The liner Laconia, which sailed from New York on February 18 has been sunk. The vessel had about a dozen Americans among the passengers. Two hundred and seventy survivors will be landed to-night.

Later.—When the Laconia was sunk, it is authentically stated that no warning was given by the Commander of the submarine before the vessel was sunk. In addition to the American passengers, there were twenty Americans among the crew of the vessel.

[Note:—The Laconia was a British steamer of 19,088 tons, built in 1912 at Newcastle, owned by the Cunard S.S. Co., and registered at Liverpool.]

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 26.—The Cunard liner Laconia, 18,099 tons bound from New York to Liverpool has been torpedoed and sunk without warning. Including the passengers 270 of those on board have been saved.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Feb. 27.—A despatch from the American Embassy in London advises the State Department at Washington that two American women died of exposure in the open boats after the Laconia was torpedoed. Press dispatches say that eight American negro members of the crew died in a similar manner.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS

[Official to American Embassy Through Kokusai]

Washington, Feb. 26.—The President to-day addressed Congress in joint session on the situation resulting from Germany's new submarine policy and requested authority to take such steps as may be necessary for the protection of American life and property at sea. The President said:

"No one doubts what it is our duty to do. We must defend our commerce and the lives of our people in the midst of the present trying circumstances with discretion but with clear and steadfast purposes. Only the method and the extent remain to be chosen upon the occasion, if occasion should indeed arise. Since it has unhappily proved impossible to safeguard our neutral rights by diplomatic means against the unwarranted infringement they are suffering at the hands of Germany there may be no recourse but to armed neutrality which we shall know how to maintain and for which there is abundant American precedent.

"It is devoutly to be hoped that it will not be necessary to put armed force anywhere into action; the American people do not desire it and our desire is not different from theirs. I am sure that they will understand the spirit in which I am now acting and the purpose I hold nearest my heart and would wish to exhibit in everything I do. I am anxious that the people of the nations at war also would understand and not mistrust us. I hope that I need give no further proof and assurances than I have already given throughout nearly three years of anxious patience that I am the friend of peace and mean to preserve it for America as long as I am able. I am not now proposing or contemplating war or any steps that need lead to it. I merely request that you will accord me by your own vote and definite bestowal the means and the authority to safeguard in practice the right of a great people who are at peace and who are desirous of exercising none but the rights of peace to follow the pursuits of peace in quietness and good will,—rights recognized time out of mind by all the civilized nations of the world. No course of my choosing or of theirs will lead to war. War can come only by the wilfull acts and aggressions of others.

"You will understand why I can make no definite proposals or forecasts of action now and must ask your supporting authority in the most general terms the form in which action may become necessary cannot yet be foreseen. I believe that the people will be willing to trust me to act with restraint, with prudence and in the true spirit of amity and good faith that they have themselves displayed throughout the trying months and it is in that belief that I request that you will authorize me to supply our merchant ships with defensive arms should that become necessary and with the means of using them and to employ any other instrumentalities or methods that may be necessary and adequate to protect our ships and our people in their legitimate and peaceful pursuits on the seas. I request also that you will grant me at the same time, along with the powers I ask, a sufficient credit to enable me to provide adequate means of protection where they are lacking includ-

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ing adequate insurance against the present war risks."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Feb. 26.—The Republican resolution authorising President Wilson to use the armed forces of the United States to protect the commerce, property and lives of Americans was not adopted, but referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The resolution was thus shelved after a furious debate in which the Republicans attacked the President for his hesitation to act.

The Republicans are, apparently, trying to force an extra session to prevent President Wilson fully controlling the situation as regards Germany.

PRESIDENT WILSON SPEAKES TO CONGRESS

Washington, Feb. 3.—The full text of President Wilson's address before Congress follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

The Imperial German Government on the 31st of January announced to this Government and to the Governments of the other neutral nations that on and after the first day of February, the present month, it would adopt a policy with regard to the use of submarines against all shipping seeking to pass through certain designated areas of the high seas, to which it is clearly my duty to call your attention.

Let me remind the Congress that on the 18th of April last, in view of the sinking, on the 24th of March, of the cross-Channel passenger steamer Sussex by a German submarine, without summons or warning, and the consequent loss of the lives of several citizens of the United States who were passengers aboard her, this Government addressed a note to the Imperial German Government, in which it made the following declaration:

If it is still the purpose of the Imperial German Government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, without regard to what the Government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the Government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue. Unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether.

In reply to this declaration the Imperial German Government gave this Government the following assurance:

The German Government is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operations of war for the rest of its duration, to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring the freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German Government believes now, as before, to be in agreement with the Government of the United States.

The German Government, guided by this idea, notifies the Government of the United States that the German naval forces have received the following orders: In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and destruction of merchant vessels, recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives, unless these ships attempt to escape or offer resistance.

But, it added, neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for her existence, shall, for the sake of neutral interest, restrict the use of an effective weapon if her enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating the rules of international law. Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality, and the German Government is convinced that the Government of the United States does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the Government of the United States has repeatedly declared that it is determined to restore the principle of the freedom of the seas, from whatever quarter it has been violated.

To this the Government of the United States replied on the 8th of May, accepting, of course, the assurance given, but adding:

The Government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the Imperial Government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the Government of the United States and any other belligerent Government, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the Imperial Government's note of the 4th inst. might appear to be susceptible of that construction.

In order, however, to avoid any misunderstanding, the Government of the United States notifies the Imperial Government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way, or in the slightest degree, be made contingent upon the conduct of any other Government affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative.

To this note of the 8th of May the Imperial Government made no reply.

On the 31st of January, the Wednesday of the present week, the German Ambassador handed to the Secretary of State, along with a formal note, a memorandum which contained the following statement:

The Imperial Government, therefore, does not doubt that the Government of the United States will understand the situation thus forced upon Germany by the Entente Allies' brutal methods of war and by their determination to destroy the Central Powers, and that the Government of the United States will further realize that the now openly disclosed intention of the Entente Allies gives back to Germany the freedom of action which she reserved in her note addressed to the Government of the United States on May 4, 1916.

Under these circumstances, Germany will meet the illegal measures of her enemies by forcibly preventing, after Feb. 1, 1917, in a zone around Great Britain, France, Italy and in the Eastern Mediterranean, all navigation, that of neutrals included, from and to England and from and to France, etc., etc. All ships met within the zone will be sunk.

I think that you will agree with me that in view of this declaration, which, suddenly and without prior intimation of any kind, deliberately withdraws the solemn assurance given in the Imperial Government's note of the 4th of May, 1916, this Government has no alternative consistent with the dignity and honour of the United States but to take the course which, in its note of the 18th of April, 1916, it announced that it would take in the event that the German Government did not declare and effect an abandonment of the methods of submarine warfare which it was then employing, and to which it now purposes again to resort.

I have therefore directed the Secretary of State to announce to His Excellency the German Ambassador that all diplomatic relations between the United States and the German Empire are severed, and that the American Ambassador at Berlin will immediately be withdrawn; and, in accordance with this decision, to hand to His Excellency his passports.

Notwithstanding this unexpected action of the Government, this sudden and deeply deplorable renunciation of its assurances, given this Government at one of the most critical moments of tension in the relations of the two Governments, I refuse to believe that it is the intention of the German authorities to do in fact what they have warned us they will feel at liberty to do.

I cannot bring myself to believe that they will indeed pay no regard to the ancient friendship between their people and our own or to the solemn obligations which have been exchanged between them and destroy American ships and take the lives of American citizens in the wilful prosecution of the ruthless naval programme they have announced their intention to adopt. Only actual overt acts on their part can make me believe it even now.

If this inveterate confidence on my part in the sobriety and prudent foresight of their purpose should unhappily prove unfounded; if American ships and American lives should in fact be sacrificed by their naval commanders, in heedless contravention of the just and reasonable understandings of international law and the obvious dictates of humanity, I shall take the liberty of coming again before the Congress to ask that authority be given me to use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas. I can do nothing less. I take it for granted that all neutral Governments will take the same course.

We do not desire any hostile conflict with the Imperial Government. We are the sincere friends of the German people and earnestly desire to remain at peace with the Government which speaks for them. We shall not believe that they are hostile to us unless and until we are obliged to believe it, and we purpose nothing more than the reasonable defense of the undoubted rights of our people. We wish to serve no selfish ends. We seek merely to stand true alike in thought and in action to the immemorial principles of our people which I have sought to express in

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my address to the Senate only two weeks ago—seek merely to vindicate our right to liberty and justice and an unmolested life.

These are the bases of peace, not war. God grant that we may not be challenged to defend them by acts of wilful injustice on the part of the Government of Germany!

Washington, Feb. 3.—Senator Thomas of Colorado, a member of the Finance Committee, introduced to-day this amendment to the revenue bill now in the Senate Committee.

"That for the purpose of defraying the expense to be incurred in placing the Nation in a state of military and naval preparedness, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to issue on the credit of the United States not to exceed $500,000,000 of United States notes not bearing interest payable to bearer at the United States Treasury, and of such denomination as he may deem expedient, not less than $5 each, to be paid to all who shall supply material to and for the army and navy of the United States of whatever character and description therefor.

GERMANY'S RUTHLESS SUBMARINISM NOTE

Washington, D.C., Jan. 31, 1917.

Mr. Secretary of State:

Your Excellency was good enough to transmit to the Imperial Government a copy of the message which the President of the United States of America addressed to the Senate on the 22nd inst. The Imperial Government has given it the earnest consideration which the President's statements deserve, inspired, as they are by deep sentiments of responsibility.

It is highly gratifying to the Imperial Government to ascertain that the main tendencies of this important statement correspond largely to the desires and principles professed by Germany. These principles especially include self-government and equality of rights for all nations. Germany would be sincerely glad if in recognition of this principle countries like Ireland and India, which do not enjoy the benefits of political independence, should now obtain their freedom.

The German people also repudiate all alliances which serve to force the countries into a competition for might and to involve them in a net of selfish intrigues. On the other hand, Germany will gladly co-operate in all efforts to prevent future wars.

The freedom of the seas, being a preliminary condition of the free existence of nations and the peaceful intercourse between them, as well as the open-door for the commerce of all nations, has always formed part of the leading principles of Germany's political program. All the more the Imperial Government regrets that the attitude of her enemies who are so entirely opposed to peace, makes it impossible for the world at present to bring about the realization of these lofty ideals.

Germany and her allies were ready to enter now into a discussion of peace, and had set down as basis the guarantee of existence, honor, and free development of their peoples. Their aims, as has been expressly stated in the note of Dec. 12, 1916, were not directed toward the destruction or annihilation of their enemies and were, according to their conviction, perfectly compatible with the rights of the other nations. As to Belgium, for which such warm and cordial sympathy is felt in the United States, the Chancellor had declared only a few weeks previously that its annexation had never formed part of Germany's intentions. The peace to be signed with Belgium was to provide for such conditions in that country, with which Germany desires to maintain friendly neighborly relations, that Belgium should not be used again by Germany's enemies for the purpose of instigating continuous hostile intrigues. Such precautionary measures are all the more necessary, as Germany's enemies have repeatedly stated, not only in speeches delivered by their leading men, but also in the statutes of the Economical Conference in Paris, that it is their intention not to treat Germany as an equal, even after peace has been restored, but to continue their hostile attitude, and especially to wage a systematical economic war against her.

The attempt of the four allied powers to bring about peace has failed, owing to the lust of conquest of their enemies, who desired to dictate the condition of peace. Under the pretense of following the principle of nationality, our enemies have disclosed their real aims in this way, viz.: To dismember and dishonor Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria. To the wish of reconciliation they oppose the will of destruction. They desire a fight to the bitter end.

A new situation has thus been created which forces Germany to new decisions. Since two years and a half England is using her naval power for a criminal attempt to force Germany into submission by starvation. In brutal contempt of international law, the group of powers led by England does not only curtail the legitimate trade of their opponents, but they also, by ruthless pressure, compel neutral countries either to altogether forego every trade not agreeable to the Entente Powers or to limit it according to their arbitrary decrees.

The American Government knows the steps which have been taken to cause England and her Allies to return to the rules of international law and to respect the freedom of the seas. The English Government, however, insists upon continuing its war of starvation which does not at all affect the military power of its opponents, but compels women and children, the sick and the aged, to suffer for their country pains and privations which endanger the vitality of the nation. Thus British tyranny mercilessly increases the sufferings of the world, indifferent to the laws of humanity, indifferent to the protests of the neutrals whom they severely harm, indifferent even to the silent longing for peace among England's own allies. Each day of the terrible struggle causes new destruction, new sufferings. Each day shortening the war will, on both sides, preserve the lives of thousands of brave soldiers and be a benefit to mankind.

The Imperial Government could not justify before its own conscience, before the German people and before history the neglect of any means destined to bring about the end of the war. Like the President of the United States, the Imperial Government had hoped to reach this goal by negotiations. After the attempts to come to an understanding with the Entente Powers have been answered by the latter with the announcement of an intensified continuing of the war, the Imperial Government—in order to serve the welfare of mankind in a higher sense and not to wrong its own people—is now compelled to continue the fight for existence, again forced upon it, with the full employment of all the weapons which are at its disposal.

Sincerely trusting that the people and the Government of the United States will understand the motives for this decision and its necessity, the Imperial Government hopes that the United States may view the new situation from the lofty heights of impartiality, and assist, on their part, to prevent further misery and unavoidable sacrifice of human life.

Enclosing two memoranda regarding the details of the contemplated military measures at sea, I remain, etc.,

J. BERNSTORFF.

Berlin, Jan. 31 (by Wireless to Sayville).—Following is the annex referred to in the German note:

"From Feb. 1, 1917, within barred zones around Great Britain, France, Italy, and in the Eastern Mediterranean, as outlined in the following, all sea traffic forthwith will be opposed. Such barred zones are:

"In the North Sea, the district around England and France, which is limited by a line twenty nautical miles; the district along the Dutch coast as far as the Terschelling Lightship, the degree of longitude of the Terschelling Lightship to Udsir; a line from there across the point 62 degrees north latitude, 5 longitude, westward along 62 degrees to a point three nautical miles south of the south point of Farover, (Faroe Islands?) from there across the point 62 degrees north, —— degrees west, to 61 degrees north, 15 degrees west; then 57 degrees north, 20 degrees west, to 47 degrees north, 29 degrees west; further, to 43 degrees north, 15 degrees west; then on degree latitude 43 degrees north to the point twenty nautical miles from Cape Finisterre and twenty nautical miles distance along the Spanish north coast as far as the French frontier.

"Concerning the south in the Mediterranean: For neutral shipping there remains open the sea district west of a line from Pt. de les Paquett to 38 degrees 20 minutes north and 6 degrees east, as well as north and west of a zone sixty sea miles broad along the North African coast, beginning on (?) degrees west longitude.

"In order to connect this sea district with Greece, the zone leads twenty sea miles in width north or east, following this line: Thirty-eight degrees north and 6 degrees east, 38 degrees north and 11 degrees 30 minutes east, to 34 degrees north and 11 degrees 30 minutes east to 34 degrees north and 22 degrees 30 minutes east. From there it leads to a zone twenty sea miles broad west of 22 degrees 30 minutes east longitude into Greek territorial waters.

"Neutral ships plying within the barred zones do so at their own risk. Although precautions are being taken to spare neutral ships which on Feb. 1 are on the way to ports in the barred zone, during an appropriate delay, yet it is urgently to be advised that they should be warned and directed to other routes by all means available.

"Neutral ships lying in ports of the barred zones can with the same safety abandon the barred zones if they sail before Feb. 5 and take the shortest route into the open district.

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GERMANY IN DESPAIR

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Feb. 27.—Reviewing the speech in the British House of Commons, in which Mr. Lloyd-George, the Premier, said the final success of the Allies depended upon the solution of the question of tonnage, the "Novoye Vremya" writes a lengthy leader. In the course of the article, the paper mentions that the German Government considers that England is her most powerful enemy.

For this reason, she attempts to inflict on England her most weighty blows by a pitiless submarine warfare. Such policy is inspired by despair and is only likely to exasperate neutrals into a war with Germany. It will, moreover, force the British inhabitants during the last months of the war to import only the strictest necessities for existence, thus enable the mercantile fleet to carry both to England and the allied nations the material so indispensable to victory.

PRUSSIA FEELING THE PINCH

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Feb. 22.—The Prussian Minister of the Interior has issued a Proclamation, which admits that frost has completely stopped the supply of potatoes, the stocks of which are certain to be exhausted before the new harvest. This has strained the, already weak, available stocks of corn owing to the necessity of distributing flour in the great cities. Therefore orders have been given to the rural authorities to take severe measures to compel farmers to supply food-stuffs.

"Traffic of regular American passenger steamers can go on unmolested if:

A—Falmouth is taken as the port of destination; and if,

B—On the going and return journey the Scilly Islands, as well as the point 50 degrees north, 20 degrees west, be steered on. Along this route no German mines will be laid.

C—If steamers on this journey bear the following special signals, which only they will be permitted to display in American ports: A coating of paint on the ship's hull and the superstructure in vertical stripes three meters broad, alternating white and red; on every mast a large flag of checkered white and red, on the stern the American national flag; during darkness the national flag and the coat of paint to be as easily recognizable as possible from a distance; and the ships must be completely and brightly illuminated.

D—If only one steamer runs each week in each direction arriving at Falmouth on Sundays, leaving Falmouth on Wednesdays.

E—If guarantees and assurances are given by the American Government that these steamers carry no contraband, (according to the German list of contraband.)

"Two copies of maps on which the barred zones are outlined are added."

RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT HAS RE-ASSEMBLED

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Feb. 27.—The Duma and Council of Empire reopened to-day.

Petrograd, Feb. 26.—Now that the re-opening of the session of the Duma is drawing near at hand, Parliamentary members have already returned to Petrograd. Meetings of various political parties are now being held here with a view to defining their respective attitude toward the coming session of the Duma and the political situation in Russia is suggestive of the imminence of an important political development. Prince Golitzyn, the Premier, M. Protopopoff, the Home Minister and M. Rodsianko, the President of the Duma, have recently submitted reports on the political situation to the Tsar at the Tsarskoe Selo Palace, as the result of which it has become clear that the change of the Cabinet expected to take place simultaneously with the re-opening of the Duma will not be effected and politicians seem rather dispirited. Though it appears that Prince Golitzyn wishes to rely solely upon some powerful support in the Council of the Empire where he intends to shut himself up, yet this will be very difficult for him under the present circumstances.—"Nichinichi."

The Duma which has been repeatedly adjourned was to be re-opened on Tuesday. In view of the unsatisfactory co-operation between the Duma and the Government, says the "Asahi," Prince Golitzyn appears to be contemplating the reconstruction of the Russian Ministry. Above all the resignation of M. Protopopoff, Home Minister, will give satisfaction to the Duma. The Home Minister ever since he became the target of bitter attacks in the Duma has not been seen much either in official or Court circles, but he has a firm and immovable influence established in the court where he enjoys the great confidence of the Tsarina.

M. Protopopoff who was on intimate terms with Rasputin, the murdered monk, is a politician of extreme conservative principles through thick and thin, and the Premier too is a politician of the same type and principles as the Home Minister, so that it is rather difficult for Prince Golitzyn to effect the change of the Home Minister, especially in view of the great influence M. Protopopoff has either in the Court or Cabinet. However the Duma led by the Progressives is clamouring for the reconstruction of the Ministry and it is a patent fact that troubles will inevitably arise between the Duma and the Cabinet.

According to a report received in a certain quarter, says the "Asahi," Prince Golitzyn has recently embarked on the task of reforming his Cabinet as the result of which the Ministers of the Interior, Agriculture and Education are expected to be changed, and it is also reported that the political situation in Russia is grave and chaotic. Whether the Premier will carry out the reformation of his Cabinet or not remains to be seen, but be that as it may the present Russian Ministry will in all probability be faced with a crisis which is feared to culminate in the change of the Ministry.

KING GEORGE SPEAKS ON EAST AND WEST

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

London, Feb. 24.—On the occasion of the opening of the School for Oriental Studies in London, yesterday, His Majesty King George said:

"I cannot sufficiently emphasise the wide scope and vast importance of this work. This school will afford fresh opportunities for the particular studies of those services which have been the pioneers of progress and the instruments of good government in India and Egypt.

"This institution will furnish with a fuller technical equipment the pioneers of commerce and industry, who, in each successive generation, undertake the duty of upholding the honoured fame of British trade in the East.

"This work will serve to develop a sympathy which already so happily exists between my subjects and those of the Emperor of my Far Eastern Ally—Japan.

"This school is about to open its doors in the midst of an unparalleled crisis in the world's history. For more than two years, the people of my dominions, with loyalty and devotion, have vied with each other in offering blood and treasure for the prosecution of a righteous war. A sense of common sacrifice and of common endeavour has drawn us all nearer to one another in a feeling of sympathy. Meanwhile, we believe the peaceful labours of this institution, in spreading an accurate scientific knowledge of eastern life and thought, will foster the spirit of loyalty and patriotism, and will knit together still closer the peoples of many nations to the peoples of my Empire."

London, Feb. 24.—King George to-day attended the inauguration ceremony of the School for Oriental Studies and honoured the occasion with an address, in which His Britannic Majesty had the following words to say: "There has existed for many years a happy relationship of sympathy and friendship between British subjects and the subjects of Our ally in the Extreme Orient. This cord of sympathetic friendship between the two nations will be strengthened and further cemented through the school education in the two countries."

IRISH VOLUNTEER LEADERS ONCE AGAIN TROUBLE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 23.—Thirty-two persons were arrested in Ireland on Thursday charged with offences under the Defence of the Realm Act, namely eight in Dublin, and twenty-four in Galway, Limerick, Skibbereen, and elsewhere.

These include some who were interned after the late rebellion, but who were subsequently released.

The accused are mostly volunteer leaders.

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MR. BONAR LAW GIVES FULL DETAILS OF NEW WAR LOAN

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 26.—Speaking in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. A. Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a final statement regarding the receipts towards the new War Loan. Mr. Bonar Law announced that the total new money, including Treasury Bills converted, amounted to £1,000,312,950.

The converted Treasury Bills, continued the Chancellor, amounted to £130,000,000. He pointed out that the number of subscribers was approximately 5,289,000. In conclusion, Mr. Law laid emphasis on the fact that while the German Loan had successively decreased the British had increased.

THE RAID OFF KENT COAST

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 27.—Sir Edward Carson, the First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking in the House of Commons to-day, announced that German destroyers had bombarded Broadstairs and Margate, early on Monday morning.

A woman and a child had been killed, two persons injured and two houses damaged. Sir Edward stated: "A patrol of our destroyers between 11 p.m. on Sunday and 12 a.m. on Monday encountered various enemy destroyers and were engaged with them for some time under heavy fire and torpedo attack. As soon as the firing was heard, our forces in the vicinity closed on the enemy, who however, had withdrawn before our ships arrived on the scene."

ESTIMATES PROVIDE FOR BRITISH ARMY OF 5,000,000

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Feb. 24.—It is announced that the new Estimates just issued provide for an army of five million men exclusive of India. Additional navy estimates call for 50,000 men, thus bringing up the personnel of the navy to 450,000.

GERMAN PLOTTERS AT WORK IN SPANISH KINGDOM NOW

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Madrid, Feb. 22.—There has been an outburst of popular wrath in Spain at the discovery of buoys at Cartagena containing materials for a German plot in Spain.

It appears that the coastguards found two buoys connected by a chain, to which were attached thirty watertight cases. One of these was full of explosives, while the other contained correspondence and instructions for Germans occupying official positions in Spain.

A submarine which placed the buoys also secretly landed several men who were instructed to use the explosives.

The German Consul at Cartagena and a German in Madrid named Kaibel have been arrested.

IDAHO'S ANTI-ALIEN BILL

San Francisco, Feb. 20.—Idaho's anti-alien landownership act which was withdrawn from the State Legislature on the suggestion of Secretary of State Lansing has been introduced again. The reason given is that the Japanese protest was made without any instructions from the Tokyo government. Mr. Booth, an attorney however, urged Ambassador Sato to draw up a protest from the State Department. Mr. Booth however says that this is not true.—"Asahi."

New York, Feb. 20.—An anti-alien land act has again been introduced in the Upper House of the State Legislature of Idaho, as it has become clear that Japan did not lodge any official protest against the bill as was believed.—"Nichinichi."

Seattle, Feb. 21.—The anti-Japanese movement in Idaho is becoming intense. In addition to the revival of the land veto bill a bill providing for the prohibition of marriage between the white race and the Mongolian race was introduced in the Senate on the 20th, a day prior to the expected explanation by Mr. Booth on the land veto bill in the Senate. The new bill had its origin in recent trouble between a Japanese resident of Twinforth and the local authorities over the marriage between the said Japanese and a white woman.

The Japanese in question applied some time ago to the local district office for a marriage certificate, when a clerk of the district office refused his application on the ground that the Japanese had negro blood in his veins. The statement produced by the clerk of the district office to the Idaho Senate mentions that the said Japanese was accompanied by Mr. Booth when he came to the district office with his application, and from this fact it is apparent that the bill has been introduced with a view to entrapping the pro-Japanese elements and inciting anti-Japanese sentiments, by those who want to cause further complication and estrangement between Japan and America.—"Asahi."

Seattle, Feb. 22.—Mr. Booth, the barrister, appeared in the Senate committee yesterday and explained his action regarding the anti-Japanese land veto bill. According to his explanation, Mr. Booth made efforts for the rejection of the land law bill during the period between January 26, when the bill was passed by the Idaho Lower House and February 6 when the Bill was rejected in the Upper House, asking Mr. Herrick, a barrister of Washington, the Japanese consular authorities at Portland and Senator Borah (for Idaho) to make efforts for the rejection of the bill in the Idaho Lower House.

Producing telegrams and letters exchanged between him and those people Mr. Booth said that, if necessary, he would produce more documents having relation to the present affair. He said that he took up the case by the request of two Japanese and he understood that the fee and other expenses involved in the affair were borne by the Japanese community, adding that he did not claim such a large sum as fee as mentioned in the statement produced by the Secretary of State. I was rather a laughing matter to think that he requested $10,000 as fee for his services, said Mr. Booth, and it was a annoyance to him that the statements of four members should have been recorded as evidence, because he told them these things as a joke when he was asked to take up the case and consented. Among other things Mr. Booth denied the statements that he charged a sum of $28 for a telephone conversation with Mr. Herrick each time he talked with him over the wire, or that he instigated the State Department and the Japanese Embassy to protest against the anti-Japanese land bill in the Idaho Legislative, or that he induced Japanese residents to make purchase of land before the passage of the land bill. The statements, he said, were all unfounded fabrications. In conclusion, Mr. Booth declared that the measures taken by him were absolutely rational and reasonable in every respect.—"Asahi."

Seattle, Feb. 22.—After dwelling on the Land Law Bill, Mr. Booth referred to the marriage prohibition measure just introduced. He denied as untrue the report of the clerk of the Twinforth district office that he accompanied the Japanese to the court when he made application for the grant of a marriage permit. He stated that the said Japanese was one named Frank Saigon and was married to a white woman named Della Lay, of Tunedoka, a city of Idaho, under the permission granted by the municipal authorities of that city.

The anti-Japanese agitators are gaining influence over the pro-Japanese elements and the situation is growing in favour of the former, so that the passage of the two anti-Japanese bills is thought to be possible under such circumstances. It is reported that the Japanese Consul at Portland yesterday applied to the Secretary of the State Government of Idaho to procure a copy of the text of the marriage prohibition bill. It is anticipated that a protest will come forth from the Japanese community.—"Asahi."

In connection with the anti-Japanese Land Law Bill in the Idaho State Legislative, a vernacular paper reports that the Foreign Office is in receipt of an official report from Mr. Sato, the Ambassador at Washington reporting on the nature of the new measure, which is practically the same as the bill, introduced in the state legislative of Idaho some time ago, but was dropped by the committee owing to the protest of President Wilson. The Bill provides for a prohibitory restriction on land ownership of alien subjects not entitled to become naturalized in the State. In view of the growing influence of the anti-Japanese agitators in the state there is every possibility of the bill being passed by the State Legislative. In these circumstances, the Japanese Government is paying keen attention to the development of the situation, and it is understood that according to the turn of the situation, the Government will take steps to instruct the Japanese Ambassador to Washington to call attention of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, to the matter.

NEW MILITARY BILL IN U. S.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Feb. 22.—After a conference with President Wilson to-day, Mr. Newton Baker, U.S. Secretary of State for War, announced that he would shortly send to Congress a Bill for Universal Military training.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

ASAHI DEAD AGAINST CHINA JOINING ALLIES

Why is it necessary for China to enter into the vortex of the war? asks the "Tokyo Asahi". The United States has been most severely hit by the German declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare, of all the neutral nations, and consequently the United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany and is willing to declare war if it becomes necessary to do so. The United States advised other neutral nations to follow suit, but the "Asahi" cannot understand why it is necessary for the Chinese Government to consider joining the war.

China will not suffer from the unrestricted activity of German divers, and although China possess a few vessels, they are all used for the coastwise trade of China. There is, no indication that the German submarines will begin their activity on the Pacific Ocean, and the paper is confident that as long as the Japanese Navy exists, there will be no danger east of Singapore.

China even took a neutral position when other nations fought on her own land, as, in the Russo-Japanese war, and the German-Japanese war, and it is beyond the understanding of the "Asahi" that only when Germany threatens the sinking of merchantmen, China should become so aroused and come to consider the severance of diplomatic relations, and even the declaring of war against Germany.

The paper considers that the loss and danger that China will encounter with the declaration of war against Germany will be much larger than imagined by the Chinese Government. Again from the standpoint of Japan, the paper does not welcome the severance of diplomatic relations between China and Germany. If China insists on entering the vortex of the present war, as a friendly and neighbouring nation, Japan should advise her not to take such a step.

However, the Terauchi Cabinet is trying to bring China into the present war, and the Chinese Government took advantage of the situation and brought the demand of the raise of customs duty and the postponement of the indemnity payment, and it seems, the paper says, that the Terauchi Cabinet is desiring to make China join the war even accepting some of the demands made by China.

While apparently China is quiet and peaceful, the "Asahi" states that there are still differences between the government officials and the public, and it is not desirable for Japan to take the side of one party as it will invite the ill-feeling of the other. Judging from this point, the postponement of the indemnity payment and floating the Chinese loan, will aid the government party, but they will make the public entertain ill-feeling against Japan. Such financial aid to China will only benefit the Government, which will utilize the money in oppressing the public.

The "Asahi" fails to understand the reason why the Terauchi Cabinet desires to bring China into the war even giving such a concession. The government says that when China joins the Entente, the German influence in China can be driven away, and the Japanese traders will harvest the benefit of entering the Chinese market, but the paper does not believe that the driving out of the Germans in China will cause such a benefit to Japan. At present the Germans in China are unable to obtain even a few cases of goods from Germany, and at present the Germans have not much influence in the Chinese market.

The small benefit that can be obtained by entering the Chinese market, will be insignificant when compared with the loss to be caused by the increase of the customs duty, and while the war benefit will be only for six months or one year, the loss caused by the increase of the customs duty will be permanent.

Judging from any point of view, the "Asahi" declares that Japan will not profit by bringing China into the present war, and it fails to understand the reason why the Terauchi Cabinet is so keen about bringing China into the war even at such a great sacrifice, to the Japanese commerce.

AN UNJUSTIFIABLE ATTACK ON JAPAN'S ARMY HEAD

The "Jiji" regrets that the military authorities of Japan are not paying proper attention to the development of arms and munitions during the present war, while nobody doubts that the greatest lesson has been taught by the present war regarding the development of arms. The Japanese military officers have no intention of carrying out the lessons given by the present war, and even in the Budget for next year there is no item to improve the present arms and equipments of the Japanese army.

It goes without saying that the arms and equipments of the Japanese Army are far behind those of European nations. The British tank, and the German 42 C. M. guns were never dreamed of by Japanese officers, but such arms are daily used on the European fronts. In the stock of aeroplanes, machine-guns and other equipment, Japan is far behind other nations, but the military authorities of Japan do not realize the inferiority of their own equipment, and have no intention to improve the present system.

The "Jiji" says that the Japanese arms are so old fashioned that if a war is to be fought between Japan and some European nation, it will be nothing but a war of ancient and modern arms, and however strong the Japanese soldiers may be, they cannot fight against the modern arms of a European nation.

The Japanese military authorities are still giving more consideration to the number of soldiers than to the improvement of arms. When the additional establishment of two divisions was discussed, the military authorities said that although the arms and equipment should be improved, the power of arms cannot be equalled with human power, and the most essential problem for the Japanese army is to increase the number of Divisions.

Even though the present war in Europe is demonstrating the power of arms and modern inventions, the Japanese Army officers do not believe that the present war will teach them any lesson regarding the improvement of arms. It is commonly believed by the Japanese army officers that the present war has brought some changes in war tactics, but it has not made any change in arms or equipment. The paper declares that the Japanese army officers are only considering the increase of the number of soldiers and are not paying any attention to the improvement and development of arms.

The "Jiji" further regrets that the Military authorities of Japan are not trying to assist the Entente forces in Europe by supplying them with arms and munitions. All Entente countries are now suffering from lack of munitions, and as a nation fighting with the Entente, Japan should give them every possible assistance, and the most serviceable and important assistance Japan could give them is the supply of munitions, but the Army authorities do not see the necessity of giving our allies such assistance, and have been quite unconcerned regarding the supply of munitions to the Allies. Japan, says the "Jiji", is at present in an ideal position to give such an assistance to the allies, and realizing the importance of the supply of munitions, the War Department should manufacture munitions on a large scale and fulfil Japan's duty to the other allied nations by supplying them with munitions. If the War Department encourages the manufacture of munition by private factories and concerns, the department will also gain a valuable experience in utilizing the private factories in the manufacture of munitions.

The "Jiji" sincerely regrets that the War Department and army officers are not paying any attention to these problems, but are merely watching the European war with curiosity.

MORE SNEERS AT CHINA

The severance of diplomatic relations with another nation is a serious and important problem for any nation, and it should be only made when the situation concerns the integrity and independence of a nation, says the "Tokyo Nichinichi". The Chinese Government, however, seems to be considering the severance of the diplomatic relations with Germany and even the declaration of war merely from the standpoint of profit and interest. The Chinese Government followed the advice of President Wilson, and protested against the unrestricted submarine warfare, and at present is waiting the further development of the situation, and on the other hand, China has demanded the right of voice in the Peace Conference in the event of China joining the Entente, and it is reported that she also made several profitable proposals in return for her joining the Entente. The plan of increasing the tariff is a great blow to the Japanese traders, and the paper believes that the proposals will not be accepted by the Japanese Government. If ever the present Cabinet consents to the increase of the tariff, the government will invite the enmity of the public as well as those interested in the Chinese trade.

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THE NEGLECT OF CHINA

The "Hochi" declares that the Japanese Government often thinks more of Europe than Asia, and says that the Japanese government had purchased a large amount of Exchequer bonds issued by the British Government and also bought up the Japanese Government bonds in the London market. The intention of the Government to give assistance to England by subscribing to the flotation of bonds and also the buying up of the Japanese bonds in the market, is admirable, and the fact has pleased the British public immensely. But the "Hochi" believes that the monetary assistance to England is not so urgently necessary as monetary assistance to China. While the British public will welcome the Japanese assistance and appreciate it, they are not in need of such an assistance. But China is in urgent need of financial assistance from Japan, and the paper regrets that the Japanese government officials and bankers pay more attention to the European situation and overlook the important happenings in the Orient. The neighbouring country of China is at present in great need of financial assistance, and one tenth of the amount given to the British nation by purchase of British bonds and buying up of Japanese bonds, would have been enough for the development and assistance of the Chinese nation.

The first consideration of the Japanese capitalists and government officials should be directed to China and other countries in the Orient than to the far away and comparatively rich European nations.

THE BELGIAN'S FATE

The "Yorozu" desires to draw the attention of the Japanese to the condition of the Belgians, and hopes that the Japanese public will express their sympathy towards the Belgians by giving them proper assistance.

Belgium stood up to protect her own neutrality and Germany mercilessly attacked her, destroyed properties, plundered wealth, and killed the innocent. Hunger and fear came to oppress the Belgians, and according to the report from those Belgians still remaining in their own land, it is said that they have no work to do and no food to eat, and they are pressed by the German soldiers to work for them. Many of them are engaged in digging trenches which will be used against their own country and people. The paper wishes that the Japanese public will realize the cruel position in which these unfortunate Belgians are to work for the destruction of their own country, their own brothers and sisters, under the forced orders of the Germans.

The "Yorozu" says that Belgium was an industrial country, but the Germans took away all material for the industries and destroyed factories, and the large number of workmen formerly employed at these factories are now unemployed in forced idleness.

The United States of America had been giving every possible relief and assistance to the unfortunate Belgians, but since the diplomatic relations have been severed between the United States and Germany, the paper believes that such work of relief will stop.

The paper asks all the Japanese who feel for these unfortunate Belgians and desire to protect the right, to come and help these Belgians.

There has been a plan to send a relief mission to the Sick and Wounded Soldiers of the Allies, and the paper hopes that these generous and kind people who desire to express their sympathies towards the sick and wounded soldiers, will also pay their attention to the Belgians who are not only ruined, starved and maltreated by the Germans, but who are forced to help the Germans for the destruction of their own homes and murder of their own kinsmen.

Any attempt to give relief to the Belgians, will not be only a help to the Belgians, but will be for the sake of humanity.

TO STOP INFERIOR ARTICLES

The "Yorozu" declares that the greatest problem in the economic world of Japan to-day is how to prevent the manufacture of inferior articles. The problem is not a new one, and for a great many years, the accusation has been made against Japanese products, not only by foreign buyers but also by domestic consumers. This accusation is always loudly voiced whenever the manufacturers of the country are prosperous, and the paper says that whenever the demand exceeds the supply the manufacturers make the inferior articles fill their orders and harvest the profit.

The paper regrets that the Japanese articles are inferior, and the fact cannot be denied, but the problem should be considered from two sides. The accusation is heard from the side of the purchasers, and in many cases the accusation is true, and the Japanese manufacturers cannot escape their faults, but at the same time, the paper insists that the cause of the accusation should be carefully investigated, as many accusations are echoed too loudly. The "Yorozu" believes that if the Japanese manufacturers and the foreign purchasers are brought more closely together, they will come to a better understanding.

The paper also states that there is a tendency among the Japanese manufacturers not to pay any attention to the commercial and industrial conditions of foreign countries, and their ignorance of the foreign market often causes the manufacture of inferior articles. The men employed for the examination of products, often do not understand the foreign market as well as the foreign usage of the articles, and consequently these men pass inferior articles without realizing that such articles are not servicable.

The paper hopes that Japanese manufacturers and those interested in the foreign trade will study the condition and circumstances of the foreign market as well as the people. Whenever any accusation is made, the manufacturers and the government authorities should carefully study and investigate why and how the accusation is made, or else it will be impossible to stop the manufacture of the inferior articles.

YOKOHAMA C. & A. C. HELD ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club was held on Tuesday evening at the Board of Trade Rooms in Yokohama. We make the following excerpts from the Report presented by the Committee:

List of Honour:

The Committee regret to record the death at the front of Messrs. J. Barnes, G. W. Hawkins, T. H. G. Kenderdine, and C. Sellier.

Athletics:

A Sports Meeting was held on June 10th. The entries and attendance were good and some close races were witnessed. Joy and da Costa share the sprints between them, and K. Tresize showed up well in the longer distances. The Dare Cup was won by Klingen from 100 yds.

Baseball:

The Baseball Team was organised early in the season, and C. H. Thorn was elected Captain; K. F. Coe, Vice-Captain; and L. M. Howe, Manager. A good deal of progress was made up to the time of the Fourth of July game with our old rivals, the Tokyo Americans, but unfortunately on that day the team took a slump and we were very badly defeated by Tokyo, the score being 19 to 1. This seemed to have demoralised the players, and, in spite of fairly consistent practice and numerous games throughout the summer months, the team did not regain anywhere near their previous form until the first Interport contest with Kobe, in which Kobe won 6 to 4. This game resulted in high-class baseball by both contestants, and, on the strength of it, we surely expected to win the succeeding one, but we lost out by the score of 25 to 11, after a comedy of errors.

Earlier in the season Mr. Thorn resigned the Captaincy, and K. F. Coe was elected in his place, with B. G. Walker as Vice-Captain. We had much promising material on the field, and it was lack of experience more than anything else which resulted in the loss of so many games. A new rival developed in Yokohama in the so-called Yokohama Americans, who put a fairly strong team in the field, although we were fortunate enough to win against them in the only contest we played. It is to be regretted that members of the latter team could not play on the Y.C. & A.C. aggregation.

For the coming year we have our team intact, with the exception of H. Colton, who has removed to Kobe. His loss will be sorely felt, but there will be several new additions to the squad, and we are in hopes of putting a team on the field this year which will equal the best that Yokohama has had for many seasons.

Cricket:

Mr. A. P. Scott was elected Captain.

The season of 1916 did not present any outstanding features. The weather was very much against cricket, and a considerable proportion of the games were ruined on this account.

In addition to this there was considerable difficulty in raising full sides, but under present circumstances this is not to be wondered at.

The Interport Match was played in Kobe, and resulted in a win for the home team by three wickets. The Match was a

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low-scoring one and was over in a day and a half, and the finish was quite exciting.

Association Football:

The Season opened on the 28th October, 1916, and the following Officers were elected:—

Captain:—B. Deveson.

Vice-Captain:—T. A. Levack and S. A. Southwell.

The Interport game played in Kobe on the 11th March, 1916, resulted in a draw 1—1, after a very closely contested game.

The League inaugurated last year has been continued, St. Joseph's School replacing Hiratsuka, who were unable to raise a team this Season. The Y. C. & A.C. 2nd XI. have played four games so far, resulting as follows:—

1916.

8th December, versus St. Joseph's at Yokohama.. 3—2 Won.
11th December, versus Tokyo at Yokohama ..... 2—0 „

1917.

7th January, versus T.H.N.S. at Yokohama ..... 3—2 „
10th February, versus Tokyo at Tokyo ..... 4—2 Lost.

One game against the Tokyo Higher Normal School in Tokyo had to be forfeited owing to insufficient support.

There has been one 1st XI. game versus N.E. Japan, which resulted in a win for the Y.C. & A.C. by 8 goals to nil.

The Interport game this Season is to be played in Yokohama, and will take place some time at the beginning of March.

Rugby Football:

The 1915/1916 Season Interport Match versus Kobe was played in Yokohama on the 25th March, 1916, and resulted in a win for Yokohama by 8 points to 3.

The following officers were elected, in October, for the 1916/1917 Season:—

Captain:—D. Laidlaw.

Vice-Captains:—R. N. Postlethwaite and B. Deveson.

Since this, owing to the departure of Mr. Laidlaw for China, and the illness of Mr. Postlethwaite, Mr. Deveson has taken on the duties of the captaincy.

Three matches have been played against Keio University, one resulting in a win, one a draw, and one in a loss.

A match has also been played against the Kyoto Higher Normal School, when a weak Club team was defeated by 11 points to nil.

The prospects are not encouraging, and the game has not been well supported this season.

Hockey:

The following officers were elected:

Captain:—H. T. Hume.

Vice-Captain:—T. M. Knott, and P. F. Lloyd.

Hon. Secretary.—P. F. Lloyd.

Through the courtesy of the Municipal authorities we were again able to obtain the use of the Settlement ground for mid-day practices on Tuesdays and Thursdays, but these games were so consistently badly supported that they had eventually to be abandoned. Some of last year's players have left, others have been incapacitated or too busy to turn out, while a marked falling off was evident among the younger players, which is to be regretted.

Games against Keio University were arranged on the following dates:—

Nov. 11th ..... Scratched.
Nov. 25th in Yokohama, won by Yokohama 3-1
Jan. 20th in Yokohama, won by Yokohama 6-2

Lawn Tennis:

The past Season has been most successful; a larger number of members have used the Courts, and non-playing members have shown their interest in Tennis by witnessing the various matches and tournaments played.

In the Spring a Scaled Handicap Singles Tournament was started and was carried well forward into the Summer before the results were known, G. F. Wevill and D. Coupar securing the first and second places respectively.

The Annual Spring Handicap Tournaments opened in April with a record entry of 86, and it was found necessary to form two classes of Singles. Great interest was shown and several of the events were closely contested, the winners being, after many rounds had been played off, as follows:—

Singles, Class A., I. M. Isaacs.
Singles, Class B., P. L. Monkman.
Doubles, F. E. Colchester & C. R. Rice.
Mixed Doubles, Mrs. Moss & C. H. Thorn.

The final events were all played off on July 8th under ideal conditions before a large number of spectators, when, with the assistance of subscribing members, the Committee were able to engage the Imperial Bodyguard Band and to arrange a gala afternoon which was heartily appreciated by all present.

On June 25th the Club played Keio University First Team Singles and Doubles and were defeated by 14 matches to 2. A return fixture on November 26th with Keio again resulted in their favour as follows:—

1st Team, 5 Matches to 1., 3 Matches unfinished.

2nd Team, 8 Matches to 1.

The Autumn Handicap Tournaments were duly held with 103 entries, the largest in the annals of the Club. Owing to this record entry both the Singles and Men's Doubles were divided into two classes. The winners of the Tournament were as follows:—

Handicap Singles, Class A, C. H. Thorn.
Handicap Singles, Class B, S. R. Shepard.
Handicap Doubles, Class A, W. A. Tomlinson and I. M. Isaacs.
Handicap Doubles, Class B, G. F. Wevil and L. M. Howe.
Handicap Mixed Doubles, Miss A. Cain and T. G. Ely.

Championship Events.—Concurrently with the Autumn Tournaments, the Championship events, Singles and Doubles, were held, and in both cases last year's holders relinquished their titles.

Singles, I. M. Isaacs.

Doubles, F. E. Colchester and C. R. Rice.

In connection with the Championship Singles a handsome trophy has been kindly presented by the American Trading Co., and the Permanent Committee have also kindly provided one for the Doubles.

The Courts throughout the season have been well used and are in good condition, and will require little or no repairs during next Season.

KEIO UNIVERSITY WILL HAVE MEDICAL COLLEGE

Keio University will open a new medical college on April 16. This will be an excellent new addition to this influential private university. The Keio University authorities contemplating the establishment of a new medical college opened a subscription list some time ago for the purpose of obtaining funds necessary for the materialization of the plan.

This measure was more fruitful than had been anticipated, and the amount wanted has already been covered. Moreover His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant the sum of 30,000 yen towards the fund. The new college will take in 100 students in April and the work on the necessary college buildings will be started in due course. It has been decided to nominate Dr. Kitasato, President of the Kitasato Institution for Infectious diseases, dean of the new college.

300,000 YEN FOR KOKUMINTO

Mr. Ginjiro Katsuta, proprietor of Katsuta Shoka, ship owners of Kobe, has contributed 300,000 yen towards the campaign expenses of the Kokuminto. In making the contribution, Mr. Katsuta is reported to have remarked that he was disgusted with the political parties now existing, especially with the Kenseikai and the Seiyukai, the two leading parties of the country.

He believes that the Kokuminto is the ideal political party at this moment, although it is not so powerful as large parties, and he contributed the money in the hopes that the party will elect suitable representatives in the Lower House. Mr. Katsuta has not been connected with any party in the past, and although he paid no attention to politics, he was so disgusted with the leading political parties that he desires that the Kokuminto will have the tives in the coming election and clear the majority vote in the House of Representa- political circle of useless politicians.

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Spent Many Sleepless Nights. Hair Came Out Badly.

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"About two years ago I woke up one morning and found all behind my ear and to the crown of my head wet and smarting. I was told it was wet eczema. It was itching and smarting all the time and I spent many sleepless nights. My hair also came out very badly behind my ear.

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INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

TOKYO A.F.C. WIN AGAIN

The Tokyo A.F.C. proved the victors in their League Match, on last Saturday against the St. Joseph's College team. The latter were under the disadvantage of playing with only ten men. As all footballers are aware this is a far greater disadvantage than it appears on paper, as it upsets the entire side. Saturday's game was no exception, and the visitors were all up in the air for most of the game, with the exception of their two backs and goalkeeper. The latter, F. Koch, did sterling work especially in the second half when the Tokyo forwards gave him no respite. That he kept his citadel intact in the second moiety of the game, was by no means due to the poor shooting of the attackers, as he had at least half a dozen shots which would have scored with a weaker man in goal.

The home team, Tokyo A.F.C. scored twice in the first half thanks to Curtis and Buckney and crossed over with a lead of two to nothing.

The second half was practically a bombardment of the visitors' goal, except on one occasion when the visitors scored their only point. From a general rush, J. Koch headed the ball into the net from a good centre by Olsen about 8 minutes before time. The incident caused quite a change to come over the visiting team and they made things quite lively in the last few minutes of the game, but failed to draw level.

Considering their handicap with one man short and the weight they were giving away, the visitors can truly pride themselves on being beaten but not disgraced. The home team played a very scrappy game, and all found the ground a severe handicap.

The teams were:—

Tokyo A.F.C. Goal:—W. Y. Duer; Backs: D. Haigh (Capt.), L. V. Allen; Half-backs: H. C. Spackman, H. E. Klingen, F. Weston; Forward: N. K. Roscoe, S. Heaslett, A. Buckney, A. G. Curtis or A. N. Other, A. E. Wood.

St. Joseph's Goal:—F. Koch; Backs, da Silva, Vaughan; Half-backs, Aubré and Brinckmeier; Forwards, Olsen, Genato, Fachtmann, Cotte, J. Koch.

Referee: Mr. J. S. Willes.

Linesmen: Masters Aubrey and Awdrey Bryan.

BIG HAULS OF FISH

A big catch of tunnies is reported from Kanagawa prefecture where the catch of Yellow-tails and tunnies was very poor last season. The other day 350 huge tunnies, each weighing about 400 pounds and valued at 20,000 yen in all, were caught at Manadzuru, Ashigarashimo-gori, Kanagawa prefecture, and the catch continue to be very favourable there with the result that fishing villages near Odawara are again livening up in consequence. Tunnies have been shipped to the Billingsgate in Tokyo and the fall in prices of fish is expected. Another big catch of tunnies is also reported from Idzu.

A SUCCESSFUL CONCERT

The Tokyo music lovers had an opportunity to enjoy the music by the Yokohama Orchestra Society Monday night at the Opera Comique, Akasaka Mitsuke. The Society should be congratulated upon having Mrs. Helen Wetmore-Neumann and Mr. Paul Nipkow as the soloists last night.

The concert was given under the auspices of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas, and the proceeds of the evening helped to swell the war relief funds. The foreign and Japanese communities of Tokyo and Yokohama packed the little theatre and were lavish in their praise of the musical treat afforded them.

The orchestra, under the bâton of Mr. C. H. Thorn, rendered master-pieces by Mendelssohn, Arensky, Gounod and Granados delightfully. The orchestra which consisted of thirty-six pieces, treated the audience to some of the best music heard in Tokyo for many years.

The leading features of the evening were the soprano solos by Mrs. Helen Wetmore-Neumann of Kobe, who came to Tokyo and Yokohoma on purpose to oblige the Yokohama Orchestra Society. She is better known in musical circles as Miss Helen Wetmore. She has sung most successfully in the United States and Canada, and was regarded as one of the best concert singers of America. It was a rare opportunity for the Tokyo music lover to listen to Miss Helen Wetmore, who was only known to the community in Japan by reputation.

Mrs. Wetmore-Neumann is noted for her romantic and feminine presentation of songs, and during her concerts in the United States, the music critics highly complimented her upon the high order of her musical ability. Last night at the Opera Comique, she sang "Ah, fors' è lui" from La Traviata by Verdi, "My Laddie" by William Armour Thayer, "Vielle Chanson" by Georges Bizet, and "Yesterday and Today" by Charles Gilbert Spross, every song being received with hearty and enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Paul Nipkow, also had his share of success, and as it is so rare in Tokyo to have the occasion to listen to an artist on the 'cello, his performance was a revelation to the lovers of string music. The music of the 'cello is quite unknown in Japan, and among the Japanese music lovers there have been many who longed for an opportunity to listen to a good 'cello player. Those Japanese who attended the concert last night, though small in number, showed their appreciation of Mr. Nipkow's skill.

The Orchestra was also a success, due to the skilful direction of Mr. Thorn.

PROGRAMME

1—Intermezzo from the Grand Opera "Goyecas" ..... Granados

1—a) Romance ..... Kargaroff
b) Inspiration ..... Kargaroff

3—Solo for Violoncello, with Orchestral Accompaniment
Mr. Paul Nipkow.

4—Aria from La Traviata.....
"Ah, fors' è lui" .....Verdi
Helen Wetmore-Neumann.

5—Symphony in A Minor (Scotch)....
Mendelssohn
Introduction ed Allegro agitato
Adagio cantabile
Allegro guerriero e Finale maestoso

6—Intermezzo, Op. 20 .....Arensky

7—Soprano Soli
a) My Laddie ..Wm. Armour Thayer
b) Vieille Chanson ....Georges Bizet
c) Yesterday and To-day....
Charles Gilbert Spross
Helen Wetmore-Neumann.

8—a) Norwegian Folk-Song..Gaston Borch
b) Selection from "Faust"....Gounod
Accompanist: Mrs. J. T. Swift.
Conductor: Mr. C. H. Thorn.

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59.52 R.R-
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The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

每土曜日 一回發行

No. 10] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, MARCH 10, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

THE JAPAN MAIL

AND

THE JAPAN TIMES

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Single copies .....Sen 15 each
„ (back numbers)..Sen 25 each
One month .....Sen .50
Three months .....Yen 1.50
Six months .....Yen 3.00
One year .....Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

Contributions to the fund for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Allies which is now being raised in this country now amount to 760,000 yen.

According to the statistics prepared by the Department of Justice the number of boy hooligans, recognized as such by law, in this country is at present about 38.000.

That university professors will be extended the right to become members of the House of Representatives, was decided upon at the semi-weekly session of the Cabinet meeting on March 2. This reverses the old order of things.

On Monday 44 fishermen of the village of Nakiri, Shima-gun, Miye prefecture being overtaken by a storm at sea were shipwrecked.

Three life-boats were despatched at once to the scene but only six of the men were picked up.

The trial run of the biggest locomotive in Japan the construction of which was some time ago completed at the Imperial Government Railways works in Hamamatsu has been attended with satisfactory results. This locomotive built for broad gauge railways is the first of its kind in Japan proper.

Tokyo people apparently are great lovers of moving pictures. It is stated that Tokyo, with 58 cinema halls, has more picture palaces than any town in Japan. Even Osaka has only 23 halls and Kyoto comes next with 11. According to statistics, there is a cinema house for every 35,000 people in Tokyo.

A joint conference of the railway officials of China and Japan is to be held in April, and the Imperial Railway Board has extended the invitation to the Chinese railway officials, to visit Japan and travel through the country as the guests of the Imperial Railways. A recent report from Peking says that about thirty Chinese officials will visit Japan during the conference.

Wireless messages between Japan and America through the Funabashi Wireless Station hitherto have had to be in plain words. But from March 1 the following codes books are allowed to be used provided it is stated the name of code used:—A.B.C. Code, 1st and 5th editions, Bentry's Complete Phrase Code, Broomhall's International Combination Code, Lever's Standard code, Scott's Code and Western Union.

One hundred and four steamers, both allied and neutral, have been sunk by German submarines since the commencement of the unrestricted German submarine warfare, according to investigations made by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The investigations are said to have been made based on the reports received by the company, who believe that the actual number of the victims may be more. They are 84 British, 3 Italian, 1 American, 3 Greek, 4 Norwe-

Thanks to the good offices of Mr. Inouye, President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the insurance companies concerned have agreed to pay between 470,000 yen and 500,000 yen for damages caused by the recent explosion at the Yokohama Merchandise Warehousing Co., while the latter consented to pay 135,000 yen for damage the neighbouring houses. The damage to the Warehousing Co. and adjacent houses was at first put at about one million yen, but subsequent investigations put it at about 600,000 yen.

A scheme is under consideration to make the fire-brigade headquarters which is at present under the control of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Bureau an independent organization, to be put under the direct control of the city office. This measure if realized, it is hoped, will considerably diminish the inconvenience which has hitherto been often experienced in reaching a point of agreement with regard to the steps to be taken to put down the outbreak of fires. The city authorities are projecting to replace horses by motor power in the near future.

Last Friday Her Majesty the Empress granted the sum of 100,000 yen out of the Privy Purse towards the fund of the mission for the relief of the sick and wounded of the Allies, recently organized at the instance of Baron Shibusawa and others, as a mark of special appreciation of this humanitarian project. Prince Tokugawa, President of the allied relief mission, proceeded to the Palace in the morning at 10.30 o'clock and received the gift through Baron Hatano, Minister of the Imperial Household Department.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA'S INDECISION

In spite of the deep mist of confusion of views that still screens China's real attitude toward Germany from outside penetration, three facts seem to stand out unmistakable. Evasive and persuasive, Germany's reply does not comply with the main point of China's protest against ruthless submarinism, which, to be consistent with her declared warning, compels China, at least, to sever diplomatic relations with Germany. That is one fact that leaves no room for doubt. Another is that despite this fact, there is opposition which cannot be despised to a step, which by rights China should take to vindicate her protest. In the third place this opposition is due to the machinations of German agents and their mercenaries in China, among whom are found men of no small influence. No patriotic Chinese keenly conscious of the honour and dignity of his country will fail to see that between the first and the last two facts there is irreconcilable contradiction, which to pass over will be deeply to injure China's international reputation. For, inaction on China's part in tacit acceptance of Germany's reply must needs produce an impression abroad that from the first she did not mean her protest to be serious and she sent it to Germany merely to deceive the world. Furthermore, her acquiescence in the German reply will make her a party to the atrocious German submarine warfare in defiance of the friendly representations of the United States Government and in direct hostility to the Allies. Nor is that all. Nobody believes that the Chinese doing the mercenary service to Germany are moving in the matter from their personal convictions, and the world must come to the conclusion that Chinese statesmen are open to dirty bargains when dealing with questions of international rights and justice and of humanity.

If however the question of compensation is not wholly divorceable from that of China's breaking off with Germany, we had hoped that her intelligence would be quite up to the task of making a choice. Especially in view of the latest revelations of German Machievalism, we should think, China should have no occasion to hesitate. The paid hirelings of Germany in China are said to be making it a feature of their argument that in the event of China's entering the war on the Allies' side, Japan will gain more influence than ever in China to the latter's disadvantage. Yet is it not Germany herself that has been persistently plotting to win over Russia and Japan by baiting the former with an offer of its gradual absorption of India, and by tempting the latter with a free hand in China? Is it not plain as light, that if only Germany could obtain peace by persuading the two Powers to agree to separate conditions she would at any moment throw China overboard and make her a victim of the arrangement? Or take the Zimmermann Note to Mexico that has astounded the world. There it is proposed that Japan shall join Germany in smashing the United States, the great Republic to which China looks up to as a most trusted friend. Whatever Germany's reply to China's protest may say or whatever Minister Hintze and his paid and unpaid agents may offer, it cannot but be perfectly clear that there is nothing in the German mind and heart but how to save the German Empire from its impending punishment and the protection of China's interests does not form the least part of the plan. Thus China should have no difficulty whatever in deciding whose offer and promises to accept and rely upon.

If, again, the Allies stand for good faith and the real permanent benefit of China, of which there can be no doubt, is it not for China voluntarily to rise and show the appreciation of the fact? The world rang with praise for China when she served Germany with her admirably worded protest last month. Why? Because it was a noble act actuated by a noble motive. It has unquestionably added to the respect toward China of the Allied Powers, this country being one of them. If China draws the sword now solely in the name of the righteous cause for which the Allies are fighting, there can be not a moment's doubt that by that single act China will raise her position by a leap among those Powers, who in appreciation of it will go a long way to meet her wishes. Higgling over conditions may in a sense be unavoidable, but carrying the operation too far will certainly not produce the same psychological effect on the Allies as a voluntary move on China's part. In any case, most strongly we should hope that China will not be guilty of the folly of letting go by the present golden opportunity by being deluded by German artifices and lip promises. Remember Germany has twice plotted the undoing of China, first by the proposed control of her territory and people by a foreign Power and second by the projected destruction of her best friend. Japan scornfully rejects these plots. Is China still to wag her tail at Germany?

A CHANGE COMES OVER POLITICS IN PEKING

The situation in China has undergone a sudden change owing to the unexpected resignation of Premier Tuan Chi-jui over dissensions of opinions with President Li Yuan-hung anent diplomatic questions towards Germany. Until the end of last week it was generally believed that China would take immediate steps to break with Germany in accordance with the decision of the Cabinet Council and if occasion necessitated would declare war on Germany following the example of the Allies, all indications tending that way.

According to a Peking dispatch received here on last Sunday Premier Tuan Chi-jui, accompanied by all the Ministers of State, went to the President's office on last Saturday and submitted the decision of the Cabinet on the pending question with Germany deliberately explaining the reason for the decision of the cabinet, and asked the sanction of the President. President Li Yuan-hung, however, objected to the Cabinet's decision and refused to give his sanction. Premier Tuan, indignant at the President's attitude, resigned on the spot and left Peking in the afternoon for Tientsin.

Another Peking dispatch says that Premier Tuan Chi-jui visited President Li Yuan-hung on Saturday morning and submitted the report of the Cabinet Council relating to the decision on the break with Germany, and requested the President to sanction the decision before reporting the matter to parliament. President Li after glancing over the report refused to sanction it. Premier Tuan asked why the President refused to sanction the decision which had been consented to by a majority of the parliamentary members and passed by the Cabinet Council. President Li replied that he could not sanction such a decision because he was gravely concerned about the fate of the state and he rejected such proposal in his capacity as President of China. Premier Tuan was very indignant and declaring that he had nothing more to say about the matter left the office. Returning to his office he wrote out his resignation and sent it to the President through Mr. Han, the Education Minister, later leaving Peking for Tientsin.

In this connection yet another Peking dispatch states that the strong attitude of President Li Yuan-hung, who rejected the decision of the Cabinet, reveals the fact that behind the President there is influence of the United States and Germany. Another prominent factor that accounts for the strong attitude of the President is the fact that the Foreign Minister, Vice-Minister and other junior members of the Foreign Department are dissatisfied with the attitude of the members of the diplomatic section under Premier Tuan, who settled the matter without consulting with the members of the Foreign Department. It is believed that the Foreign Minister and other members of the Foreign Department had prevailed upon the President to refuse giving sanction to the decision of the Tuan Ministry.

Another Peking message states that after Premier Tuan left the President's office President Li invited Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, Mr. Hsu Shih-chang and other elder statesmen and held conference. The Vice-President and elder statesmen made efforts to reconcile and mediate between the President and the Premier, but their efforts were futile as the President maintained a strong attitude and refused to change his determination. President Li requested Mr. Hsu Shih-chang to become Premier in place of Premier Tuan, but Mr. Hsu declined the offer. The President is determined to replace the Premier with Mr. Wang Shih-cheng or Mr. Li Ching-hsi. Premier Tuan, who has gone back to his home in Tientsin, it is said, will never come back to Peking. The Minister of Education and Communications will probably resign following the example of Premier Tuan. It is a mistake to interpret the rupture between the President and the Premier as the result of dissension of opinion or collision of feeling, apart from which there is a more significant origin that should be noticed with keen attention. The German Minister admires the strong and courageous determination of the President and takes pride in the superiority of German influence which is so deep-rooted in Chinese political circles. The rupture between the President and the Premier has taken the foreign community in Peking by surprise, and keen interest is attached to the future development of the situation. It is generally observed that as the trouble is an outcome of very complicated circumstances and partakes of delicate diplomatic significance it is very difficult to expect any smooth settlement. Further complication is expected as inevitable.

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REACH ANOTHER PHASE IN SINO-GERMAN TANGLE

Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Charge d'Affaires in Peking, called on Vice-President Feng Kuco-chang, on last Thursday, says a Peking message, and had an interview with him on the question of China's participation in the war. As the result, the Vice-President has come to fully understand the intention of the Allies. The same day the Russian Minister called on Mr. Liang Chi-chao and explained the Allies' viewpoint in reply to the questions of the Chinese Government. The Ministers of France and Italy called on Mr. Liu Cheng-hsiang the same day and energetically advised the Chinese statesman to speedily settle the question of China's participation in the war.

Prior to this, on last Wednesday, the British Charge d'Affaires interviewed Dr. Wu Ting-fang and urged the Foreign Minister to decide China's attitude. While the allied ministers are making energetic efforts for moving China to side with them against Germany, the German Minister is moving no less energetically to check China's being persuaded. The German Minister has made frequent calls on President Li Yuan-hung through the introduction of Mr. In Chang, ex-Chinese Minister to Germany and a pro-German statesman in the Chinese Government, and after airing his view has striven to prevent China's being influenced by the movement of the allied ministers.

Meanwhile Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister, is engaged in a movement to prevail on the Chinese Government with his own opinion and has frequently approached President Li Yuan-hung, presumably trying to persuade China to follow the example of America in her dealing with Germany. The opinion of the members of the Chinese Cabinet is in favour of China's siding with the Allies, while influential members in the President's office are inclined to listen to the advice of the American Minister. Nothing is clearly known as to the advice advanced by the American Minister in Peking about the question in issue, but according to a Peking dispatch to the "Tokyo Nichinichi" he is opposed to the idea of China's siding with the Allies and is striving to check the movement, emphatically advising Premier Tuan Chi-jui to observe an attitude of strict neutrality, which he opines is best for China at the present moment.

A Shanghai dispatch to the "Tokyo Asahi," says that at the extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet Council held last Wednesday in connection with the proposal made by the Allies about China's siding with them against Germany, the members of the Cabinet unanimously urged the necessity and advisability of China's following the advice of the Allies, and insisted on a speedy settlement of China's decision on the subject. Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Mr. Chang Yao-tseng and others, who hitherto opposed the proposal, have changed their minds and seconded the proposal. After the conference, the Premier went to the President's office to report progress. Thereon President Li Yuan-hung sanctioned the decision of the Cabinet Council and that night telegraphed to the provincial governments the Cabinet decision and asked their agreement. Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang wired his opinion to the provincial governors dwelling on the necessity of China's siding with the Allies. At the meeting of the Cabinet Council on Thursday, necessary proceedings for submitting the Government's decision to Parliament were concluded. The final decision was reached, the President has changed his opinion and now declares that he is prepared to follow the opinion of the majority. Thus the opinion of the Chinese Government is in perfect unison, and it is expected that with the declaration of rupture with Germany the Chinese Government will establish a Naval Board of Command with Mr. Chin Yun-peng as Chief.

As may be seen from the above reports, President Li Yuan-hung has apparently been persuaded by the advocates of drastic measures, whose opinion is gradually gaining ground among the majority of the Chinese people, both in official and private circles. At least, it seems certain that the Chinese Government has finally decided to declare diplomatic rupture within a few days. The report that Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Foreign Minister, who was known to be strongly opposed to the rupture with Germany, has determined to resign, reveals the advent of the announcement of China's strong determination against Germany, though it may be some time before the question of her siding with the Allies is finally settled.

The latest dispatches from Peking state that the Allies' Ministers in Peking held a conference on last Friday. Mr. Liu Cheng-hsiang, representing the Chinese Government, was present and expressed thanks on behalf of the Government for the kindly advice given by the Allies in their Note inviting China to join them. The Allies are optimistic about the result of their movement, which is believed to have proved a success. Acting on the decision of the Cabinet council of Thursday last, President Li Yuan-hung invited to his office the presidents and about thirty leading members of the two Houses of Parliament on Friday and submitting the decision of the Government asked their opinion. In the first place the President reported on diplomatic affairs in the past and announced that the Government had decided to resort to rupture with Germany and further to participate in the war on the side of the Allies, concerning which he wished to hear the views and opinions of parliament, though he was firmly convinced the latter would approve the proposal, adding that he disliked the idea of such an important diplomatic question being availed of as a tool of political strife and party competition. The members present all expressed their approval of the proposition of the Government. The Government will shortly submit the proposal formally to parliament. It is understood now that China will declare diplomatic rupture with Germany as the first step and then declare war against Germany, later identifying herself with the allies.

OFFICIAL SCOFFS AT HUN EFFORTS TO ESTRANGE JAPAN

The news of Germany's latest act of madness in Mexico was received with surprise at the Foreign Office here, as well it might be. A high official when seen by a "Japan Mail" reported last Friday said: "The revelation of Germany's plan to egg on Mexico to declare war against the United States, in the event of the Washington Government departing from its present neutrality, is interesting in many ways, but surprise is too mild a term to employ to the feelings aroused at the attempt by the Berlin Government to tempt Japan to be false to her plighted word. It goes without saying that the Tokyo Government has no intention of listening to Berlin.

"Though the message from Washington says that Mexico was to approach Japan with a view to a premature peace with Germany and to tempt Japan to betray her trust, Mexico has made no steps toward that end. Even had she done so, the Imperial Government, under no circumstances, would have consented to listen to any such proposal. The policy of the Imperial Government in the past has been, and still is to give every possible help to the Entente, of which Japan is a member. Viscount Motono, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs is especially determined to render every assistance possible for the good of the allied cause, and see that Japan in every detail fulfils her duty as a party to the alliance fighting against Germany and German cruelties."

"The Foreign Office," continued the official, "believes that the governments and peoples of all the other Entente powers fully recognize the assistance Japan has given, and are also aware that the sympathy of the public in Japan is with them in their struggle with Germany. Any report hinting at the possibility of Japan deserting her alliance is utterly groundless. The Foreign Office is most anxious to assure the Allied Powers that Japan is prepared to share the difficulties and hardships of the struggle with Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Montenegro, Serbia, Rumania and Portugal until the struggle ends."

In conclusion, the official referred to the frequent attempts of Germany to sow seeds of distrust between Japan and Great Britain, and also to cause an estrangement between Japan and the United States. The Foreign Office, however, rests assured that the Entente Powers will continue their full confidence in Japan's loyalty and recognize that all along she has been making every effort to forward the efforts of the Allies on the road to victory.

Tokyo, Mar. 2.—The Kokusai News Agency is authorized to state that the suggestion contained in the news report from Washington to the effect that the proposal made by Germany for an alliance between Germany, Japan and Mexico to be directed against the United States is not based upon any known fact. No suggestion or proposal of such character has been made to Japan officially or unofficially by Mexico or by any other power or person. A high official said; "There could be but one answer to such an outrageous and audacious proposal, namely an indignant refusal to consider it. The Japanese Government would, in fact, regard any such proposal as an unfriendly act. The entire proposal is the evil dream of degenerate minds."

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MR. SHINOBU SPEAKS ON INDIAN POLITICS

"The administrative conditions in India at present are not so troublous and chaotic as Germans expect, but they are not so calm and peaceful as people in Japan believe." This was the keynote of a speech made by Mr. Shinobu, the Japanese Consul-General in Calcutta, at a dinner party arranged by the Indo-Japanese Association at the Seiyoken Hotel, Tsukiji on last Saturday. Mr. Shinobu has recently returned home from India on leave and outlined the present administrative conditions in India in his speech.

Before the war, he said, the Germans anticipated that the Indians would raise a flag of revolt against England simultaneously with the outbreak of hostilities, but this anticipation is not yet realized to the disappointment of the Germans. Present day India, however, is not so calm and quiet as it appears; there are not wanting many Indians of purely anarchical principles whose haunt is Bengal, and it is not rare that police officers fall victims to the attacks of these anarchists.

On the other hand, the number of revolutionaries who are antagonistic against England is not small and with their headquarters in America they have laboured for the propagation of revolutionary principles. Many revolutionaries returned to India from America by the Komagata Maru and other steamers after the war broke out and Indian revolutionaries, both at home and abroad, planned to rise in revolt by concert in February, 1915. The Lahore affair by which name this plot is generally known was barely nipped in the bud and the trial of those convicted on that occasion has but recently been concluded. Apart from anarchists or revolutionaries there are so-called autonomy agitators in India who are dissatisfied with the present British administrative systems in their land. These autonomists are very considerable in number and it is not at all an exaggeration to state that the majority of pure Indian people are autonomists [Whatever the speaker meant is lost by translation]. That India is not pleased with the present British administration in various respects is undisputable.

There may be several reasons accounting for this dissatisfaction, but one must be the racial self-awakening of Indians accentuated by the Russo-Japanese war, and the discriminating treatment the present administration makes between Indians and English may be another source of displeasure. Indians prefer the ideal life while the English are men of actual life which is diametrically opposite to the former, but what chiefly makes the administration in India a very difficult one is the wide difference of habits and customs between Indians and British. Indians still stick to their time-honoured manners of life, so that there exists practically no private social intercourse between Indians and English people.

The oppressive policy adopted by the former Viceroy of India and others has undeniably added to injure the feeling of Indians and though India is not so troubled and confused as the Germans anticipated, yet it is not so peaceful and quiet as our people believe here.

ADVICE HOW TO SPEND MONEY ONE HASN'T GOT

"If I became a narikin or parvenu" is the subject upon which the "Chuwo," one of the Tokyo papers, is collecting opinions from its readers for which prizes are offered for the best essay. Never before have there been in Japan so many mushroom millionaires as at present, whose quickly-attained prosperity is all due to the protracted war in Europe, and in view of the fact that the life of a narikin is really tantalizing to many people, the said question put by the "Chuwo" has met with a ready response on the part of its readers who now daily send their answers as to how they would utilize their suddenly accumulated fortune. Selections from these answers are daily published in the paper and though some readers are apt to indulge unavoidably in somewhat wild hopes or fancies on this subject yet the majority seem to be serious in answering the question "If I became a parvenu."

In yesterday's issue of the "Chuwo" one reader writes that if he became an upstart millionaire, he would build large theatres in Tokyo, Osaka and other such cities where many labourers live for the sole purpose of giving consolation to these under-paid workers. He says that he would construct at his own expenses two or three such theatres in these cities and invite poor workers and their families at least three times a week to attend where dramatic performances, singing, cinematograph and all kinds of amusement could be available. At every entr'acte, he says, the audience would listen to easy and instructive lectures from prominent persons which would contribute towards the development of their character.

Another reader signifies his intention to establish a Sino-Japanese commercial school. "If I attained wealth," he says, "I would consult with influential business men about the establishment of a Sino-Japanese commercial school as an undertaking after the present war. I would go to China myself and establish the school in Tsingtau or some other suitable place in China and educate both Japanese and Chinese youths with the true spirit of mutual friendship. To spread the influence of the Japanese language in China would be one of the objects of the school, and I would also start a Sino-Japanese trading company where the school would be erected. The graduates of the school would be employed by the company and its many branches in various parts of China which would strive for the development of Sino-Japanese trade with a view to strengthening the commercial and industrial influence of Japan in our neighbour republic."

There are many other opinions expressed by readers of the "Chuwo": one says that he would establish an ideal orphanage to care for ill-starred children; some say that they would spend their wealth in the cause of temperance work, while another expresses his cherished hope for the establishment of a model employment office.

Another answer which is rather different from the majority is given by a reader in Korea who says that he would sacrifice his wealth for the sake of Koreans and the Formosan aborigines. "Japan is," he states, "under the necessity of making Koreans and Formosan natives assimilate with us, but this is the most difficult thing of all Japan's colonial problems. The government is of course responsible for this problem, but the nation at large should share the responsibility. If I became a parvenu, therefore, I would try to encourage marriages between Japanese and Formosan natives, and give 300 yen or 500 to a Japanese who married a Formosan native every time a baby was born to them. The money would have to be spent for the education of their child. I would also bring many Formosan natives to Japan proper to give them desirable education, and if all this was done I think it would partly contribute towards the success of Japan's colonial policy."

GERMAN WAR CASUALTIES

The casualties (exclusive of corrections) reported in German official casualty lists during the month of December, 1916, are as follows:

Killed and died of wounds	15,160
Died of sickness	1,354
Prisoners	1,019
Missing	15,395
Severely wounded	11,553
Wounded	4,601
Slightly wounded	32,480
Wounded remaining with units	6,729
	88,291

The above casualties, added to those reported in previous months, and including the corrections reported in December, 1916 bring the totals reported in the German official lists since the beginning of the war to:

Killed and died of wounds	909,665
Died of sickness	57,459
Prisoners	229,741
Missing	284,115
Severely wounded	530,991
Wounded	296,564
Slightly wounded	1,486,020
Wounded remaining with units	215,605
	4,010,160

The figures given above include all German nationalities—Prussians, Bavarians, Saxons, and Württembergers. They do not include naval casualties or casualties of Colonial troops.

It should be noted that the above figures do not constitute an estimate by the British authorities, but merely represent the casualties announced in German official lists. It should also be noted that the casualties are those reported during the month of December—not reported as having been incurred in December.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 28.—The retreat of the enemy on the Ancre is the most considerable one since the battle of the Marne, but experts, though they rejoice at the bloodless capture of some of the strongest German fortresses, warn the public against exaggerating the significance of the German movement.

They point out that the operation is so well-timed as regards weather that it has enabled the enemy to remove his guns and escape without great loss from positions threatened with envelopment.

The gradual withdrawal of the enemy continues with occasional determined resistance from isolated detachments, especially in the vicinity of Bapaume, but without delaying the general advance of the British. The sloppy ground precludes vigorous pursuit.

It is, of course, impossible to tell how far the retreat will continue. The two natural lines of country affording a strong position are firstly the Bapaume ridge, and, behind that the longer line between Cambrac and Arras. It is not unlikely that the enemy may be compelled to withdraw to the latter.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 28.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Tuesday evening communiqué, says: "We have made further progress and captured Le Barque and occupied Ligny. We have also established ourselves in the western and northern defenses of Puisieux-au-mont. We have made raids southwest of Lens and also to the east of Armentières, where on a half-mile front we have entered three lines of trenches and done considerable damage to the defenses."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 1.—Reuter's representative at British Headquarters in France, in a message dated February 26, says: "The Germans are still retreating along the whole line between Gommecourt and Transloy. The British everywhere are in close contact.

"The weather cleared up for a short time to-day, the first time for ten days. Thus the aeroplanes were able to obtain photographs, which should indicate the direction of the withdrawal. It is now probable that the Germans will not stop until they reach the Arras to Cambrai line, as the ceaseless British pressure threatens to prevent them retaining the Bapaume ridge.

"The German retreat may tactically have temporarily improved the enemy's position, but strategically the enemy, for the first time, is admitting his defeat. The retreat of the Germans is an unqualified triumph for the British Army."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 1.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Wednesday evening communiqué, says: "This morning, we captured a portion of a trench to the north-east of Sailly-Saillisel and took 85 prisoners. We have occupied the fortress of Gommecourt and captured the villages of Thilloy and Puisieux-au-mont with the trench systems adjoining. We have pushed our line 1,000 yards to the north-east of Gommecourt."

Reuter's representative at British Headquarters in France, under date of February 28, says: "The German evacuation of the fortress of Gommecourt is most interesting, because it marks the northward extension of their retreat. Fighting yesterday was more in the open. In consequence, the British are pressing on the rear-guards of the enemy more vigorously.

"Things also are busy on the Somme front, where a successful attack was made on Sailly-Saillisel with a view to straighten out the line.

"The enemy undoubtedly realizes the riskiness of his movement, and is abandoning much ammunition owing to want of time to destroy it.

"The British line now runs north of Gommecourt through Puisieux, Irles and Ligny to between Transloy and Les Boeufs."

A German official statement by wireless says: "There was an infantry combat, in accordance with our plans, on the Ancre in which we surprised the French, capturing a river post on the Aisne and driving the enemy out."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 2.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Thursday evening communiqué, reports: "We took 2,133 prisoners in February, including 36 officers. The enemy continues to retreat. Northward of Miraumont, we have advanced 600 yards on a 1½ mile front."

Reuter's representative at British Headquarters in France telegraphs: "Around Ligny, we are now upon ground which is actually higher than Bapaume. It is, therefore, only a question of advancing the guns to dominate the fortress and render it untenable. There are hints of developments of a most dramatic nature if only the weather holds good."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, Mar. 2.—The correspondent of "Le Journal" gives a remarkable explanation of the success of the British on the Ancre, which he says was particularly due to the terrific efficacy of the new gas-shells which caused the enemy astonishing, heavy losses.

The German official statement reads: "We voluntarily evacuated our foremost positions on both banks of the Ancre and took up another defensive line. The enemy remained in ignorance of our movements. Our rear-guards compelled the enemy to fight for the possession of the destroyed country. We are retreating before a superior force of attackers. Our weak detachments inflicted sanguinary losses on the British. In their attacks on Le Transloy, and Sailly with the exception of two narrow positions which they captured, the enemy was defeated."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Mar. 3.—Now that it is impossible to longer conceal the German retreat on the Ancre, the German press, with one inspired accord, have begun to publish explanations which are intended to reassure the population, disquieted for weeks past by the rumours of evacuation.

The papers now declare they knew all about it on February 20. Hence they are delighted to observe the "enemy's astonishment." The "Koelnische Zeitung" describes the retreat as a model operation.

Coincidentally, the military governor of Cologne threatens severe punishment for those spreading "absurdly exaggerated rumours."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 4.—Correspondents at Headquarters on Friday night emphasize that the enemy carefully concealed from his troops the fact that they were retreating and the progress of the British advance.

The German retreat is necessarily slow, but the British reached the enemy position at Achie-le-petit, the first of the two remaining trench systems, before Bapaume.

Fighting at close quarters is proceeding in Rowpart Wood, north of Warlencourt. In consequence of the enemy trying to recover a position he lost too soon, the enemy is approximating to the general line, which he will probably defend with a show of force. His positions are uncomfortable, many being filled with water, but are defended with forests of wire.

Our advance has been wonderfully stimulated, the British being eager to show their skill in the open.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 4.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Friday evening communiqué, says: "We made further progress north of Warlencourt and Eaucourt and northwest of Puisieux-au-mont. We repulsed the counter-attacks on our advanced positions north-east of Gueudecourt and north-west of Ligny and Thilloy.

"As the result of to-day's fighting on the Ancre we took 128 prisoners.

"We raided hostile trenches in the neighbourhood of Angres, Caronne and Loos."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 4.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Saturday evening communiqué, says: "After a stubborn resistance, we made further progress north of Puisieux-au-mont and eastward of Commecourt. Our line was advanced a quarter of a mile on a frontage of 5 miles."

Reuter's representative at Headquarters says: "There has been a partial lull in the German retirement for the past two days, due to the increasing difficulty of the enemy carrying out his movements unobserved. Yesterday was largely devoted to cleaning up the result. Over 200 prisoners were rounded up, while the artillery secured new objectives."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 5.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Sunday evening communiqué, says: "We attacked and captured the enemy's frontal and supporting lines eastward of Bouchavesnes on a frontage of 1,200 yards. We took 173

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

prisoners. We heavily repulsed several counter-attacks. The enemy continued to yield ground east of Gommecourt, where we advanced to a depth of 1,200 yards on a frontage of two miles. The total prisoners for the day was 190."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, Mar. 6.—The correspondent of "La Liberté" with the British forces says: "Fighting has been ceaseless. There has been a fierce battle from Gommecourt to Irles during the last 48 hours, which has extended over a front of 8 kilometres.

"The "Tommies" have advanced appreciably despite the resistance, which is daily becoming more powerful. The German retirement is being unceasingly harrassed by the abnormal bulge in the German line between Arras and Bapaume. It is becoming increasingly more difficult to defend. The fall of the salient may be expected very soon. The British artillery has begun an intense bombardment of the positions below Bapaume."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 6.—The communiqué today reveals the fact that the British line now extends as far south as Roye, a distance of 130 miles from Paris.

Correspondents with the British forces describe the appalling state of the evacuated German ground. But the whole battlefield is matted with bodies that have lain unburied for months. Many were probably drowned in the mud through which they were unable to wade.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, March 1.—Western front. Firing and reconnaissances are in progress.

Rumanian ront. The enemy, on February 27, after an artillery preparation attacked the Russian positions on both sides of the Jacobeni to Kimpolung roadway and seized the heights 3 kilometres southwest of Valeputna. In the evening of the same day, the enemy was repulsed by the Russian counter-attack from the height near the railway.

Firing is in progress on the Caucasus front. The snowstorm on the Pontic Taurus continues.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Mar. 1.—Western front. Firing and reconnaissances are in progress.

Rumania. The Russian troops performed, in the night before February 28, counter-attacks on the heights, which had been taken the day before by the enemy on both sides of the Jacobeni-Kimpolung roadway. The Rusian attacks north of the roadway had no success, but south of the roadway the position was re-established. The Rumanians attacked the enemy's positions 2 kilometres south of Rekosa (north of the river Zavala), dislodging him and seizing one height, capturing as well a machine-gun and prisoners.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Mar. 2.—An official report from Mesopotamia states that the pursuit of the Turks continued on Wednesday, with the enemy in great confusion. Since February 23, the British army has captured 4,300 Turkish prisoners, twenty-eight guns, nineteen trench mortars, three Turkish ships, two tugs, ten barges and thirty pontoons.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Mar. 2.—On the Rumanian front, in the region north of the railroad running from Jakobeni to Kimpolung, the fighting is still going on. Near the village of Rekozy, north of Zavla, the Germans performed a counter attack, compelling the Rumanians to withdraw from a height occupied on the previous evening. North of the River Rymnik the Russians annihilated two German detachments, taking 23 prisoners and capturing two machine guns.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Mar. 3.—The Russians have captured Hamadan and are now pursuing the retreating enemy.

Hamadan, a city of 30,000 inhabitants in Persia, is at the northern base of Mount Elwend, 160 miles west south-west of Teheran. It is the centre of converging routes from Bagdad, Erivan, Teheran and Ispahan and is a manufacturing centre for leather, carpets and woollen and cotton fabrics.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Mar. 4.—A dispatch from Teheran announces that the Russians have captured the town of Hamadan.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, March 4.—Western front. The gas attack, which was performed by the Russians North of the Naroch Lake caused a commotion in the enemy's trenches. The Germans, about a battalion in strength after an hour's artillery preparation attacked the Russian trenches near Slaventin (south-east of Brzezany), but having reached these trenches they were dislodged by a counterattack of the Russian reserve troops.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Mar. 4.—Western front. The Russians south of Krevo performed a gas attack, which caused a commotion in the enemy's trenches.

The Russian troops in Persia assumed the offensive and seized in the Bidjar direction the village Hanie-Kale, 35 kilometres south-east of Bidjar.

Hamadan was taken by the Russians on March 2.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Mar. 5.—Firing and reconnoissances continue on the western and the Rumanian fronts. South-west of Luzk, the Russian artillery brought down an enemy aeroplane, which caught fire, the aviators being taken prisoner.

The Turks, more than one company in strength, attacked from three different directions a Russian strategical point north-west of Kalkit, but were repulsed into their trenches.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 5.—The official Russian communiqué reads: "Our Persian detachment assumed the offensive in the direction of Bidjar and captured a village two miles to the south-east of it. We captured Hamadan on Friday."

BRITISH DESTROYER SUNK

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 5.—The Admiralty announce that a destroyer was sunk in the North Sea with all hands on March 1. It is thought probable that the vessel struck a mine.

CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA

London, March 1.—The official communication from Mesopotamia reads: "The close pursuit of the enemy continues and is being steadily maintained. On Monday, the advanced troops were engaging the enemy on the left bank of the Tigris over 30 miles west northwest of Kut-el-Amara. The enemy abandoned, at this spot quantities of arms and equipment and four Howitzers. We took 360 prisoners on Sunday, and 161 on Monday."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 1.—In the House of Lords, Earl Curzon of Kedleston, member of the War Cabinet, read a telegram from General Maude, dated the morning of the 25th ultimo, saying the cavalry and infantry had moved westward in pursuit of the retreating enemy.

Strong Turkish rearguards occupied a trench position 15 miles west-north-west of Kut, evidently covering the withdrawal. After an intense bombardment, our infantry assaulted the enemy's position and obtained a footing therein, while our cavalry operated round the Turkish northern flank.

Lord Curzon added it was evident the scene of operations had shifted considerably upstream beyond Kut. He believed that several thousand prisoners had been taken.

SMALL LOSS OF LIFE WHEN WHITE STAR LINER SANK

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 28.—The Cunard Company, the owners of the White Star Liner Laconia, have issued a statement concerning the loss of life when the vessel was sunk off Queenstown. It is announced that practically all on board the Laconia were removed from the vessel in safety. It is known, however, that one person lost his (or her) life and some are now missing.

A message from New York says that there were six American passengers and twenty Americans among the crew of the Laconia.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 28.—The Queenstown correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" telegraphs that the Laconia was hit by two torpedoes. The weather was comparatively calm at the time. The vessel took a terrible list and the boats were lowered with difficulty. There was no panic.

It is reported here that two American lady passengers on the Laconia died from exposure in the boats. The official statement says that three of the passengers lost their lives and three are missing. Of the crew, six are missing, and six are now in hospital.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 28.—The two American ladies, who were victims of the Laconia tragedy, were among seven people who died out of 21 occupants of a waterlogged boat. Death was due to exposure.

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LATEST HUN SIGN OF DIPLOMATIC INSANITY

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Mar. 1.—Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State, in referring to Dr. Zimmermann's Note to Mexico has authorized the following statement.

"I do not believe that Japan had any knowledge of this Note, nor do I believe, for a moment, that she would consider any proposition made by the enemy."

Dr. Zimmermann, the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of Germany has sent a Note to Mexico seeking an alliance between Mexico and Japan in a war with the United States.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, March 1.—The Associated Press Washington correspondent says he is enabled to reveal that Germany, in planning her "unrestricted submarine warfare," proposed an Alliance with Mexico and Japan to make war on the United States if the latter did not remain neutral. Japan, through Mexican mediation, was to be urged to abandon the Entente Powers and join in an attack on the United States.

The proposal was contained in the following letter from German Foreign Minister Zimmermann sent through Count Berndorff, then German Ambassador in Washington, to Herr von Eckardt, German Minister to Mexico, under date January 19th, 1917:—

"On February 1st we intend to begin submarine warfare unrestricted. Despite this, it is our endeavour to keep the United States neutral.

"If this attempt is not successful we propose an Alliance on the following basis with Mexico:

"That we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give general financial support, and it is understood that Mexico is to recover her lost territory of New Mexico, Texas and Arizona. Details are left for settlement.

"You are instructed to inform the President of Mexico of above in the greatest confidence as soon as it is certain there will be an outbreak of war with the United States and suggest that the President of Mexico on his own initiative should communicate with Japan suggesting her adherence at once to this plan, and at the same time offer to mediate between Germany and Japan.

"Please call the attention of the President of Mexico to the point that employment of ruthless submarine warfare now promises to compel England to make peace in a few months.

(Signed) "Zimmerman."

This document has been in the hands of the Government since President Wilson severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

The document supplies the missing link in many separate chains of circumstances, which until now seemed to lead to a definite point. It sheds new light upon frequently reported but indefinable movements in the Mexican situation, with the friction between the United States and Japan. There is [no] intimation that Germany's astounding proposal that Japan turn traitor against the Allies has been answered by Tokyo.

The document is considered to give new credence to the persistent efforts to secure submarine bases in Mexico, and also to show the connection between Carranza's recent proposal that the Neutrals' export of food and munitions to the Entente Powers be cut off, and the intimation that he might cease to supply oil to Great Britain.

Such a proposal as that Germany instructed her Minister to make to Mexico borders on an act of war, if actually it is not an act of war.

No doubt exists in Washington that the persisted report of the last two years of operations by German agents in Mexico, Central America and the West Indies were based on fact.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, March 1.—The Japanese Embassy here has issued the following statement:—

"Regarding the alleged German attempt to induce Japan and Mexico to make war upon the United States, published by the Press this morning, the Japanese Embassy, while lacking information as to whether such an invitation has ever reached Tokyo, desires to state most emphatically that no invitation of this sort would, under any circumstances, be entertained by the Japanese Government, which is in entire accord and in close relations with the other Powers on account of former agreements and our common cause, and, moreover, because of our good friendship with the United States, which is every day growing in sincerity and cordiality."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, March 1.—When the question of Dr. Zimmerman's Note to Mexico was brought up in the Senate to-day, Mr. C. Swanson, Democratic Senator from Virginia, announced that President Wilson had authorized him to state that the Note, as published by the Associated Press was "substantially correct."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, March 1.—In response to a request from the Senate for further information of the Zimmermann Note to Mexico, President Wilson sent the following statement through Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State:

The United States Government is in possession of evidence establishing the fact that the Note is authentic. That evidence was procured during the present week, but it is incompatible with the public interest to send the Senate further information regarding it, at the present time.

New York, March 2.—An interpellation was raised in the Senate as to where and how the Washington Government had come into possession of the letter of the German Foreign Minister. The Government has, however, declined to make known who supplied that remarkable letter and simply stated that such an intrigue could never realize its object. The Government has also declared that the Mexican Government would maintain strict neutrality and that von Eckhart, the German Minister in Mexico, knew nothing about the matter.—"Asahi."

New York, March 2.—The "New York Times" commenting on the Zimmermann note says that the German proposal is very unintelligible and ridiculous. Japan has concluded an alliance treaty and has practically attained her desire to become the commanding power of the Orient. Not sured."

only that, but Japan has bound herself with the Allies by a strong cord alliance in declaring war against Germany, and moreover she maintains friendly relations with the United States. There is no complication likely to estrange Japan and the United States, excepting the questions relating to the treatment of Japanese which question is, however, limited to the Western States and of local insignificance. Nevertheless Germany seems to expect that Japan would suddenly change her mind and fight against the allies, to whom she is firmly attached, in response to the Berlin invitation. The paper fails to see any reason for such incomprehensive expectation of Germany."—"Asahi."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 2.—The revelation of the Mexican plot is regarded by the British press as a crowning exposure of the roguery, desperation and folly of Germany's rulers. The dramatic timing of the revelation is considered as fresh proof of the prudence with which President Wilson is seeking to consolidate the American nation by fully acquainting it with Germany's crimes, before announcing the decision that the sinking of the Laconia was an overt act necessitating war.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Mar. 3.—A message from London states that a semi-official report from Berlin admits the authenticity of the Zimmermann note. The statement does not give the text, but says the offer of an allowance was forwarded to the German Minister in the City of Mexico with express instructions not to present it to the Mexican government unless he knew certainly that the United States was about to declare war. The statement suggests that treachery in American territory was responsible for the publication of the note in the United States.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Mar. 3.—Germany justifies her intrigue in Mexico against America on the ground that it was in anticipation of the subsequently justified abandonment of neutrality by America. Germany, however, is angry at the "treachery" whereby the intrigue was discovered.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

London, March 3.—The revelation of Germany's advances to Mexico with a view to embroiling Japan and attacking the United States was received by the British press with amazement. It is characterized as the crowning exhibition of roguery and folly of Germany's rulers.

"The Daily Telegraph" says:—"Our ally in the Far East who happens also to be an ally of Russia was to cast in her lot with a power which stands before a condemning world of honest men, the declared enemy of half the population of the universe and is besieged by land as well as by sea. We trust that this exposure which will certainly bring some word from Tokyo will, once and for all, convince the American people that they have as little cause to fear the Japanese as have British dominions in the Pacific which that power is assisting in defending. Japan did not enter upon the war lightly. She has made great sacrifices in fulfilling her duty. She will make peace when her partners make peace and not a day before, of that we are absolutely as-

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KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

London, Mar. 3.—In commenting on the Zimmermann Note to Mexico written with a view to embroiling Mexico and Japan with the United States on behalf of Germany, the "Daily News" says: "The credulity which could contemplate the association of Japan and Mexico in an attack on the United States springs from the same mental infirmity as that which prompted the Germans to a complete faith in a revolt in Ireland and disintegration of the British Empire in 1914.

"Only Germany could believe that solicitation by such a state as Mexico would suffice to detach the Japanese Government from its loyalty to the Entente and launch it on a foolhardy and treacherous assault on the United States."

The "Daily Mail" says: "It need scarcely be said that Japan would in no circumstances have had any dealing with the Germans.

"In this country we know with how stainless a standard of honour she waged the war of 1904-05, in which there was not one single infringement of international law. The history of that struggle is a living testimony against Germany and proof that men can fight without using the methods of devils."

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

London, Mar. 4.—The Japanese Ambassador in London, interviewed regarding the German intrigue in Mexico and Japan says:

"The idea is not only monstrous, impossible and outrageous to our sense of dignity but grossly insulting to the intelligence of our public.

"It is needless to say that a press telegram from the United States was the first intimation we had in the matter and were it not for the source from which it emanated we could hardly have brought ourselves to believe that even what is now so well known subjectively of the German Government should have gone to such an extent of miscalculation and self-deception.

"The revelation was very timely and its result must be to convince the American people once and for all that they have as little cause to fear the Japanese as have the British Dominions in the Pacific which Japan is assisting in defending.

"The Germans have again overdone their game and its real outcome will, we are sure, be an increased cordiality between the United States and Japan."

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Mar. 3.—In an article commenting upon the instructions of Dr. Zimmermann to Von Ekhardt, "Le Temps" writes as follows:—

"When Japan, in 1914, placed herself by the side of the Entente powers she had not forgotten the difficulties which long negotiations in preceding years had only partially solved, but she thought these difficulties would be more easily solved when a closer bond united her to Great Britain and the allies of Great Britain. She believed also that the outcome of the conflict would assure the equilibrium and peace of the world and that she chose her course on the side giving the best assurance for world order.

"Did the Berlin Government suppose that Japan would change her mind on account of Germany proclaiming a suppression of neutral navigation on all the seas? If Germany did so, it shows once more its poor judgment. Though at war against Germany, Japan for a long time has shown extreme moderation toward the German citizens residing in her territory. This may have given rise to hopes and illusions in Germany and may explain, to a certain extent, the Machiavelian and stupid proposal which Von Echkhardt was to convey to Mexico.

"Viscount Motono's last speech and all the career of this prominent statesman should have interpreted Japan to Germany. Viscount Motono has conceived, as must be conceived by all patriots of all honest countries, the situation of Europe and the world. He knows that the German policy, at peace or war, means injury to the rights and independence of foreign peoples."

"Le Journal des Debats" writes on the same subject:—"Dr. Zimmermann in endeavouring to offer to Japan the proposal for an alliance breaks all records for duplicity. Japan is the loyal and active ally of the Entente. After having acted directly against Germany where it was possible to strike a blow, Japan gives indirect but regular assistance to the Allies. Nothing, absolutely nothing, could bring us to suspect her good faith but the German Minister for Foreign Affairs supposes that others can be guilty of the same foul schemes as himself and he thinks that Japan could be disloyal to her part."

The following declaration was made to a member of the press at the Japanese Embassy. "In our opinion, all that has happened is that on the part of Germany there is a foul plot easy to foil and to which we must attach no importance. It would be insulting to suppose that Japan could give adhesion to these German schemes."

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Mar. 5.—The "Retch" considers the address to Mexico of Dr. Zimmermann, German Foreign Minister, a specimen of traitorous Teuton crude ingenuousness, made with the calculated hope of easily enticing Japan to join Mexico against America.

The "Russkoye Volia" says the calculation of Germany to lure Japan against America is more than naïve, as whatever relations exist between the two great Pacific Ocean powers, Japan is firmly and wisely continuing hostile to Germany. Only the mental aberration of German diplomats could conclude that Japan would sacrifice her best interests for the King of Prussia.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Mar. 6.—A Hindu, who gives the name of Hanadod Chakiaberty (?), and a German named Ernest Sokunner (?) have been arrested here for conspiring to form a military expedition against India through China.

The prisoners have confessed that under the direction of Captain von Igel, who succeeded Captain von Papen, as military attaché to the German Embassy at Washington, Chakiaberty, posing as a Persian merchant, fraudulently obtained a passport to proceed to Berlin.

On arrival there, he conferred with the German officials and returned to New York. On his return here, he and his accomplices plotted to induce the Chinese Government to permit the storing of munition from the United States on Chinese territory, pending the contemplated invasion of India. All their efforts, however, proved abortive.

SENATE DID NOT VOTE ARMED NEUTRALITY BILL

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Feb. 28.—A Washington dispatch says that President Wilson has gone before Congress and asked for authority to establish the country in a state of armed neutrality. He stated that full plans had been made to protect American ships in the German war zone.

The President said that while he still desired peace, there was something greater than peace. Namely, the protection of the rights of Americans, and upholding the rights of American ships to sail the seas unmolested.

The President requested Congress to authorize the supply of defensive arms to merchantmen, and also allow adequate means being taken for their protection, including war risk insurance.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Mar. 1.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations last night decided on a Bill to meet the President's request for plenary powers to protect U.S. life and property on the high seas in almost the exact terms it is understood he himself suggested to one of its members.

The House of Representatives' Committee on Foreign Relations, however, amended a similar Bill, omitting to empower the President to employ other instrumentalities besides arming American ships and providing gunners therefor, and also forbidding the Government War-risk Bureau to insure ships carrying munitions of war.

Should both measures pass in their present form, a Conference of Representatives of the two Houses will be necessary.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Mar. 1.—Editorial opinion on President Wilson's request for authority to arm American ships against Germany's submarine menace is, as was expected, universally favourable. The only criticism is that his requests are too moderate in view of the fact that Americans lost their lives through the sinking of the Laconia, constituting a plain violation of American rights.

It is somewhat unfortunate, perhaps that the desire of certain politicians to force an Extra Session of Congress, because the next House is expected to have a slight Republican majority, has delayed action in sundry important measures, but this has little influence on editorial opinion of the crisis with Germany.

The New York "World" says—"The President has asked from Congress the smallest measure of power that a Chief Magistrate, mindful of his obligations and responsibilities, could have demanded. He has asked the least that a patriotic Congress could grant. If Congress differs at all with the President, the difference should side with greater powers than the President asked."

The New York "Tribune" says:—"The Government at last faces an overt act on the part of Germany which cannot be explained away. The slaughter of our citizens in cold-blood—a crime repeated again and again by Germany—calls for a re-

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monstrance through which shall flame our long-restrained righteous wrath. It calls not for amateurish experiment in 'near-war,' but real war undertaken with serious appreciation of what war now means."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, March 1.—The House of Representatives, to-day, by 403 to 13 votes passed a Bill which empowers the President to order the arming of merchantmen. The measure, however, does not extend authority to the President to use other instrumentalities, which Mr. Wilson specifically desires.

It is expected that when the Bill, passed by the Lower House, reaches the Senate on Friday, the Senate Bill, which the Administration fully commends, will be substituted and finally will pass both Houses.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, March 4.—The Sixty-fourth Congress expired at noon without voting the Armed Neutrality Bill.

When the hands of the clock pointed to 12 noon, Senator Hichcock announced the failure of the Senate to ratify the President's request "by the most reprehensible fitibuster in the history of civilized Governments."

On coming to the Capitol in the morning, President Wilson signed the Naval Appropriation Bill and the Resolution authorizing a $150,000,000 bond issue to expedite naval construction.

During the early morning Senator Hitchcock put on record a Manifesto signed by Senators of both parties, setting forth the facts of the filibuster.

It is learned authoritatively that President Wilson will arm American merchantmen and take other steps for their protection, believing he has right to do so and that the general attitude of Congress in the matter sufficiently demonstrates its support.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, March 4.—President Wilson in a statement, on Sunday evening, informed the country that he may be without power to arm merchantmen and take other steps to meet the submarine menace in the absence of authority from Congress. He says that an extra session of Congress will be required to give him authority, but that it is useless to call an extra session, while the Senate works under the present rule, which permits a small minority to keep an overwhelming majority acting. He proposes to call a special session of the Senate on Monday to revise the rules in order to supply means of action to save the country from disaster.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, March 4.—Senator Sherman read in the Senate German Foreign Minister Zimmermann's admission of German intrigue with Mexico after which Senator Frank D. Brandegee, of Connecticut, spoke to the Armed Neutrality Bill, characterizing Germany as a homicidal maniac, with whom it was unsafe to argue. He said:—

"Are we going to lie on our backs and let this monstrous Frankenstein trample over us ruthlessly? I am not deceived in regarding the effect of this Bill. The next freight or passenger ship with American gunners aboard, which attempts to enter British or neutral port through the German war-zone will be attacked by a German submarine. That means war. If this nation be fit to live and if perchance our defensive gunners should sink that submarine, that means war. When Germany proclaimed unrestricted submarine warfare after February 1st against the Allies, she declared war against the world."

Senator Stone, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, whose constituency in Missouri contains many Germans, opposed the arming of munitionships or granting the President authority to employ "other instrumentalities" for the protection of ships. He talked 4½ hours, causing fear that another filibuster was under way.

Afterward certain Progressives objected to every effort on the part of the Democratic leaders to limit the debate. While these exhorted the members to abandon dilatory tactics, President Wilson's supporters in both the old parties, estimated at least at 90 per cent. of the Senate, drew up a Manifesto to be published if the Bill did not come to a vote by to-morrow noon when, according to law, the Session ends.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Mar. 5.—A Democratic caucus of the Senate will be called to-morrow to discuss the establishment of a closure rule. Thirty-three Senators have already agreed to support the anti-filibuster movement.

At the request of President Wilson, Mr. Thomas W. Gregory U.S. Attorney-General, has been instructed to open an investigation as to the President's power to arm merchantmen for defense, without the specific authorization of Congress.

DASTARDLY SCHEME TO MURDER MR. WILSON

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Mar. 5.—The Police at Hoboken, to-day arrested Fritz Kolb and two accomplices, who are charged with being implicated in a plot to blow up President Wilson with bombs. Kolb planned the murder, and bombs, which he intended to send to Mr. Wilson to-night, were found in his room.

The Police are investigating the ramifications of the plot, which it is alleged, included the blowing up of the Tampico oil-works in Mexico and munition plants in the United States.

U.S. NAVAL BILLS PASS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Mar. 4.—The Senate to-day passed, without a division, a naval appropriation Bill for $535,000,000, also it sanctioned the issue of $150,000,000 in bonds to provide an emergency fund; $115,000,000 was voted to enable the President to expedite naval construction. An amendment of an additional vote of $35,000,000 for submarines was adopted, making all appropriations available immediately, instead of 1/3 being ear-marked for establishing another navy-yard on the Pacific Coast.

WILSON GOES TO WHITE HOUSE FOR SECOND TERM

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Mar. 5.—President Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated as President of the United States for a second term, at mid-day to-day.

Before an immense crowd, which packed the Plaza in front of the Capitol he delivered his inaugural address.

After reviewing briefly the legislative achievements of the Government during the last four years, the President said that other matters were now forcing themselves on the executive's attention, and calling for the fresh consecration of the nation's service. In referring to the international crisis, President Wilson said: "We wished for nothing for ourselves that we were not ready to demand for all mankind—fair dealing, justice, and freedom to live and be at ease against organized wrong. It is in this spirit and with this thought, we groan and are more and more aware, and are more and more certain that the part we wished to play was the part of those who mean to vindicate and fortify peace. We have been obliged to arm ourselves to make good our claim to a certain minimum of right and freedom of action."

Provincials no longer, he continued, Americans must prepare to take a part as citizens of the world and there must be no turning back. America must stand for peace, the stability of free peoples, and national equality in matters of right. The seas must be free to all, and the family of nations should not support any government that does not derive its power from the consent of the governed. In sounding a solemn warning against any factional intrigue to break the harmony and embarrass the spirit of the American people, the President called for an America united in feeling, purpose and vision.

The day was stormy, but the sun came out for a short time as the President led the procession to the White House.

AUSTRIA NOW BEYOND THE PALE OF CIVILIZATION

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Mar. 6.—Reuter's correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that the Austrian reply to the American Note regarding ruthless submarine warfare, declares that neutrals are responsible for any losses suffered by entering territory where warlike operations are in existence.

New York, March 6.—According to a dispatch from London, the Austrian Government has handed to Mr. Penfield, the American Ambassador in Vienna, its reply to the American Note concerning the unrestricted submarine warfare which approves the German naval policy. The Austrian reply says that though Austria does not oppose the proposal of America for the protection of the lives of neutrals they have already been warned not to enter the prohibited zones, so that neutrals who act contrary to this warning are themselves responsible for any losses sustained thereby.—Asahi.

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CRISIS IN CHINA'S CABINET TAKES TURN FOR BETTER

President Send Emissary To Tientsin To Recall Premier Tuan

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, March 1.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr. Wu Ting-fang has tendered his resignation solely for reasons of health. He has long suffered from deafness which has been accentuated by a recent illness rendering his participation in the deliberations at the Cabinet and the conduct of diplomatic negotiations difficult.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, March 2.—President Li Yuan-hung has refused to accept the resignation of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, under any circumstances until a suitable successor has been found.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, March 2.—There has been no development up to the present in the Sino-German crisis though it is understood that the Government has now reached a definite decision to break with Germany but when and how the action will be taken has not been revealed.

In view of the emphatic tone of the protest sent to Germany, the Government's delay and the constant holding of apparently resultless conferences are much criticised. All circles, except a small pro-German minority, hope that a definite step will be taken soon.

The Chinese Government has at last reached a decision to sever its diplomatic relations with Germany and will make a declaration to that effect early this week, according to the reliable information received at the Foreign Office from Peking yesterday.

President Li Yuan-hung, who had stubbornly resisted any radical measure, came to see the futility of his efforts and reversed his former attitude. This has removed the last obstacle which blocked the Chinese Government from taking a free and decisive step.

There is still another procedure which the Government must go through before declaring the diplomatic rupture against Germany. The consent of Parliament must be obtained. This is merely a matter of formality, in the opinion of a high official of the Foreign Office. Some opposition, of course, may be expected from the pro-German members of Parliament, but the little weight they can muster, can easily be foretold.

The Chinese Government is also collecting the views and opinions from the Governors of all the Provinces as to the course China should pursue. Again this is a matter of formality and the Governors' attitude can, in practise, have little influence in moulding the drastic policy the Government is already determined to adopt.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, March 5.—Premier Tuan Chi-jui, after an altercation with the President over China's action with regard to Germany, has sent in his resignation and left for Tientsin.

The resignation probably will not be accepted and in any case China's attitude towards Germany will still not be altered.

It appears the Cabinet thus went to the Presidential office and reported its decision with regard to Germany, but apparently before any step is taken the matter will be referred to Parliament.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Tuan Chi-jui revealed certain negotiations, which he has been carrying on, thereupon the President rebuked the Premier, saying that he is the President and commander of the army and navy. Tuan Chi-jui then created a scene and left for Tientsin.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Mar. 5.—Reports on the political crisis in Peking are most conflicting, but it appears to be mainly due to difference of opinion between the President and the Premier on the question of submitting the Cabinet's decision to Parliament. The Premier contends that inasmuch as the Cabinet is a responsible one, the President has no right to oppose its decision. On the other hand, the President considers that such a grave question as the severance of relations with Germany and the possible entry into the war should be submitted to Parliament. The President therefore refused to approve the decision.

The "Peking Gazette" also reports that Tuan Chi-jui has no knowledge that the President had despatched certain instructions to the Chinese Minister in Tokyo which necessitate a consultation with Japan before the Chinese Government was able to approach the Entente on any important matter connected with further action with regard to Germany.

The Cabinet therefore drafted the following telegram which was submitted to the Japanese Government before the Government's decision was communicated to the other Entente powers. The telegram instructed the Chinese Minister in Tokyo to inform the Japanese Government that the Chinese Government had decided to sever relations with Germany immediately and align itself at the side of the Entente. With regard to the definition of the war services of China and compensation, these matters would have to be fixed by mutual agreement at the proper time.

Meanwhile the President has sent a delegation consisting of the Vice-Chief of the General Staff, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and two other prominent men to Tientsin to persuade Tuan Chi-jui to return to the capital.

Peking, Mar. 6.—General Tuan Chi-jui, who has resigned the Premiership of China owing to dissensions of opinions with President Li Yuan-hung anent diplomatic questions towards Germany was visited by 12 representatives of the Chinese National Assembly last evening in Tientsin. The indignation of General Tuan at President Li's attitude was somewhat modified at that time and he told these members that in view of the gravity of the situation in China he was the less inclined to hamper the political situation and that he would return to Peking to assume the post if his diplomatic views be adopted. General Tuan, however, did not give his consent readily to returning to Peking and asked them for some time in order to reconsider the affair. To-day General Feng Kuo-chang, the Vice-President of China, proceeded to Tientsin, to accompany General Tuan to Peking, as the latter has signified his intention of withdrawing his resignation. The reconstruction of the Chinese cabinet, therefore, has been dropped.

Peking, Mar. 5.—It appears that President Li Yuan-hung desires to accept the invitation of the Allies and to rule China smoothly if he succeeds in the rejection of General Tuan and the consequent reformation of the cabinet. The anti-Tuan politicians are in favour of the President's intention and have become careful not to injure the feelings of the Allies.

Rear-Admiral Hintze, German Minister had an appointment with President Li on Sunday, but it was broken owing to the unexpected resignation of Premier Tuan. President Li has had it announced that he refused to see the German Minister lest his interview should displease the allied diplomatic representatives.—"Asahi."

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, March 6.—The Premier, Mr. Tuan Chi-jui returns to Peking to-night as a result of the persuasion of the Vice-President who went down to Tientsin this morning with the object of getting Mr. Tuan Chi-jui to reconsider his resignation.

There is every indication that the President has considerably modified his attitude. On Monday night, he entertained at dinner the Vice-President Mr. Feng Kuo-chang and Chief of the General Staff, General Wang Shih-chen and also General Hsu Shih-chang. It is reportel that the President successively asked Hsu Shih-chang and Wang Shih-chen to accept the Premiership, which both declined. The President asked Feng Kuo-chang what should be done, and the latter said that further effort should be made to persuade Tuan Chi-jui to withdraw his resignation. Feng Kuo-chang offered to go to Tientsin personally.

The President thereupon entrusted the settlement of the crisis to Feng Kuo-chang, who undoubtedly went to Tientsin with the assurances of the President that he would not further oppose the policy of the Cabinet.

A report received at the official quarters yesterday says that Premier Tuan who left Peking for Tientsin returned to Peking on the 6th, taking the 7.20 train from Tientsin with Vice-President Feng. However it is not yet known whether or not President Li and Premier Tuan will become reconciled but it is evident that other officials of the Chinese Government have been trying to bring Premier Tuan back to office. President Li has been persuaded by others to reconcile with Premier Tuan.

In connection with the resignation of Premier Tuan Chi-jui, later reports from Peking state that President Li Yuan-hung dispatched a messenger to Tientsin on the mission of inducing Premier Tuan to return to Peking. In the meantime President Li invited Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, Mr. Hsu Shih-chang, Mr. Wang Shih-chen and other elder statesmen, and consulted over the matter. The Vice-President, Mr. Hsu and others all expressed their views in favour of Premier Tuan and tried to mediate between the President and the Premier. Persuaded by their views,

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President Li finally decided to dispatch Hsu Pang-hsieh and Cheng Yun-peng to Tientsin on the mission of prevailing upon Premier Tuan to change his mind and return to Peking and resume the premiership.

President Li, being convinced that Parliament will oppose the proposed break with Germany, has been insisting on submitting the proposal to debate in parliament, while on the other hand Premier Tuan, thinking otherwise, is quite willing to submit the proposal to parliament. Thus both the President and the Premier have come to terms on the point of submitting the proposal to parliament from different viewpoints, and in view of the fact that their agreement in that respect is merely superficial it is clearly noticeable that there exists a wide gulf in the depth of their opinions. Inasmuch as Premier Tuan is rather strong in his determination it is thought unlikely that he will remain in office unless President Li makes some concessions on his part. Still it being very difficult to find a suitable successor to the Premiership at present, after all Premier Tuan will probably have to accept the mediation of Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang and Mr. Hsu and others and remain in office. According to a report received in an official quarter, Premier Tuan is expected to return to Peking apparently being induced by the advice of Vice-President Feng and other elder statesmen, leaving Tientsin on Tuesday evening. The report adds that there is hope of the trouble being smoothly settled and unless further complications arise the matter promises to be amicably settled. The allied ministers will, according to the report, keep aloof from the trouble and watch the development of the situation without taking any step as to meddle with the affair. In some circles the resignation of Premier Tuan is regarded as a tactful dodge to place President Li in a difficult situation and to enhance his own influence by making the President acquiesce to his opinion.

Peking, March 6.—General Tuan Chi-jui, Premier, accompanied by General Feng Kuo-chang, Vice-President of China, returned to Peking from Tientsin by a special train to-night at 10 o'clock. President Li Yuan-hung is said to have consented to leaving all diplomatic questions in the hands of the Cabinet hereafter, and an important diplomatic development is expected in a few days.—"Asahi."

Peking, March 7.—With the return of Premier Tuan to Peking, President Li is reported to have accepted the following three conditions.

The President will approve the present diplomatic policy of the Tuan Cabinet. The President will henceforth approve and give his signatures to all instructions issued by the Cabinet.

The President will not henceforth interfere with instructions to local Governors and Ministers abroad which are decided at the Cabinet conference.—"Nichinichi."

RUSSO-JAPANESE SOCIETY

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Mar. 5.—The Russo-Japanese Society has opened a branch at Moscow. Count Kokovtzoff has been elected honorary President of the new branch.

MR. WANG TA-SIEH'S DEPARTURE

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Feb. 28.—The appointment of Mr. Wang Ta-sieh as special envoy to convey a decoration to the Japanese Emperor has been gazetted. He probably will depart next week.

Mr. Wang Ta-sieh, recently appointed special emissary for the purpose of presenting H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan with the highest Order of China, will arrive in this country about the 10th of this month, according to unofficial information received at the Department of Foreign Affairs.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Mar. 6.—The Japanese Charge d'Affairs to-night gave a banqcet in honour of Wang Tah-sieh who departs for Japanward on the 11th and is expected arrive on the fifteenth.

CHENGCHIATUN AFFAIR CLOSED

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Mar. 5.—The Chinese Foreign Commissioner at Mukden has left for Dairen to express regret to the Japanese authorities for the Chengchiatun affair, according to the recent agreement.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Murkden, Mar. 6.—The foreign commissioner yesterday conveyed the Governor of Fengtien's regrets for the Chengchiatun affair to the Governor of Kwantung at Port Arthur.

CHINA AND THE ALLIES

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, March 1.—It is understood that the Entente Ministers and Charge d'Affaires in response to informal Chinese inquiries have intimated that in the event of China joining the Entente the latter would be willing favourably to consider China's withholding the Boxer indemnity and inaugurating a revision of the customs tariff.

LU CHUNG-YU'S RECENT VISIT STARTS RUMOUR

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Feb. 28.—In view of the newspaper reports that Mr. Lu Chung-yu, the ex-Minister to Tokyo is visiting Japan on a secret mission connected with the restoration of the Manchus, Mr. Lu Chung-yu has written a letter to parliament for communication to the press strongly denying the rumour. He says that his present trip was undertaken for reasons of health and also in connection with the Bank of Communications loan.

AMERICA WILL JOIN INTERNATIONAL GROUP

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Mar. 5.—The "Bourse Gazette" learns that the United States of America will henceforward adhere to the international, financial, economical association in China, which, prior to the war, comprised Russia, Japan, France, Great Britain, Belgium and Germany. Germany's place, from now on, will be occupied by America, which previously competed with the association. Now, however, by adhering to it, she will contribute to the more thorough economical development of China.

ALLIED CONFERENCE AT CALAIS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, Mar. 2.—It is officially announced that a Conference between the French and British leaders was held at Calais on February 26 and 27. Generals Lyautey and Nivelle represented France and Mr. Lloyd-George, General Sir William Robertson, and Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig appeared for Great Britain.

INDIA'S HANDSOME GIFT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 1.—The Imperial Government has gratefully accepted the offer made by the Government of India of one hundred millions sterling towards the general cost of the war.

BERNSTORFF EN ROUTE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Halifax, Nova Scotia, March 1.—Count von Bernstorff and his party sailed from here to-day on board the steamer Frederick VIII.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 1.—The Press Bureau says: The arrivals in the United Kingdom for the week ending February 25, of merchantmen of all nationalities over 100 tons and exclusive of local craft, were 2280. The sailings were 2261.

DEMONSTRATION IN PETROGRAD

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, Feb. 28.—When the Duma reassembled to-day, there were a few small street demonstrations, which were speedily dispersed.

PEACE DOVE IN PETROGRAD

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Buenos Aires, Feb. 28.—It is reported that the Government of Argentina has taken the initiative in opening negotiations with the other Latin-American Republics with a view to a joint offering of their services as mediators between the belligerents.

SWEDISH MINISTRY CHANGES MIND

New York, March 6.—A dispatch from London states that the Hammarsjold Ministry of Sweden which generally resigned on March 5 has withdrawn its resignation on the advice of the King as there are hopes of the trouble which caused the Cabinet Crisis being amicably settled.—"Nichinichi."

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG BLOWS OFF STEAM IN REICHSTAG

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, March 1.—Speaking in the Reichstag, Herr Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, said it would be unfruitful for him to specify Germany's peace conditions in advance.

Germany's one ambition, he said, was the obtaining of reparation for all the wrongs suffered. Germany had tried as much as possible to alleviate the difficulties caused to neutral shipping by the establishment of barred zones, all these difficulties being caused by England's tyranny over the sea.

"We will and we shall break this enslavement of non-English races," remarked Bethmann-Hollweg, who declared that Germany's position as regards the barred zone was irrevocable.

Bethmann-Hollweg accused President Wilson with brusquely breaking off relations, and accused him of gross partiality towards England.

He declared that the successes of the submarine warfare had surpassed the expectations of the Navy, even though reports from many had not yet been received.

Dealing with the necessity of remodelling the internal life of the nation after the war, Bethmann-Hollweg defended the military system on the ground of geographical necessity.

TURKEY'S MERCANTILE FLEET

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, March 6.—A Persian traveller, who has just returned here from Turkey, bring the following news of Turkey's mercantile navy. He says that as the result of the activities of French and British submarines, co-operating with the Black Sea Fleet, Turkey now only possesses ten merchant vessels.

According to Lloyd Register of Shipping for 1916, Turkey possessed 113 steamships with a gross tonnage of 83,087 and 66 sailing vessels with a net tonnage of 17,701. In 1911, Turkey possessed 120 steamers of 66,878 tons and 963 sailing vessels of 205,641 tons.

TURKS NOW SHATTERED MOB IN RETREAT ONLY

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 2.—Speaking in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. H. W. Forster M.P., Financial Secretary to the War Office made the following announcement: Major-General Maude, commanding in Mesopotamia, reports that the remnant of the Turks are completely shattered. They will only reach Bagdad as a disorderly mob. Over 5,000 have been taken prisoners. Since the commencement of the offensive on December 12, the total Turks killed and wounded are estimated at over 20,000.

LATEST HYPOCRISY OF KAISER WILHELM II

REUTER'S WAR SERVICE

Amsterdam, Feb. 15.—Conversing with the poet Mueller at the Hofburg recently, the Kaiser declared that Napoleon's phantom Continental blockade had become a reality which was hitting England harder than anything up to the present. "Right and morality are on the side of Germany and for their triumph every clean weapon must be used."

An official message from Berlin states that the Kaiser, in an order to the Navy, says: "In the impending decisive battle the task falls on my Navy of turning the English war method of starvation, with which our hardest and most obstinate enemy intends to overthrow the German people, against him and his Allies by combating their sea-traffic with all the means in our power. In this the submarine stands in the first rank."

The Kaiser expresses his confidence that the war designs of the enemy will be broken.

The following are some of Germany's "clean weapons." In every case irrefutable proof has been obtained that she has done these things. What vestige of "right and morality" do they leave her?

The violation of Belgium.

Germany violated the neutrality of Belgium, which, together with other nations, she was pledged to respect.

German lies concerning Great Britain, endeavouring to fix responsibility on her for the war.

Falsification of documents seized in the Belgian archives to fix responsibility on Great Britain.

Systematic murder of wounded and prisoners.

Use of liquid fire projectors.

Use of asphyxiating gas.

The use of this was expressly forbidden by the Hague Convention of 1899, which Germany singed. Sir John French reported on May 3, 1915, regarding the first use of poison gas on the British front at Ypres: "A week before the Germans first used this method they announced in their official communiqué that we were making use of asphyxiating gases. At the time there appeared to be no reason for this astounding falsehood, but now of course, it is obvious it was part of the scheme. It....shows they recognized its illegality and were anxious to forestall neutral and possibly domestic criticism."

Firing on the Red Cross.

Mounting machine guns in Red Cross ambulances.

Misuse of the white flag.

Murder of medical officers and strecher bearers.

Use of poison. Poison was freely used in the wells in Southwest Africa.

Maltreatment of prisoners:—Constructive murder of prisoners in camps at Wittenburg, Gradelegen, etc.

Use of non-combatants as screens for troops—at Saint Dié by the Bavarians and at Autriche, etc.

Murder of women and children.

Wholesale massacres of civilians at Dinant, Visé, Creil, Louvain, Andenne, Liége, Aerschot, etc.

Rape of women superintended and ordered by officers.

Torture of women—a woman "pegged out" in the form of a crucifix behind the trenches at Richebourg L'Avoué.

Forced labour and deportation of women and men.

The wanton burning of villages.

Destruction of historic buildings and objects of art:—Louvain, Rheims Cathedral, Senlis and Ypres.

(No neutral protested and the Pope did not move.)

Sacrilege.

Murder of priests.

Murder of Miss Cavell.

Bombing of non-combatants and open town.

Attacks by German aircraft on neutral vessels without warning or regard for the safety of those on board.

Submarine murder:—The Lusitania, Arabic, Sussex, etc.

Firing on civilians in the water, e.g. the Falaba.

Scattering of mines outside territorial waters.

Wanton bombardment of open towns.

Torpedoing of hospital ships.

Murder of Captain Fryatt.

In addition to these, atrocities and filthinesses that cannot be printed.

MR. SUZUKI FROM MONGORIA

Mr. Tenki Suzuki who has just returned from an extensive trip through Mongolia brings the report of the death of the German, Captain Paptchaff, of whom various conflicting reports have been circulated.

Mr. Suzuki says that Captain Paptchaff with eight hundred men attacked the Mongolian natives and after conquering the native force, met a force of Chinese troops equipped with machine guns. Captain Paptchaff was shot through the head in the battle with the Chinese force.

All through Mongolia, says Mr. Suzuki he found that the people entertain no ill-feeling towards the Japanese, and although it seemed that the Chinese Government is trying to prevent friendly relations between the Japanese and the Mongolians, there is no indication of ill-feeling against the Japanese in any part of Mongolia. In eastern Mongolia there are no Russians, and there are about twenty Japanese merchants dealing in medicines. Mr. Suzuki stated that he intends to try to interest the leading men of Japan for the development of trade in Mongolia.

GERMAN SOP TO THE DUTCH

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, March 1.—The German Legation here has informed the Government that Germany is willing to place German ships at the disposal of Holland during the war as compensation for the Dutch vessels recently torpedoed, on the understanding that Holland will negotiate about their eventual purchase after the war.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

BEWARE OF GERMANS IN CHINA

China has long hesitated to decide on any definite policy against Germany, and various opinions have been expressed among the Government officials of China, but the "Jiji" states that the Chinese officials have finally arrived at a decision, and the matter of severing diplomatic relations with Germany and also the question of joining the Entente will be shortly brought before Parliament.

China's intention to follow the example of the United States and sever diplomatic relations with Germany is proper, and there is no one who opposes the plan, however some believe that her plan of joining the Entente, is too strong, and criticize her intention. But the "Jiji" declares that in the past Germany has adopted crafty policies in China, and for more than ten years the German officials and residents in China have endeavoured to strengthen German influence in China, and did not even hesitate to cause internal disturbances to increase their own power in China. In the past, Germany was the cause of many troubles in China, and it is believed that the Chinese Government intends to drive away German influence from China and to prevent further disturbances at this moment. The question of joining the Entente entirely rests with the Chinese Government, and no outside power should dictate the step to be taken by the Chinese Government on the subject, but the "Jiji" says that it would not hesitate to approve the decision of the Government to join the Entente in the event of such plan being adopted by Peking.

The Germans in China proved their cleverness and carefulness in their attempt to increase German influence, commercially and politically, and the paper says that when the Chinese Government decides to declare war against Germany, she should be well prepared to meet the crafty activity of the Germans. Since the United States advised China to follow suit and sever diplomatic relations with Germany, the German Minister at Peking has been exceedingly active trying to prevent China from following the example of the United States. Many German residents in China, have been working under the order of the German Minister to influence the Chinese to prevent the severance of diplomatic relations between China and Germany. It is reported that by influencing commercial bodies in Hankow, Kwangtung, Shanghai and other sea-ports, the Germans made such organizations telegraph the Peking Government requesting it to remain neutral. While there is no proof that these requests were made under the advice and influence of the Germans, the "Jiji" says that it is not difficult to regard such a movement as the result of the German campaigning to influence the Chinese Government.

The Germans in China have gained influence in political and military circles of China, and it is evident that in the event of the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, the Germans in China will not hesitate to adopt desperate measures and will not stop at anything to disturb the peace of China, and the "Jiji" advises the Chinese Government to be well prepared for such an emergency, and order the military commanders in all provinces to be ready to use military forces to maintain peace.

WHAT IS OKUMA DOING?

The "Asahi" says that Marquis Okuma can not remain quiet in the coming general election, and in order to make himself clear to the public, he should announce his own political opinions, but the paper is surprised to learn that Marquis Okuma has abandoned his intention of making campaign speeches for the coming election.

The paper says the present political situation, including the dissolution of the 38th session of the Diet and the coming general election, was caused by the conflict between Prince Yamagata and Marquis Okuma.

Viscount Kato was recommended by Marquis Okuma as the succeeding Premier, but Prince Yamagata did not sanction it and made Count Terauchi the Premier, and all the political differences and disturbances have been caused by this conflict between Prince Yamagata and Marquis Okuma.

The coming election is a fight between the Government party, and the Kenseikai and the Kokuminto, but the paper declares in reality it is a fight between Prince Yamagata and Marquis Okuma. The present Government has been attacking and blaming the Okuma Cabinet from every direction, ever since it was organized. The "Asahi" does not believe that Marquis Okuma can remain silent at this important moment, and moreover he has a responsibility to stand up at this moment and declare his political views, as the coming election will be affected by what Marquis Okuma did in the past.

CONCERNING CINEMAS

The Imperial Educational Society has proposed the regulation of the cinema theatres on the ground that the pictures shown have a bad effect upon School children, but the "Asahi" says that the cinema pictures have already been established as an institution for educating the public and as places of amusement, and to regulate the entire cinema pictures from the standpoint of children is a mistake.

The value of cinema pictures in educating the people is well known, and while it is regrettable that some undesirable pictures are shown by the producers, the attempt to hinder the development of the cinema pictures from the viewpoint of children is an unwise step. The police will look after the undesirable pictures, and as to the effect of the picture upon the children, the educators and parents of children should pay attention, and such a matter should not be regulated by law. With proper care by parents and educators, the motion pictures could be well utilized for the education of children as well as grown-ups, and the entire cinema theatres should not be regulated by one set rule made merely for the sake of children.

NICHINICHI'S SENSIBLE ADVICE TO MERCHANTS

The British Government has prohibited the import of various articles in order to spare cargo space for the transportation of war supplies. The "Tokyo Nichinichi" sympathizes with the British Government and says that since the outbreak of the war, the number and tonnage of the British merchant marine have decreased, and it is proper for the British government to stop the import of unnecessary goods. Before the war England had a merchant tonnage of 12,000,000 but since the beginning of the war, one million tons have been loaned to France, 400,000 tons to Italy, and several ships to Russia. Moreover in the past two years a large number of the British ships have been sunk by the German divers.

It is imposible to build sufficient new ships at present, and the new prohibition of import is necessary for the self protection of England. Though Japan may suffer from the prohibition, or any other measures adopted by the Allied powers of Europe, the paper says that Japan should bear the inconvenience and difficulty and hope for the early end of the war.

The German divers have been active in the open seas, and it was on this account that the United States came to sever diplomatic relations with Germany, and the "Nichinichi" declares that the important step to be taken by all the allied powers and the United States is to stop the submarine outrages, and the paper believes that if the allied forces attack the German line this Spring and drive out the Germans from Belgium, Germany will not carry out her merciless submarine warfare.

PREMIER SHOULD RESIGN

The Terauchi Cabinet has already once dissolved the Diet, but seeing that the coming election will be unfavourable for the Government, it has threatened the public with the declaration that the Cabinet will again dissolve the Diet, and the "Yorozu" says that it is not necessary to say whether or not the policy of the Cabinet is proper, but the policy of the Cabinet shows that Count Terauchi has no regard for public opinion. The public should advise Count Terauchi to resign, declares the paper.

Count Terauchi has been a military officer for thirty years, and he has favoured the Military officers from Choshu, and established the power of the Choshu military men in the Department of the Army. The "Yorozu" says that Count Terauchi has been the most absolute administrator of military affairs, and when he was appointed Governor-General of Chosen, he selected his relations and intimate friends for important positions in Chosen, and it is plain that if Count Terauchi is left as Premier much longer, the public will suffer from his selfish administration.

The political ideas of Count Terauchi do not appeal to the public, and he will never be a good politician, and in the speech given before the Prefectural Gov-

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ernors, he expressed himself too boldly. There is no reason that the public should suffer because Count Terauchi is Premier, and it is a fact that the public does not want Count Terauchi.

Count Terauchi has tried every means to force himself upon the public, but the paper believes that however he may struggle he will fall in the end, as he will not be able to save himself from circumstances that are closing upon him.

Statesmen should bear all their responsibilities, and should resign if it is necessary to do so to fulfil their duty, but Count Terauchi has been placing all responsibilities upon the former Cabinet. In a word, Count Terauchi is endeavouring to give his own mistaken administration, and he will fall deeper into difficulties, and the "Yorozu" states that the best step for Count Terauchi is to tender his resignation as soon as possible.

DISSATISFACTION WITH COMMERCE CHAMBERS

Reports are coming from various parts of Japan that the public is not satisfied with the Chambers of Commerce which seem to be in a generally chaotic conditions, says the "Kokumin". The Chambers of Commerce are organized by businessmen for their own development, and the purpose of the Chambers of Commerce is to represent the opinion of businessmen and make the necessary investigations for the progress of commerce.

Although all Chambers of Commerce of Japan are established with this aim, the "Kokumin" says that there are many businessmen who pay little attention to the work of the Chambers. The officials of the Chambers of Commerce do not make any investigation and know nothing about the commercial condition of the country, and whenever any investigation has to be made, the Government must organize a special committee to do so, because the Chambers of Commerce organized for such a purpose are of no value whatever.

Not only are the Chambers of Commerce separated from the larger businessmen and capitalists, but also from the majority of their members, but the position of the officials of the Chambers are prominent and influential, and most of the Chambers have sufficient funds for activity, and consequently there appear many ambitious men who desire to utilize the position and the funds for their own personal interest. There are many cases when the Chambers of Commerce were used as political tools.

In the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Mr. R. Nakano, the retiring President, recommended Dr. Soyeda, but Dr. Soyeda has no requirements to become the official of the Chamber. To elect Dr. Soyeda, he was suddenly made a Director of the Hakushinsha, and he was elected a member of the Chamber. However there was some irregularity in the recent election, and another election has to be held. The paper would show that this incident proves that the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce is not an organization of the businessmen of Tokyo, but merely a toy for a few prominent businessmen in Tokyo.

The "Kokumin" declares that the problem of the appointment of Dr. Soyeda is only a minor question, and the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce should develop and improve the Chambers of Commerce throughout Japan, so that the organizations could actually benefit the business men of the country who centribute towards the maintenance of the Chambers and improve the commercial condition of the nation.

TOO MUCH RELIGION IN MISSION SCHOOLS NOW

An interesting article upon the mission schools in Japan is published in the March issue of the "Taiyo." The writer regrets that the Mission Schools here have lost their good features recently.

The influence of the foreign missionaries in building up the modern Japan, should not be forgotten, says the writer. When the educational system of Japan was still primitive, the establishment of educational institutions by the missionaries was carried out and should be appreciated by the Japanese. To educating "Young Japan," many missionaries have devoted their lives, and their work occupies a prominent position in the history of the Japanese education in the first half of the Meiji era.

Messrs. Brown, Berbeck, Hebon, Williams and other pioneer missionaries in Japan devoted their energy for the education of the young Japanese, and among the rising young men of Japan at the beginning of the Meiji Era, there are only a few who did not receive the influence of the good example of these pioneer missionaries and educators. Many prominent men to-day received their education in the mission schools which were then regarded as model schools.

But the writer regrets that the mission schools have changed and they are no longer model schools. With the death or departure of the promoters of these schools, the spirit that guided the schools has vanished, and some have turned mercenary and others are in a very poor condition.

The reason why the Mission schools were welcomed by the intelligent class of the Japanese in the past was because while the mission schools were the exact duplicates of the ordinary educational institutions of foreign countries having proper teachers and equipment, the Japanese schools at that time were only poorly equipped. Another reason which drew so many students to the Mission schools was the desire on the part of the young Japanese to obtain foreign knowledge. Although in all the Mission schools there was a tendency to feel that the education given was not proper for Japanese the students received a good knowledge of foreign languages and learned about the conditions and affairs of foreign countries. The schools were full of cosmopolitan ideas which could not be found in the Japanese schools of that period. The schools had peculiar guiding spirits influenced by the noble characters of the promoters and teachers of the schools, and the good effect of such spirits could not be denied.

Whenever, any Mission Society sends missionaries to an unknown territory, such missionaries who are able to carry out the difficult task of preaching to people of entirely different thought and ideas are selected, and such pioneer missionaries as mentioned above, were those who were trusted by the Society to carry out their noble and important work. These pioneers established schools to educate the Japanese, and they did not force their religious belief on the students, but endeavoured only to give them the necessary and proper education. Consequently while the mission schools were regarded as religious institutions there was little or no religious colour in their teaching of young Japanese. Not confining themselves to religion they gave their pupil a worthy spiritual education. The character of all pioneer missionaries was noble and great and commanded the respect of every one.

The writer says, however, that recently the mission schools have changed, and the pioneers who were respected and loved by students and public are gone, and in their place common missionaries, who have no idea of education, have arrived, and at present beyond the advantage of teaching foreign languages, the Mission schools have lost all the good points which were so firmly established by the pioneers. Even among the Mission schools of to-day there are many which are far inferior to Japanese schools.

Also at the present mission schools, the religious colour has become more vivid, and while the pioneers disregarded religious differences and welcomed both believers and non-believers, there is a tendency among the mission schools of to-day to disregard non-believers. Not only have they lost their former specialities and peculiarities, in the educational system they have become much inferior to the earlier mission schools.

The writer says that he received education in a mission school, and has a profound respect for teachers of the mission schools, but the present conditions of the mission schools make him regret that they are no longer as of yore. He hopes that the missionaries in charge of the mission schools will pay more attention to improve present conditions.

Sir:—The article in "The Taiyo" on the subject of the decline of educational standards in Mission Schools, from which you translate in your issue of Sunday, is well taken. It points out a weakness which educationists have noticed for some time. But the cause is due not so much to a more inferior class of missionary now being sent to the mission field, as to the mismanagement of mission schools by missionary boards or the bishops or supervisors of missions in the field. Many of these men have no proper idea of what a scientific education really means and often have no experience as educationists at all; and consequently they are as liable as not to appoint men like themselves as directors or presidents of

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mission schools. To appoint a man who knows little or nothing about education and school management as head of a college or school is just as absurd and improper as it would be to appoint a merchant or clergyman as head of a medical school. So long as mission schools are open to this treatment it is impossible to expect them to maintain a standard up to that required by the Board of Education. But is there any reason why the Board of Education cannot refuse to grant license to schools that do not have a professional pedagogist at the head? It is no reflection on the Japanese system of education to say that, considering the large amount of money spent on mission schools in Japan, there is no right reason why a first-class professional educator should not be at the head of each and the standard of education be quite above that provided by the national schools of the empire. An American or British school or college in Japan should have an American or British graduate in pedagogy and school management at the head, and the institution should maintain the same standard as a school of the same class in America or England. It is the conviction of foreign educators that at present an English or American primary, middle or high school gives a higher standard of education than a school of the same class in Japan. But at present this class of schools under missionary auspices in Japan gives a lower standard of education than the national schools of Japan. This shows grave mismanagement on the part of mission boards and mission superintendents in Japan and it is a wonder that the Japanese authorities tolerate it. For the reason is one of pure neglect or incompetence. There are no doubt many missionaries in Japan engaged in country mission work who are much better adapted to school work than those selected by the mission superintendents. There is a general impression among some that men are chosen for educational positions not so much because of fitness or ability but because of convenience or influence. It is indeed a remarkable circumstance that the people at home should contribute so liberally to education in missionary lands and yet take no precaution to see that the investment is efficiently supervised and the best modern education provided. As to interfering with the religious convictions of students there is never any danger of this impropriety in a well-conducted school. For a school carried on along the lines of a good English or American school has a positive religious and moral influence above what the special exhorter could hope to give. But a loosely conducted institution that pays little or no attention to clothes, manners and general discipline, and to the quality of the teaching has a distinctly demoralizing influence on young minds. There is no such thing as a moderately good egg; and in the same way a school is either good or bad in its effect on students. In educational work incompetence is immoral. The question is whether any amount of criticism can prevail over the present apparent degree of selfsatisfaction!

Yours etc.

TAISHO.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of members of the Yokohama and Tokyo Branch of the Royal Society of St. George was held at the British Consulate-General, Yokohama, on last Friday. Following the manner of last year, it was decided to celebrate the anniversary by raising a fund among members to donate for the maintenance of beds in the Red Cross Hospitals for soldiers.

Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G., the President, in addressing the members, spoke in part as follows:—

Gentlemen,—Last year you will remember that we decided to celebrate St. George's Day by raising money for the King's Birthday Beds, and the amount so collected was, as you will see from the accounts, 3,904 yen, say £400. You may recall that the total amount contributed from Japan was £3,177, equivalent to 61 Beds, so that the members of St. George's Society put up more than 12 per cent. of the total, which, taking it all round, was a very satisfactory result.

You will note that photos of some of the beds have been sent to us, and they bring very vividly before one how useful our money can be in ameliorating the lot of our gallant men who have been wounded.

At this time last year I must confess that I had confidently hoped that the war would be over before next St. George's Day, but like many other people far more competent to judge than myself, I have been proved wrong, and we find ourselves faced by the possibility of war continuing for some time longer. In these circumstances it is clear that once more the idea of a Ball is unthinkable, and members will have to decide whether they wish to celebrate St. George's Day, and if so, in what way it should be done. Personally, I do not think we can do better than repeat what we did last year, and your Committee are all of the same opinion. I think, however, that if it is agreed that we should raise money for the beds, we should stipulate that our beds be called St. George's Beds, Yokohama and Tokyo. If we decide on this course, I hope that we shall be able to improve on last year's figures. Our sister Society of St. Andrew's, I note, have increased their contribution to the Scotch Red Cross Beds by over 30 per cent., and what Scotsmen can do, Englishmen can do also.

I regret that a prohibition of imports has just been announced, which may hit some of you rather hard, but no one who reads Mr. Lloyd George's magnificent speech will doubt as to the absolute necessity of this measure, and I feel sure that even those who are the most effected, will show the same or greater generosity, than before. I need not emphasize the seriousness of the situation at home; you all of you realise it. Full of confidence as we are in the ultimate result, we know that our people at home and those of our Allies who are actually fighting must be enduring great hardships. When the list comes round to you don't treat it in the spirit in which you look at an ordinary subscription list. Before you decide what you can spare just think for a moment or two. Picture to yourself what sufferings the men have gone through who are going to occupy your beds—think of the position in which people are placed at home—think of the food problem and the cost and difficulty of getting food—think of the income tax which people are paying—5/- in the £ for some, and about 3/- for many others. Then look at the other side of the picture—think of the security in which you are living here, the comparative luxury which you enjoy, the comparative lowness of taxes. When you have thought about all this I am sure you will give, not what you think you can afford, but what you can uncomfortably spare.

INTERPORT FOOTBALL

The teams chosen to represent Kobe and Yokohama in the annual Association Football Match, which will be played on the Y. C. & A. C. Grounds to-day, are as follows.

Yokohama.—Goal: T. W. D. Bannister.

Backs: T. M. Knott and O. F. Mocock.

Halves: T. A. Levack, B. Deveson (Capt.) and P. Nipkow.

Forwards: I. M. Isaacs, J. E. Dye, V. A. Hearne, L. Andreis, and C. W. Martyr.

Kobe.—Goal: H. F. da Costa.

Backs: F. Ailion and B. Abraham.

Halves: R. G. Crane, D. McRae (Capt.) and F. G. Thomas.

Forwards: A. McClellan, T. Henbury, P. J. Togneri, S. G. Stanford, and C. Eastwood.

Followers of the game will observe that the visitors, with the exception of P. J. Togneri, and, we believe, F. G. Thomas have all played in Interport contests, so on paper they should have a rosy chance of taking the "flag" back. The home team, however, have three sterling men in Deveson, Hearne and Levack and with Bannister between the sticks, have no great cause for alarm provided Henbury is well "nursed."

Admission to the ground is by ticket, 1.00 yen and all proceeds will be donated to the International Red Cross Fund.

There will be no Interport Dinner.

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MARCH BILL AT IMPERIAL

The actors of the Ichimura Theatre play at the Imperial during March, and being rising young actors of promise, their appearance is being welcomed by the lovers of old Japanese dramas. The plays being staged at the Imperial are "Sakura Giminden," "Boshibari" "Gosho Gorozo" and "Kioi Jishi."

The "Sakura Giminden" is the story of Sakura Sogoro who at the risk of his own life and destruction of his family, fights the feudal lord for the sake of the villagers. The drama is one of the favorites of the Japanese public, and it tells of the noble fight Sogoro makes against his Lord to save the families of the village from starvation. Kichiyemon, the famous actor, takes the part of Sorogo, and Matsusuke, Kikujiro and other actors help Kichiyemon to make the piece a success.

The third scene of the drama pictures the farewell between Sogoro and his family on the eve of his departure for Yedo to appeal to the Shogun for relief. Direct appeal to the Shogun is prohibited, and even though he may succeed in making the appeal, he will receive severe punishment for his attempt. The farewell between Sogoro and his wife and three children, is a sad scene. The pourtrayal was so realistic at the first performance held on March first, that the audience was moved to tears.

The story of Sogoro and his sacrifice is often told to the Japanese children as a lesson of devotion, and the drama is characteristic of the Japanese admiration of sacrifice for a noble cause.

The second piece, "Boshibari" is an old comic dance play, and three actors who are noted for dancing perform the piece. They are Kanyá, Mitsugoro and Kikugoro, who comported themselves well. The piece is one of the best comic plays in Japan, and its humour will even appeal to occidental taste. A master in leaving the house on a trip, ties up his two servants so that they cannot steal his wine and get drunk as usual. Though hindered by being tied up, the two open the wine cellar and steal the wine. After having imbibed a quantity of wine, they start to dance, and enjoy themselves, but in the midst of their merriment the master returns. Dancing with both hands tied up, is comical, and difficult, and only such actors as are master dancers could perform the parts successfully. The three actors well demonstrated their skilful dancing in this piece.

The "Gosho Gorozo" is also a well-known love drama in which a struggle between poverty and loyalty, and also jealousy between two suitors are pictured. This drama is picturesque in the stage setting, and the costumes worn by the actors in this piece are gorgeously beautiful. It is one of the typical Japanese dramas.

The last piece "Kioi Jishi" is a merry dancing play, and in the arrangement of dances and costumes it is beautiful, and is well chosen as ringing down the curtain. In this piece also, Mitsugoro, Kanya and others proved their natural skill in dancing.

The March bill of the Imperial is a most attractive one and the performers are the best among the rising actors of Japan.

LA BELLE HELENE AT ROSI'S

The pleasing comic opera "La Belle Hélène" is the March bill at the Opera Comique, Akasaka Mitsuke, and the "first night" attendance, last Thursday, was a good augury for the run of the piece. Originally "La Belle Hélène" was scheduled for February, but the elaborate preparation Mr. Rosi planned for the staging of the opera could not be made in time.

The opera lovers of Tokyo, who desired to see "La Belle Hélène," were well rewarded for the suspense and delay caused by the preparation, as the stage effects and costumes did great credit to the efforts of Mr. Rosi who had omitted nothing for the perfect setting of the piece.

Constant attendants at the treatre have all noticed, that each month the singers have shown steady improvement in singing and stage technique.

Miss Nobu Hara plays the part of Helen, and the excellence of her execution of the part goes without saying as musical circles in Tokyo know her and her singing well. However it should be added that in the present piece, she excelled all she has done before. Mrs. Shimizu played the part of Paris and surprised the audience with her excellent execution of a man's part. It was her first time on the stage of the Opera Comique in the rôle of a man, and her performance was an immense success.

Mr. Shimizu plays Calchas, and he is as funny as ever. As a comic actor he has been improving at every performance, and when it comes to making the audience laugh, he is a past-master, as all his jokes and humourous acting come as natural as can be. He is the mainstay of the Opera Comique, and it is no exaggeration to state that Mr. and Mrs. Shimizu and Miss Hara are the performers on whose shoulder rests the success of the whole opera. Other players however did well in the smaller parts.

The first act opens at the temple of Jupiter in Sparta, where among others who have placed their offerings at his shrine, is Helen. With Calchas, she discusses the means of escaping the decree of the oracle which declared that she was to leave her husband, Menelaus and fly with Paris, son of Priam. Later Paris, disguised as a shepherd meets Helen who falls in love with him. Then follows the humorous scene of a grand tournament, at which those present join in guessing conundrums. This is the most interesting scene in the whole opera. Paris wins the prize and declares himself to Helen.

The second act is Helen's sleeping room. Paris enters the room with the aid of Calchas, but Menelaus returns unexpectedly and surprises Helen, who thought that she had seen Paris only in dream. Menelaus drives Paris out of the room.

The third act opens with the quarrel between Helen and Menelaus on the seashore at Nauplia. Menelaus announces that the new augur approaches, and when the latter comes on a golden galley, he orders Helen to offer white heifers to Venus who is angry with her. Helen obeys and goes on board when she finds that the augur himself is Paris.

The third act is most beautifully staged, and the costumes and scenery are pleasing to the eye. "La Belle Hélène" at the Opera Comique is a success and one of the best staged and performed pieces shown there up to date.

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印刷人 廣瀬尾瀧次郎

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59.52 R.R.
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The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

每土曜日 一回發行

No. 11] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, MARCH 17, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

THE JAPAN MAIL
AND
THE JAPAN TIMES
BOTH WEEKLY EDITIONS
SIX MONTHS YEN 5.50
ONE YEAR YEN 10.00

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Single copies	Sen 15 each
„ (back numbers)	Sen 25 each
One month	Sen .50
Three months	Yen 1.50
Six months	Yen 3.00
One year	Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

The police at Matsudo in Chiba prefecture found 40 persons gambling in the Tokuzoin temple at Higurashi recently, and managed to arrest just half the number.

A new petroleum seam which promises to be very prolific has been recently discovered in the neighbourhood of Sugeyama village, Sagara-gori, Shidzuoka prefecture.

Mr. Koichiro Oguma, merchant in Hakodate, Hokkaido, has donated the sum of 100,000 yen toward educational funds in that city in commemoration of his silver wedding.

Regulations governing the rivers in Formosa which are now being compiled by the Home Department at the instance of the Formosan Government-General will shortly be enacted.

On Tuesday evening three more old "Nishukin" gold coins were dug up on the estate of the Y.M.C.A. at Kanda city which is now being laid out for new buildings.

It is reported that a series of avalanches has been taking place along the Ganyetsu railway line for the last few days, causing suspension of railway traffic at several points on the line.

The Bank of Formosa is to establish a branch office in Yokohama in the course of April. For that purpose two buildings in No. 181. Yamashita-cho were recently purchtsed from Mr. N. F. Smith, and they are now being reconstructed.

The official mission to inquire into the state of prisoners in Szechuan reports that the practice of mixing lime with the prisoners' rice and porridge is common among the gaolers in order to save the cost of feeding them and results in many deaths.

The Government has now ordered all magistrates in future to prevent such inhuman practices.

It is reported that a sea current commonly called "Aka Shio" (red current) from the colour it assumes, which is highly poisonous to the shellfish set in on the coast of Miye prefecture recently and the 200,000 mothers-of-pearl which are being artificially nursed in the Tomoya Bay on the coast have perished.

A movement is now being started by a section of shipping men at Gensan, in Chosen to open a steamship service between that port and the chief ports on the mainland of Japan. Application for permission for this new undertaking has been already filed with the authorities of the Chosen government-general and the Imperial Railway Board.

According to the latest returns, there are 2,208 houses occupied by foreigners, comprising 3,811 males and 2,311 females, a total of 6,122. Divided in nationalities they are: 22 Austrians, 11 Belgians, 4,018 Chinese, 9 Danes, 111 French, 253 Germans, 998 British, 25 Italians, 27 Dutch, 86 Portuguese, 47 Russians, 15 Swedes, 10 Norwegians, 69 Swiss, 9 Turks, 20 Spaniards, 371 Americans, 1 Egyptian, 4 Brazilians, 3 Armenians, 3 Venezuelans, 2 Chileans, 7 Mexicans and 1 Persian.

Medical profession is generally considered as one of the most profitable and enviable occupations in Japan, so that it is no wonder that there are about 1,000 young women candidates for the forthcoming dentists' license examination. Every year has shown a tendency towards the increase of women taking this official examination, but this year the number of female candidates is said to be unprecedentedly large. The dentists' license examination which will take place early in next month will be taken by over 1,000 women over 18 years of age, and there are also many women going in for the pharmaceutists' license examination to be held a little later. The physicians' license examination has been recently held in Tokyo and it is said that of the 66 candidates for this examination 47 were young women.

The Foreign Office announced Tuesday that Mr. Yoshida, Acting Consul-General at Calcutta had reported that, on March 5th, the Government of India issued an order regarding the necessity of having a passport for any one entering or leaving the country.

The new regulation says that any one above fifteen years of age, who intends to leave or enter India, should have a passport. Old passports issued by the Indian government within the last two years will be acknowledged. Those coming to India from foreign countries, should obtain passports from the British Ambassador or Consul stationed in such countries. This regulation, however does not apply to the crews of ships.

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RESOURCES OF JAPAN IN RELATION TO BRITAIN

At the monthly meeting of the Japan Society, held in London on January 24, Mr. K. Yamasaki, Consul-General for Japan at the British Capital, read the following paper on "The Resources of Japan in Their Relations to British Commerce after the War":

Japan, it may be recalled, was opened up to international intercourse in the latter part of the nineteenth century. It was an American commodore who first visited Japan and induced the Government, then under the Tokugawa family, to open her ports to European trade. The first English envoy sent to Japan was Sir Harry Parkes, who was responsible for the conclusion of the first Commercial Treaty between England and Japan. Since the Meiji Reformation in 1868, Japanese industrial resources have rapidly developed. Englishmen have contributed greatly to the progress of Japan, and we are grateful for the kind assistance which this country has given us. They made the first railway between Yokohama and Tokyo, a distance of 18 miles, in 1872. Now Japan had over 7,000 miles of railways. In 1915 the total gross tonnage of Japan's commercial fleet was over 1,600,000 tons. It is very gratifying to note that, with the development of Japanese industrial resources and the improved facilities of communication, Japan's trade with Great Britain, France, Russia, and other friendly countries has shown a great increase. However, the present war has considerably disturbed international commerce. While the Allies are putting forth their utmost exertions to bring this war to a victorious issue, it is incumbent upon us to study the economic resources of each Allied country in their relation to international trade after the war.

It may be asserted that Japan's large population is an important asset to her industry. Being a mountainous country only 20 per cent. of the total area of Japan is under cultivation, yet those engaged in agriculture constitute nearly 60 per cent. of the total population. How important a role the peasantry is still playing in Japan's economic and social life is demonstrated by the step taken by the Government the year before last, when the price of rice, one of the principal agricultural products of Japan, fell on account of the good harvest. The Government bought the greater part of the stock on the market, in order to raise its price. This measure, though it may appear rather curious to you, had in view the lessening of possible suffering on the part of the agricultural class. As to Japan's mineral resources, Japan is the second largest copper-producing country in the world. Japan is supplying this country and her other Allies with a large amount of copper. We now supply India and Australia with a certain amount of coal. The production of good was fairly large until recent times. Before the country was opened up for international intercourse, gold had been abundant as compared with silver. When Japan was thrown open to international trade a great amount of gold flowed out of the country, on account of the difference in the ratio to silver, entailing a great loss to the nation.

It is significant that Japan is rapidly changing from an agricultural to an industrial nation. Cotton manufacture is one of the principal industries of Japan. The statistics show that the average number of spindles working daily in Japan in 1914 was about 2,400,000. There are a number of large cotton mills in Osaka and Tokyo, and some of them are admirably equipped for looking after the welfare and comfort of their employees. Woollen manufacture was not carried on before on any considerable scale, but the war has given an impetus to this industry, and Japanese factories are executing orders from the Russian Government. As regards the production of iron and steel, there is a Government ironworks, and, besides, there are others in private hands. As Japan lacks rich iron mines, she imports iron ore chiefly from China. Shipbuilding is very flourishing in Japan at present. The total tonnage now under construction is estimated at 600,000 tons.

After thus giving a short survey of the agricultural and industrial resources of Japan, let me speak briefly on the subject of her financial condition. In 1915 the total revenue of the Japanese Government amounted to about £60,800,000, and its total expenditure was about £60,200,000. After the Manchurian campaign in 1905-1906, Japan's external loans reached the high total of £152,000,000, but this debt was reduced to £142,000,000 by March, 1916. I am happy to say that quite recently Japan lent about £12,000,000 to Russia to enable her to cover the payment for war materials ordered from Japan. The Japanese Government also bought British Treasury Bills to the amount of £10,000,000 in America to help ameliorate the Anglo-America exchange, and in December last year a British loan for £10,000,000 was raised in Japan most successfully. The proceeds of the loan were remitted to America to serve the same purpose.

Now I come to the subject of trade between the United Kingdom and Japan. This country used to export to Japan far more than it imported from Japan. In 1913 total exports to Japan amounted to nearly £14,000,000, while imports from Japan were only about £4,000,000. The principal exports to Japan were ships, iron and steel, machinery, sulphate of ammonia, woollen, worsted, and cotton manufactures, but the chief imports from Japan were silk manufactures, copper, straw braids, chemical products, buttons, and studs. Thus you will see that Japan has been a very good customer to English manufacturers. Since the beginning of the war the exports of this country to Japan have greatly decreased, owing to the difficulties of production, &c. On the other hand, the imports to this country from Japan have increased considerably. The exports from the U.K. to Japan in 1916 were valued at £5,000,000, while the imports to this country from Japan in the same year were about £9,000,000. The principal commodities exported from this country to Japan in 1915 were iron and steel, machinery and cotton manufactures, and the chief articles imported to this country from Japan in 1915 were silk manufactures, copper, vegetable oil, straw and hemp braids, green peas, and rice. It may safely be asserted that the trade between the United Kingdom and Japan during the last two years has been in an abnormal state. How long this war will last no one can possibly tell, but when the world again enters upon a peaceful existence, international trade relations will be put into the melting pot. As to Anglo-Japanese trade, to a certain extent, it will return to pre-war conditions, but after the war new and powerful elements will be at work. After the conclusion of peace, Japan's demand for highly-finished articles, such as machines, electric apparatus, iron and steel manufactures, cottons and woollens of high grade, and chemical products will receive a stimulus. German merchants used to be the unscrupulous competitors of English merchants in the Japanese market before the war. In the future no Japanese will buy German goods, and English manufacturers will find Japan a very attractive market for their finished goods. In the same way I hope that a greater amount of Japanese goods than before will be supplied to the English market, hitherto flooded with German and Austrian goods.

It is highly advisable that you should further develop various new industries within the British Empire, if not within the United Kingdom. With this object in view, you might, perhaps, adopt some form of protection. As regards trade relations between Japan, on the one hand, and with India and Australia on the other, we must see to it that after the war Germany's trade shall never revive in Japan nor in the United Kingdom, nor in the British Dominions and Colonies, so that commercial relations between Japan and the British Empire will become closer, unless undue obstructions are placed on the road. China is one of the greatest commercial markets in the world. Japan has been accused of encroaching on British trade interests in China, but in my belief, this accusation is absolutely devoid of foundation. Lancashire will continue to supply China with cotton goods of high grade, only a comparatively small quantity of cotton of coarse grade being shipped from Japan to China. Above all, I hope that friendly relations will continue to prevail between English and Japanese merchants in China, in order that they may advance hand-in-hand, united in one task of developing the vast resources of China, most of which still remain dormant. The cordial sentiments and common interests consecrated by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance are still more firmly strengthened by the joint task which Great Britain and Japan are carrying out in penalising the enemy of human progress and human welfare, and it is our earnest desire that the trade between the two countries may receive a fresh stimulus after the war in order to enable England and Japan to contribute still further to international good fellowship and civilisation.

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JAPAN AND CHINA CAN HOLD THE WORLD AT BAY

Unless Japan co-operate with China on the basis of the fighting power of both nations being extended to each other's diplomacy, commerce and industry, Japan will be isolated after the war and China will be led to destruction. If Japan desires to preserve her life as a living state she must consider her defences which lead to co-operation in this line with China. The fate of Japan must be in accordance with China. This is the view of a certain writer in the March number of the "Taiyo." The writer continues:

"Japan has made plans to increase her army to 25 divisions but at present there are only 21 although the total number is expected to be formed by 1924. The army then including actives, first and second reserves will number 1,500,000 men. This plan was made with Russia as forming the main basis of the hypothesis but considering the available railway communications with that country it can only be enumerated at about 1,200,000 men at the most. Russia on the other hand has come to realize that it is bad policy to come into friction with Japan in the spheres of Manchuria and Chosen and has turned her course southward into Chinese territory. The European conflict is attracting Russian concentration from the Far East and no friction with Japan is likely for at least ten years to come, thus to uphold Japan's position her present 21 divisions are sufficient. Supposing that Japan's army was to invade China, what could the present 21 divisions do in that vast territory, nay, say 30 divisions and more if you like. Further could Japan raise an army beyond this? Let us get down to facts: supposing Japan was to send an army of 50,000, the expenses for one single year will be 150,000,000 yen. In addition, we must consider the expenses of the navy which will consume about 500,000,000 yen per year. The Tsingtau expedition, covering only three months with 50,000 men, cost the Government 100,000,000 yen. Such enormous expenses cannot be shouldered by a country of Japan's calibre. And yet there is an element in this country who try to instigate the idea of snatching Manchuria and Mongolia not to mention of creating a rebellion in China, which it is deemed would be advantageous to Japan. Such is not an advantage to Japan as a national policy.

"As may be seen, Japan's military policy had Russia in sight and was not made with the view of invading China. In view of the present war Russia will not be able to extend her full force in the East for many years to come. This goes to prove that Japan may slacken her concentration towards her ambition in the expansion of her army. Considering the trend of things the call of the times must be the enlarging of our fleet. The United States is making expansion upon expansion of her navy with her eye on the diplomatic cloud of the East. Germany too, is preserving her fleet to maintain her position after the war. Thus the focus of the Powers' eyes will be the markets of China, which will be attracting the war clouds to these waters. In order to create a balance of power in this line the need of Japan to-day is to expand her navy. She must be able to protect the coasts of China and the South Seas from the guns of her enemy. The actual state of things is happening to-day. Without Japan's fleet it is apparent that the countries of the Eastern littoral of the Pacific could not carry on their trade in peace, unmolested as we are to-day. But when we consider the movements in navy expansion of the Powers, we cannot but regret to say that Japan trails at the tail end. This is grave danger to the territorial integrity of China.

"The starting point of Japan's China policy lies in the territorial integrity of that nation. To go further back it is for the preservation of Japan's life as an independent state. Her conflict with Russia sacrificing the lives of her budding generation was no other than from this principle. If Japan had not attained this what would the position of China be, with armed Russia in Korea and Manchuria. To preserve and utilize the results of the war Japan must open the resources of these countries to the world as a source to increase her wealth and to make firm the root she has planted in these sections. This would assure the territorial integrity of China and keep the Powers from the partition of that country.

"To maintain the above principle the resort was to the army but from henceforward it must be the navy. Comparing the Dreadnought class of fighting ships Japan has 7, Great Britain 41, Germany 20 and the United States 14. Considering the plans of the above countries the probability is that the number will be doubled many times that of Japan within the near future. At present Japan's sea power is only one-third that of Germany and one-half that of the United States. The underlying cause to this is the fact that the authorities have not realized the need. They plan to fight lone handed laying stress on their army. The army was their consolation leaving the navy to take a stagnant and retrogressive position.

"Our policy towards China is as aforesaid: but the Chinese sentiment took our army developments as turned towards that state which is an illusion, thus bringing misunderstanding between the two countries as it exists to-day. It is high time that Japan reflects and changes her policy. The two countries must come to know the inner moves of each other; they must co-operate in armament. If such cannot be brought about, their fate will be pressure from the foreign powers after the war.

"Therefore, it comes to this; it is none other than that the naval and military alliance of the two countries which is an urgent question holding in its hands the destiny of the two states. Since China is a continental nation she should lay stress on her army expansion, whereas Japan in view of her insular position should concentrate on naval expansion. With such end in view Japan should give all she can to aid to upbuild the Chinese army in time of peace and war. In times of rebellion, if the sovereignty of the state be endangered, Japan should send her troops to aid. China should leave her navy developments to Japan; she should build her ships in Japan. China should feature as a military state and Japan as a naval one. With such co-operation they should safeguard the shores of the mainland to repel all encroaching forces.

"The present tendency of China is to decrease her army due to the sad plight of her financial condition. Japan should aid in turning things to the contrary course. It is feared by some that if China's army is strongly formed the result will be that China will with the passing current events oppose the moves of Japan. This need not be feared for Japan can ameliorate matters with the force of her navy pounding on the shores of the Chinese coast thus aiding the works of the army even if it is weaker in numbers. When such a state of things takes place the other powers will not remain quiet as observers. They will be sure to come to see what luck can be obtained at the scene of fire.

"The territorial integrity of China was the will of our late and enlightened Emperor Meiji; it has become the desire of the people. Of course with the passing of time some change has been made but the spirit remains the same. The bonds of the two nations should be made firm so as to continue to oblivion. This is the fundamental policy to maintain the peace of the Far East. In order to make this applicable, Japan should produce efficient naval and military officers so as to be able to supply China. China should in return grant Japan the exploiting of her vast resources so that Japan may be supplied with sufficient funds towards the common end. This is an important question which the nation must take to heart in unison. I cannot but request the sound consideration of the intellectuals of the two nations."

MORNING STAR SCHOOL WELCOMES M. VIGROUX

The teaching staff and pupils of the Morning Star School at Kudan, had the pleasure of welcoming back Professor Jos. Vigroux, one of the four instructors, who, at the outbreak of war in 1914, returned to France to join the Colours.

On his arrival in France, in October 1914, M. Vigroux was drafted into the celebrated Régiment colonial du Maroc, which has been several times since mentioned in the Order of the Day, decorated with the Red Ribbon of the Légion d'Honneur and the Croix de Guerre.

Professor Vigroux was soon sent to the front with his regiment. He fought in the engagements along the line from Mametz to Fricourt, where he was promoted to sergeant. Later on, his regiment was detailed to defend the lines of the Yser and fought in the battle of Ypres. In one of the battles here, on April 27, 1915, Sergeant Vigroux was severely wounded when gallantly leading his section into action against the German trenches. For his heroic behaviour, on this occasion, he was cited in the Order of the Day, and decorated with the Croix de Guerre.

Unfortunately, the wound he received at Ypres, incapacitated Professor Vigroux for further military service. In consequence, the French Government has sent him back to Japan, on furlough, that he may continue his services in the work of education, and in the teaching of the French language.

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COMING ELECTION MEANS MUCH TO TERAUCHI CABINET

The general election, on the result of which the destiny of the Terauchi Ministry depends, is drawing near. Candidates competing for election for the House of Representatives are already in the field so that the attention of the whole nation is now naturally turned to the progress of the campaign. From the heat and turmoil of the Parliamentary election, however, many episodes, interesting incidents, charges and so forth are evolved and now-a-days the vernacular press never wearies of the talk of so-called election romances. One sufficient to head the list is told by the Osaka "Asahi."

As reported in these columns, Mr. Katsuda of Kobe, who has amassed a big fortune from his shipping business due to the European war was reported to have contributed 300,000 yen towards the election fund of the Kokuminto party some time ago, the veracity of which report is not yet confirmed even by the donator himself. The report however spread with the rapidity of the prophet's gourd throughout the empire only to tantalize many candidates who are now embarrassed for funds wherewith to carry on their campaign, and it is said that ever since his generosity was reported in local papers this shipping "narikin," or parvenu has been in receipt of at least a dozen letters every day from various parts of the country asking or importuning the generous Katsuda for a loan of money or recommending "promising" candidates whom he may well help materially. A few days ago Mr. Katsuda received a singular letter from a person signing himself "a miner in Hokkaido." The letter reads; What a wide difference there exists between you and I, while we are both God's sons! From morn till night I work in slimy pits with a heavy pick-axe in my hands and what I get for this horrid toil is only 95 sen a day. My family consisting of 5 persons solely live by my sweat. Lucky millionaire! You, thanks to the European conflict, have amassed an enormous fortune at a single stroke and have now given away 300,000 yen to politicians as lightly as you would throw away worn-out sandals. What a stroke of luck, and how great your generosity is! In this barren and deserted part of Hokkaido where there can be found none but wild bears, I can not but be surprised to learn of your enormous gift and ponder over the wide gap between your lot and mine." The miner in this letter does not ask the millionaire for a loan, nor does he advise him to help some candidate; his letter was but an exclamation mark of Mr. Katsuda's handsome gift.

A provincial gentleman appeared the other day before Mr. Katsuda's office to seek an interview with the "prodigy in the Japanese shipping world," as he said. He said that he was so impressed with the enormous gift to the Kokuminto party which sounded the first bugle of attack on the Terauchi Cabinet in the last session of the Imperial Diet that he resolved to cast a "precious" vote for a Kokuminto candidate in the general election, and with this statement he departed for regions unknown. But later it became known that this queer gentlemen had travelled one hundred miles to Kobe fr m Fukui where he now lives, only to tell Mr. Katsuda of his decision actuated by the report of the millionaire's donation. The generosity of Mr. Katsuda has made the provincial political maniac travel such a long journey.

THREATENED RAILROAD STRIKE

A report received by the N.Y.K. Office Thursday from New York says that the railway workers of the United States are threatening a general strike on Saturday, March seventeenth, if the eight-hour rule is not adopted.

A Kokusai Reuter message dated Washington March 14 reads: "The Federated Railway Unions have been threatening a huge strike if the eight hours' day Bill is not put into force. They have now written to President Wilson to say that if the nation is involved in war, while negotiations continue with the employers, they will cooperate with the Government to the fullest extent."

TO COIN HALF SEN PIECES

The Department of Finance has at last decided to start the speedy coinage of half sen pieces to the amount of 100,000 yen in view of the very stringent scarcity of this subsidiary coin now in circulation. The scarcity has been felt for a long time and the authorities wanted to remedy it in December last. The Mint in Osaka, however, was too busily occupied at that time with the turning out of Russian silver coins so that the output of ½ sen pieces has been delayed. Recently the scarcity has daily been becoming keener and it is reported that retail merchants are using postage stamps in place of ½ sen pieces. The new half a sen coins are expected to be put in circulation by the end of this month.

In Gifu prefecture, says a local paper, some parliamentary candidates have been so vascillating and irresolute in declaring their candidatures for the House of Representatives that neither the repeated advice of their political friends nor assurances of bona fide supports from their sympathizers has succeeded in making them define their attitude and announce their candidatures. The augury of fortune-tellers has finally decided the attitude of some candidates. Mr. Oba, ex-M.P., is now contesting the city of Ogaki, but it is said that he long pondered over the question of whether "to compete for election or not to compete." He could not decide for himself and traveling a long way up to Tokyo visited a certain soothsayer in Aoyama to have his fortune divined in connection with the forthcoming general election.

The fortune-teller produced a happy augury assuring the wavering politician of a solid success in the election. He instantly returned to his native town and announced his intention to stand as a candidate. In Ogaki, there is another candidate who also puzzled his supporters with his wavering attitude. He is Mr. Makino, a Kokuminto candidate. It is said Mr. Makino is a believer in clairvoyance, and before declaring his candidature he first of all went down as far as Kyushu. In the town of Nobeoka, Miyazaki prefecture, Kyushu, there is a self-styled clairvoyant and Mr. Makino asked this man to exercise his faculty of clairvoyancy to discover his fate as a parliamentary candidate. The result of the experiment was excellent and his victory was guaranteed.

ARMED RAIDER SAID TO BE IN INDIAN OCEAN

The Navy Department on Monday issued an official statement to the following effect:

Advices have been received that a German converted cruiser has made its appearance in the Indian Ocean. The British and Imperial Japanese navies are taking proper steps for the search and destruction of the enemy vessel. The steamers sailing in those waters are cautioned to get information or proper direction from the British authorities in the neighbourhood of the Indian Ocean or the warships of the Imperial navy in the vicinity of the danger zone, in order to assure their safety.

In connection with the above statement, an authority in the navy office is represented as stating that since the sinking of two British steamers in the sea off Colombo on the 17th and 21st of last month the authorities of the British and Japanese navies have been making close investigations and researches into the real origin of the disaster, and have finally found that the disaster was caused by a German converted cruiser. Further they have ascertained the character of the enemy vessel and her armaments and have commenced activities to give chase to and destroy the enemy, but in fear of giving a chance to the enemy to escape, the authorities of the two countries have hitherto exercised strict secrecy over the matter until they have decided to give publication to the matter, as they have come to the conviction that the navies of the two powers will easily destroy the enemy vessel at no distant date.

A dispatch received in a certain quarter, yesterday afternoon, says that a Japanese steamer, named Fukai Maru, has been sunk by an enemy vessel in the Indian Ocean. There is no Japanese steamer bearing such name as reported in the dispatch, perhaps it is a mistake for the steamer Fukui Maru, according to a well-informed authority. The said Fukui Maru is a 4,029 tons (gross) ship, launched in 1890, and is chartered by a certain foreign trading firm. The report, together with the official statement announced by the navy authorities and the recent dispatch from Sydney reporting the declaration of the Navy Minister of Australia that a German commerce raider of about 4,000 tons capacity was sighted between Colombo and Aden with a hydro-aeroplane on board, affirm the presence of the enemy vessel in the direction of the Indian Ocean, which is almost certainly the same ship that sunk the steamers Worcestershire and Perseus, as reported some time ago in these columns.

MANY PARLIAMENTARY CANDIDATES

The "Nichinichi" reports that there are now 450 aspirants for the seats in the House of Representatives. They have all declared candidature for the Lower House, but there are dozens of gentlemen who are sitting on the fence. The number of the parliamentary candidates is not definite yet and is believed it will exceed 450 as the election campaign progresses.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 7.—The French communiqué on Monday evening reads: "On the right of the Meuse, a vigorous counter-attack ejected the enemy from the part of the line he occupied yesterday, north of Caurières Wood. An enemy attempt, north of Fleury, also ended in complete failure."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 7.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Tuesday evening communiqué says: "We have made further progress northwest of Irles and to the north of Puisieux-au-mont. We raided the enemy trenches eastward of Bouchavesnes and later our artillery dispersed the enemy massing for a counter-attack on the trenches we had recently captured there."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 8.—Reuter's representative at British Headquarters says: "The British are now confronted by double the number of German Divisions that faced them a year ago, including what remains of the flower of the German Army."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 8.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Wednesday communiqué, says that the situation shows no change.

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Mar. 8.—Reuter's special correspondent with the French army writes: "The season of minor operations is drawing to a close. These operations have served their turn; they have kept the front from falling into a state of dolorous inactivity during the midwinter months, and have transfered a considerable number of unwary Germans from their own side to ours; they have afforded us much information concerning the disposition of the enemy's effectives and have enabled us to survey considerable portions of his trench front and at many points to improve our own front at his expense.

"The coup de main may be defined as a detached operation complete in itself and not intended to lead to any further action. In its essence is its completeness of organization and speed of execution. In practically all such operations the objective must be attained quickly or it will not be attained at all, for the numbers employed are so small that if the enemy is given time to recover himself and organize his defence the chance of success is lost."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 9.—Severe frost is general through Great Britain. There have been heavy snowfalls in many counties.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 10.—The French have recaptured the greater part of the salient in Champagne seized by the Germans on February 15, says the French communiqué of Thursday evening. The attack was made after an intense artillery preparation, between the Butte de Mesnil and the Maison de Champagne. One hundred prisoners were taken.

Reuter's correspondent says that the French attack of Thursday, between the Butte de Mesnil and the Maison de Champagne, was brilliantly and successfully carried out. The French carried the German position on a front of 1,500 metres and penetrated to a depth varying from 600 to 800 metres. A violent German counter-attack was repulsed after a desperate struggle, in which the enemy lost heavily. The French took 136 prisoners in this action.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters cabled on Thursday that a furious gale was sweeping the battlefield of the Ancre carrying blinding snow in squalls, sometimes making it impossible to see more than a few hundred feet.

The enemy has been very active improving his front before Bapaume. The British have advanced slightly on both banks of the Ancre and have entered German trenches near Biaches.

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Mar. 11.—The French success in Champagne, though purely local, is very significant as only a narrow strip of ground is now left in German hands. And this forms an exposed salient into the French lines. The French advance substantially wipes off the slate the German movement on February 15 between Butte-du-Mesnil and Maison-de-Champagne, which appeared, for some time, to the inauguration of a big effort in Champagne similar to the move in 1916 against Verdun.

The Germans seemed then ready to pay a heavy price for victory and, reckless of losses, plunged into the allied lines. By the French reply, they have lost all that they gained. The brilliancy of the French advance is intensified by the fact that it was executed in a tempest of snow. The soldiers had their footsteps clogged by snow, but went forward with such ardour that the Germans were forced out of their strong positions. The significance of the stroke is shown by the desperate attempts of the German Imperial troops to repair the loss.

Great aerial activity has been reported in the last few days, more intense than anything of a similar character since the battle of the Somme. It shows that a period of reconnaissance is still going on. From the beginning of the war, the aviation service has increased in value, until at present a point has been reached, where no successful offensive or defensive is possible without the mastery of the air, which mastery belongs, without doubt, to the Allies.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 12.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Saturday evening communiqué, reports: "The British troops attacked and captured the village of Irles and the neighbouring defenses. Our advance extends over a front of three miles. Over 100 prisoners have already been counted."

French experts emphasise the importance of the British success at Irles as facilitating the envelopment of Bapaume. They state that several hundred prisoners were captured.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

London, March 12.—The correspondent, of the Paris journal La Liberté, with British Headquarters in France in an article on the German retreat in the West says: "The garrison was ordered to hold out, but the British applied methods which had been already successful at other fortresses, pushing out flanking parties while the heavy artillery on the centre pounded the defences. It was learned that the enemy was preparing to evacuate and an assault was ordered. The British surprised the Germans on the point of departure. A sharp fight ended in the killing or capture of the garrison and occupation within half an hour. Meanwhile other British forces engaged the enemy rearguards and crushingly defeated them."

The "Daily Mail" correspondent at British Headquarters in France, says: "A growing sense of expectancy pervades the front, especially amongst the Germans, who extricated themselves from the slough of the Somme, where only the heavy rains of October saved them from an immense disaster, and now inspired by new hope their artillery fire is more deliberate and the infantry more active. Their counter-attacks are more methodical and their numbers opposed to the British are greater than they have ever been. The enemy apparently is preparing for a great effort somewhere."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 13.—At noon yesterday, the French again attacked the German positions west of Maisons-de-Champagne and captured, on a mile front, all the enemy trenches. The French, also, seized Hill 185 and entered the fortified works on it, taking 100 prisoners.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, March 7.—The Russians, who have been pursuing the Turks since the capture of Hamadan, have occupied the Assadabod Pass. The Turks are retreating towards Kinganer. Further north the Tsar's forces are engaged with the Turks, and fighting is in progress near Sehna.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Mar. 7.—Firing and reconnaissances are in progress on the western and the Rumanian fronts.

Caucasus front. The Russian troops in the Vidjan direction continue the pursuit of the enemy and fighting still goes on. In the Hamadan direction the Russian troops are pursuing the Turks in their retreat from the Asad-Abad summit to Kiangavar. The pursuit of the Turks in the Dovled-Abad direction continues.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 9th.—A Russian communiqué says that pursuing the Turks from Hamadan we occupied Kengaver on the 3rd. Our military operations continue to develop in the direction of Biozar and Douletabad.

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[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, March 13.—Western front. Gas attacks were performed by the Russians South-east of Tukkum and east of the Mitava roadway. Firing and scout skirmishes are in progress on the rest of the front.

Rumanian front. The fights for the heights north-west of Okna continue, also firing and reconnaissances.

Caucasus front. The attempts of the Turks in advancing along the Sivas roadway were repulsed. In the Hamadan direction the Russian troops seized Sakne after a fight. The Turks offered a stubborn resistance, but had to retreat under the Russian pursuit towards Bisutun. Provision stores were seized in Sakne.

Later.—South-west of the Naroch Lake and south-east of Kovel the enemy performed gas attacks. His attempts in advancing were stopped by the Russian fire. Firing and reconnoissances continue on the rest of the front.

Caucasus front. The Russian troops in the Hamadan direction, dislodged the Turks from the position near Bisutun and seized this place. The Turks, being pursued by the Russians, retreated towards Hadji Abad.

A Russian aviator succeeded, near Riga, in knocking down one German aeroplane, the enemy's aviators being wounded and taken prisoner.

CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 8.—An official despatch from Mesopotamia says the British cavalry engaged the Turkish rear-guards on the 5th instant at Laj near Ctesiphon [this is the point reached by Townshend in his first dash without adequate means on Bagdad].

Enemy booty left by the Turks fleeing from Kut is strewn along 80 miles of country. It is impossible accurately to estimate British captures of spoil. Thirty-eight guns have so far been salvaged from the Tigris.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 9.—A Mesopotamia official despatch says our pursuing troops met little opposition. The cavalry, traversing Ctesiphon, bivouacked at Bawi, 14 miles from the southern outskirts of Bagdad. They took 85 prisoners and one gun.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, March 11.—It is officially announced that the British troops have captured Bagdad from the Turks.

Bagdad, or Baghdad is the capital of a province of Asiatic Turkey, on the Tigris, 500 miles from its mouth. It is surrounded by a brick wall, 5 miles in circumference, and 40 feet high, but in some places broken down, and by a deep dry ditch; the river is spanned by a bridge of boats, 220 yards long, and the communication is guarded by a citadel. There are four gates, the finest of which, bearing date 1220, has remained closed since 1638. Bagdad has an extremely picturesque appearance from the outside, being encircled and interspersed with groves of date-trees, through which one may catch the gleam of domes and minarets; but it does not improve on closer inspection. The bazaars exhibit the produce of both Turkish and European markets; but commerce has greatly decreased since Persia began to trade with Europe by way of Trebizond, or of the Persian Gulf on the south. Nevertheless Bagdad still carries on a considerable traffic with Aleppo and Damascus, and has manufactures of red and yellow leather, silk, and cotton stuffs. Dates, wool, grain, and timbac (a substitute for tobacco) are exported, and a number of horses are sent into India. Of the population, estimated at 200,000, the greatest part are Turks and Arabs. In 1831 an inundation destroyed one-half of the town and several thousand lives. Cholera visits it periodically. The "Bagdad Railway" is to run from Konieh, via Adana and Bagdad, to the Persian Gulf. Since 1836 British steamers have plied on the Tigris between Bagdad and Basra; and here is one of the chief stations of the Anglo-Indian telegraph. Bagdad in the 9th century was greatly enlarged by Haroun Al-Raschid, and under his son, Al-Mamun, it became the great seat of Arabic learning and literature. It was conquered by the Sultan Murad IV, in 1638, and ever since has been under the sway of the Porte. The province of Bagdad, comprising great part of the lower basins of the Euphrates and Tigris, falls into the vilayets of Bagdad (pop. 900,000), Mosul (500,000), and Basra (600,000).

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Mar. 8.—The Russian forces in the Caucasus, in the Hamadan direction, pursuing the enemy, have occupied Kiangaver. The Russians have continued their advance in the direction of Sidjilsk and Douletabad.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

London, March 12.—A distinguished authority on the Middle East and Near East, in an interview with Reuters, emphasized the far-reaching moral effect of the fall of Bagdad which would, he said, be especially welcome to the Persians as Omer, that holy place, Kerbela and Newef would soon be freed from the heavy hand of the Turks who last year desecrated the shrines therein. It is anticipated that the Russo-British military co-operation will now compel an evacuation by the Turks and of this the consequences might be even more disastrous. The effect in Berlin and Constantinople will be most depressing. It is a severe blow to the Kaiser's dream of dominion in the East connected by the Berlin Bagdad railway.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 13.—Speaking in the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. A. Bonar Law, on behalf of the Premier, stated that the occupation of Bagdad was the sequel to a series of brilliant operations carried out, by British and Indian troops, with a dash and determination for which no praise was too high.

The speaker recalled that, after severe fighting on the right bank of the Tigris, in which heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy, General Maude's army, by crossing the river near Kut, imperilled the safety of the Turks.

The enemy immediately retired towards Bagdad. General Maude's forces pursued him with the utmost energy, capturing many prisoners and a quantity of material. Nearly two-thirds of the enemy's artillery was either captured or thrown into the Tigris.

On March 5, the British cavalry came up with the Turkish rear-guard, 27 miles from Bagdad. After an action, the Turks abandoned their position. The cavalry, on March 7, found the enemy in position on the Diala River, an affluent of the Tigris, a formidable obstacle over 30 yards wide and unfordable.

General Maude, therefore, withdrew the cavalry and brought up the infantry. The Turks, by this time, had been reinforced and offered a formidable resistance. On March 3, General Maude had a bridge thrown across the Tigris at its point of confluence with the Diala River. Thereupon, the cavalry crossed, supported by infantry, to the right bank. Despite the heat and dust they made a brilliant march of 18 miles and found the enemy strongly entrenched six miles south-west of Bagdad. The cavalry immediately drove the foe back two miles and pressed the advantage home on March 9 and 10, forcing the enemy back to within three miles of Bagdad.

Meanwhile, the troops on the left bank of the Tigris forced the passage of the Diala River and drove the Turks back towards Bagdad, which was entered on March 11.

Amid cheers, Mr. Bonar Law concluded by saying: "General Maude's Army, thus completed the victory of Kut by a pursuit of 110 miles during which the River Tigris was crossed three times."

MR. JOHN BUCHAN'S WEEKLY REVIEW OF WAR

[BRITISH EMBASSY DESPATCH THROUGH KOKUSAI]

London, March 10.—Despite the discussions aroused by the German retirement in France the explanation seems increasingly simple. The reports received daily concerning the grounds, condition and position occupied by the British has made it clearer than ever that the enemy withdrew because he was forced to do so. The positions he held were becoming completely untenable. The destruction caused in the area ceded has been on a scale greater even than expected. The casualties inflicted on the enemy is proved by the enormous number of unburied corpses he left everywhere in his wake. Therefore it is no wonder the morale of his troops was breaking and he feared the consequences.

Daily the British have improved their own position and tactically at various points dominated him with artillery and still more therefore he had no choice but to sacrifice his prestige and to escape temporarily a more important disaster.

The Germans believe so strongly in moral effect as their conduct throughout the war has proved that they obviously shrank at last from this necessary sacrifice. In fact the official German explanations

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of the retreat which still seek desperately to conceal its extent and importance confirm this view. In a military sense the German command held a weak position. The salient which in their line was being rapidly pinched and grew sharper becoming increasingly less worth holding. Could it be straightened they would theoratically be in a stronger position. Whether this will prove to be the case remains a question. The retreating force can less easily make a stand where it wishes than an advancing force. Meanwhile interest has by no means ended. Monchy is roughly the point on the German right whereon the retirement pivots, and now becomes the centre and most forward point of the new salient further north created by the retirement. To hold Monchy, which is high ground flanking the present line, is obviously of value to the enemy. It is equally obvious he must sacrifice men to hold it.

The progress of operations in Mesopotamia and Sinai Peninsula continues satisfactory. General Maude still with a broken enemy before him has advanced steadily in the direction of Bagdad. His cavalry is within a few miles, but it is possible the Turks will make an effort to prevent the British troops from entering Bagdad by making a stand on the Diala River. The rate of advance has been somewhat slower in the past week owing to the necessity of reorganising the transport, making new, and lengthening old communications. Meanwhile the value of the victory at Kut is emphasised by the fact that two-hundred miles north the Turkish columns are falling back before the Russians towards the Persian frontier, apparently retreating on Bagdad. Beyond the Sinai Peninsula within the borders of Palestine the Turks have abandoned a fortified position of very considerable strength.

FRANCE DETERMINED TO FIGHT TO VICTORY

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, March 8.—On March 7 a meeting was organised at Sarbonne by the Federation Nationale des Grandes Associations Francaises, for the purpose of asserting the national determination to carry on the war to a victorious conclusion.

M. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies was in the chair. He was supported by the President of the Senate and M. Briand, the Premier. Every important society, every class, every opinion—in fact all France was represented.

A series of speeches was closed by the Minister of Justice, M. Viviani, who on behalf of the Government said:

"France firm and indomitable after 30 months of war, is approaching a victorious peace—the only peace compatible with her honour and her respect for her dead heroes. As France has stood in war, so will she stand to-morrow in peace—peace with reparation with Alsace and Lorraine restored to her. Her enemy, surrounded by a ring of iron and fire, is both uneasy and ferocious and gathering the last vestiges of his strength for a supreme and desperate effort. We are ready for him."

PROBLEMS OF PEKING OCCUPY MANY HEADS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 7.—In connection with the situation at Peking, Reuter's Agency learns that the Allies are closely co-operating in advising China. Conversations are now proceeding as regards the financial assistance for China in the event of her breaking off relations with Germany.

This will probably take the form of the postponement of the Boxer indemnity and the revision of the customs tariff. Leading people in China favour the severance of relations, but there are technical difficulties in connection with the departure, which the President desires to overcome, before giving his consent to the break.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking Mar. 7.—Although it cannot be said that the political crisis has ended until the Premier has interviewed the President and reassumed office, political circles consider the matter as settled.

It is understood that before the Vice-President left for Tientsin, he obtained the President's acceptance of three demands, namely, that the President will approve the Cabinet's decision as regards Germany and sign any mandate which the Cabinet presents. He will not interfere with the despatch of telegrams by the Cabinet to Chinese Ministers abroad or in the provinces.

On his arrival at Tientsin, the Vice-President with Mr. Liang Chi-chao and Mr. Tang Hua-lung, Speaker of the Lower House, called on Mr. Tuan Chi-jui and, after three hours' discussion, persuaded the Premier to return to the capital.

On the evening March 8 the Vice-President called on the President and reported the return of the Premier and arranged an early interview between the latter and the President.

"The national farce, staged in the face of a national crisis at Peking with the leading rôles acted by President Li Yuan-hung, Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, and Premier Tuan Chi-jui, came to an end when the Premier returned from Tientsin March 6 to withdraw his resignation which he tendered a few days ago in a dramatic scene at the session of the Council of State." That was how a high official of the Foreign Office put the matter yesterday.

"As was expected," said the same official, "President Li, finding himself lost at the quick action of the Premier, sent Vice-President Feng after him to urge him to reconsider his resignation."

In requesting the Premier to continue to hold office, President Li is understood to have signified his readiness to yield unconditionally, or almost unconditionally, to the policy vis-à-vis Germany in shaping which Premier Tuan took a leading part, for otherwise the Premier could not have been persuaded to comply with the President's earnest wish. If nothing untoward has happened since, the way is now paved for the Chinese Government to hasten its final decision.

If it was only a question of diplomatically breaking with Germany it is thought at the Foreign Office not necessarily a matter that must obtain the consent of Parliament.

It is the question whether China should join the European war as a member of the Entente Allies that is pulling her Government back from arriving at any decision to take final steps, for this question is too grave for China to allow it to be passed upon without taking into confidence Parliament, which represents the voice of the people. But once reported to Parliament, the official referred to predicted that the Cabinet's decision would be speedily adopted, since two-thirds of the members of both the Upper and Lower Houses are strongly pro-Ally.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 6.—Reuter learns that there is complete unanimity among the Allied Powers regarding the Chinese situation. They are acting in close co-operation, giving any advice that China may ask. Nothing is known here of any Note by the Allied Ministers to China, but conversations are in progress regarding financial assistance to be given to China in the event of her deciding on a break of relations with Germany. This would probably take the form of postponement until after the war of the payment of the Boxer Indemnity to the Powers and of the revision of the Customs tariff to an effective five per centum. There are two points still under discussion. All leading people in China favour the severance of relations with Germany, but there are still some technical difficulties which the President desires to overcome before giving his assent.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Mar. 9.—The Government's decision to break with Germany will be submitted to Parliament on Saturday when the Premier accompanied by all the Ministers of the Cabinet will first go to the Senate and then to the House of Representatives to report the Government policy.

The Premier invited the representatives of various parties to a conference yesterday in order to ascertain their views on the Sino-German question. One hundred and eight attended of whom one hundred and two favoured the rupture.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Mar. 11.—The Premier, Mr. Tuan Chi-jui, in secret session of the Senate this afternoon, outlined the policy of the Government versus Germany, and the Senate approved his programme by 158 votes to 37. The policy, as outlined by the Premier, includes the severance of relations with Germany.

At a secret session of the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon, the policy was approved by a vote of 331 votes to 87. At the meeting of the House of Representatives yesterday, the pro-German element attempted to create a disturbance, when the question of the endorsement of the policy came to a vote, but they were quickly suppressed.

Now that both Houses of China's Parliament have adopted the Cabinet's decision to sever diplomatic relations with Germany, China, having gone through all the necessary procedures, is expected to make a declaration against the Berlin Government any moment. The Foreign Office here received from Peking the reports of Parliament's action.

Yesterday, the Council of State was to have met and have made final preparations for declaring diplomatic rupture against Germany, according to reliable information reaching the Foreign Office. As the Council of State, the Premier of which is Tuan Chi-jui, is the body of leaders which has persisted in breaking with Germany

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in spite of the strong opposition led by President Li Yuan-hung and his followers, the meeting yesterday is believed to have resulted in China's final decision to make her attitude known to the world.

The Chinese Government, it is expected, will, after its declaration of diplomatic severance against Germany, ask the Entente Governments to open negotiations with regard to obtaining their agreement to the revision of Customs duties, the postponement of the payment of the Boxer indemnities, and other conditions China demands. But China will have to wait before she gets the consent of the Allied Governments to these conditions. The Entente Powers are expected to withhold their consent until they see China joining the struggle against the Kaiser's alliance. And China is now already well on the road to the point where it will become impossible not to side with the Entente Powers. Her declaration of breaking with Germany is the first step.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, March 12.—The German reply to China's protest of February 9 was delivered to the Chinese Government, late on Saturday evening, and reads as follows:

By instructions from my home Government, which reached me at 7 p.m. on March 10, I beg to forward you the following reply to China's protest to the latest blockade policy of Germany.

The Imperial German Government expresses great surprise at the threat used by the Government of the Republic of China in its Note of protest. Many other countries also protested, but China, which has been on friendly relations with Germany, is the only State which added a threat to its protest. The surprise is doubly great because China has no shipping interests in the blockaded zones and will not suffer thereby. The Chinese Government mentions that loss of life among Chinese citizens has occurred as the result of the present methods of war.

The German Government wishes to point out that the Chinese Government has never communicated with the Imperial Government regarding a single case of this kind nor has she protested against such incidents before.

According to reports, received by the Imperial German Government, such losses as have been actually sustained by Chinese subjects have occurred in the firing line, while they were engaged in digging trenches or on other war service. They thus courted dangers inevitable to all forces engaged.

The fact that Germany has several times protested against their employment gives excellent proof of its friendly feelings toward China. In consideration of these friendly relations, the Imperial German Government is willing to treat the matter as if the threat had never been uttered. It is reasonable, therefore, for the Imperial Government to expect that the Chinese Government will revise its views respecting the question.

Germany's enemies were the first to declare a blockade of Germany, and the same is being persistently carried out. It is, therefore, difficult for Germany to cancel her blockade policy. The Imperial Government, nevertheless, is willing to comply with the wishes of the Chinese Government by opening negotiations to arrive at a plan for protecting Chinese lives and property, and will see that the utmost regard is given to Chinese shipping rights. The reason which has prompted the Imperial Government to adopt this conciliatory policy, is the knowledge that once diplomatic relations are severed with Germany, China will not only lose a truly good friend, but will also be entangled in unthinkable difficulties.

In forwarding to your Excellency the above instructions from my home Government, I beg also to state that, if the Government of China is willing, I am empowered to open negotiations for the protection of the shipping rights of China.

The Note is signed by the German Minister.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, March 14, 12.45 p.m.—The Chinese Naval Authorities early this morning took possession of the German steamers Albenga, Dickercamers, Meidah, Neile and Sikiang lying in Whampoo river at this port and put the German crews ashore. There was no disturbance.

This sudden action was a surprise because it had been understood that the Entente Ministers in Peking were to have been notified of the breach of relation this afternoon and the publication of official rupture between China and Germany would be made at 6 o'clock. The action of the Chinese naval authorities here in advance of official notification is believed to have been taken in order to prevent damage being done to the machinery of the German vessels.

INDIA'S WAR LOAN

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 13.—The Government has ordered an urgent "whip" on the occasion of a "vital division" to-morrow when Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India, is to move the approval of India's War Loan of £100,000,000. It is noteworthy that the motion does not refer to the increase of the cotton duties.

It is, however, anticipated that 30 Lancashire members of the House of Commons will vote against the Government. The Nationalists have not decided upon any action yet. The Labour Party has settled that its members may vote as they please.

RUSSIA WANTS CHINESE MINERS

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, March 11.—The Council of the Association of Mining and Industrials in southern Russia, has sent a petition to the Minister of Commerce. The document contains a request that the Government will import 10,000 Chinese coolies into the Don region for mining work.

SUN YAT-SEN CABLES TO THE BRITISH PREMIER

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, Mar. 8.—The "China Press" in commenting on a cable message sent by Dr. Sun Yat-sen to Mr. Lloyd-George, on March 7, says: "The telegram, while overdrawn, undoubtedly reflects something of the thoughts which are taking form in the minds of the Chinese people."

The "North China Daily News" says: "Dr. Sun Yat-sen's message reflects little credit on his purpose or sincerity. A more insidious or more mischievous composition it would be hard to imagine. Certainly no Englishman in any official capacity has approached Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The statement he puts into the mouth of Mr. Tuan, the Premier, that the Entente is coercing China, is pure fiction.

"There is not a vestige of truth in the suggestion of coercion, nor has the Premier ever made such a suggestion. The remark about the Mahomedans is merely silly.

"Regarding the malicious hint about dissension among the Entente, Japan may take notice if she thinks fit to do so. But we imagine it will be beneath her dignity. The whole message appears carefully contrived to bring discredit on the allies, and, incidentally to stir up trouble against the Chinese Government."

What is Known Here

Almost identical telegrams appeared in the "Asahi," the "Jiji" and the "Nichinichi" yesterday purporting to give the text of Dr. Sun's message to Mr. Lloyd-George. It is evident that either the censor has been at work, or that the "N.-C. Daily News," at any rate, has got a very different version of the affair. From the news received here of Dr. Sun's message, he has made no statement that calls for such drastic criticism as that bestowed by the "North China Daily News." According to the message received by our Japanese contemporaries, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, on March 7, cabled as follows to the British Premier:—

As a patriot of China and as one who still appreciates the courtesy of England in saving his life, I regard it my duty to inform you that the attempt of the British officials in China to bring China to the side of the Entente will only work injurious effects both upon China and England. The leading British residents in China have advised me to use my good offices in urging China to join the Entente, but after serious consideration, I have arrived at the conclusion that for China to abandon her neutrality would be both hurtful to China and to England.

China is still in a primitive stage as a Republic, and the Chinese public is a patient in the hospital for constitutional governments, and at present China is unable to nurse herself. Thus for China careful nursing by others is absolutely necessary. China cannot be called a systematized nation. China is only maintaining her position by the peace-loving habits and sentiment of the people.

If once there happens any outbreak, the whole country will be plunged in anarchic chaos. China has an unlimited trust and confidence in the power of the British Government, and does not doubt the final victory of England. However there are

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many who proffer the near-sighted advice of bringing China to the side of the Entente, and even some British newspapers have voiced the opinion that the Chinese Army should be despatched to Mesopotamia. These incidents have already begun to make the Chinese doubt the power of the British Government.

If once China enters the vortex of the war, it would not only endanger the existence of China as a nation, but it would be also injurious to British power and influence in the Far East. The more eagerly China is advised to join the Entente, the more clearly it will be a confession that the Entente powers are unable to handle Germany.

It is reported that Premier Tuan informed the President of the Republic that the Entente powers are endeavouring to bring China to their side, and among the statesmen of China there have been many who strongly opposed the plan of China joining the Entente. Any political disturbance in China will bring chaotic conditions, and a state of anarchy will create two dangerous factors. One will be those who maintain hostile sentiments to foreigners, and the other will be the persecution of the Mohamedans.

Sentiment against foreigners has been suppressed by us since the first revolution, but the old feeling against foreigners and foreign countries is still existing, and in an emergency, it will cause a second Boxer trouble and lead to the persecution of foreign residents in China.

If war is declared against any foreign nation, the ignorant people will be unable to discriminate between one foreigner and another, the dangerous effect of which will be felt most strongly by England which has so large an interest in China.

The Mohamedans in China cannot be overlooked, and for them to declare war against the Sacred Land will be their greatest crime. I fear that the worst effect of the anarchic condition of China will be the lack of unity among the Entente powers, which will cause a disadvantageous situation for the Allied nations. Under such circumstances, there is no other step to be taken by China, but to remain absolutely neutral.

The reason I wish to draw the attention of Your Excellency to the matter, is not merely to prevent chaotic disturbances in China, but because I have a deep sympathy toward the present situation of England, and hope that England will maintain her power and reputation, which I sincerely respect.

Opinion At Foreign Office

Speaking of the London dispatch to the effect that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has telegraphed to Premier Lloyd-George an appeal protesting against the Entente Powers drawing China into the vortex of the European war on the ground that such state of affairs would throw his whole country into a veritable anarchy and that the Mohamedan portion of the population would surely take advantage of the disorder, thus in the long run turning the whole situation unfavourable to the Allies, an official of the Foreign Office when seen last Friday was not in accordance with Dr. Sun's fear.

"Judged from the facts in the past," he said, "such a fear seems to me groundless. Where is the so-much talked-of Moslem rising? The German schemers have completely failed in inciting the Mohamedans in Arabia, Afghanistan, India, Chinese Turkistan, or anywhere else. It is well known that there exists no feeling of religious tie between the Moslem populace of China and that of Turkey."

A Copy of the Cable?

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

[Delayed in Transmission]

Shanghai, Mar. 8.—Newspapers to-day print a copy of a cable from Dr. Sun Yat-sen to Mr. Lloyd-George wherein the former says: "I deem it my duty to point out the injurious consequences to China and England caused by the agitation of some of your officials here to bring China into the European conflict. After careful study, I have come to the conclusion that it would be disastrous to both countries should China break her neutrality.

"Should China enter the war, it would prove dangerous to her national life and injurious to the prestige of England in the Far East. Already this question has raised bitter dissensions among our statesmen. Discord now may cause anarchism, evoking two strong elements in China—to wit anti-foreign fanatics and Mohamedans. The anti-foreign spirit still lives and the people may take advantage of a critical time and rise in another Boxer movement with the general massacre of foreigners."

Dr. Sun fears the worst result of the anarchism would be dissension among the Entente, which he says would surely mean disaster to the cause of the Entente. Under such conditions, at this critical juncture, China, he says cannot be expected to do otherwise than maintain strict neutrality.

The news that Dr. Sun Yat-sen had sent a telegram to Mr. Lloyd-George protesting against China being involved in the war is still fresh in the minds of our readers we trust. The telegram announcing the incident, stated that the message had called forth strong comment from the "N.C. Daily News." The paper in question has now reached us and we give below our contemporary's comment contained in its issue of March 8 and 9. In a leaderette on March 8 we find:

Dr. Sun's Telegram

From the manner in which it reaches us, we are bound to assume that the extraordinary telegram to Mr. Lloyd George which we reproduce elsewhere is indeed from Dr. Sun Yat-sen. If we have been hoaxed, we express our regrets to Dr. Sun in advance, as the message reflects but little credit on his purpose or sincerity. Indeed a more insidiously mischievous composition would be hard to imagine. It would be interesting to know what "prominent Englishmen" have approached Dr. Sun. Certainly no one in any official capacity has done so, either here or in Peking. The statement put into General Tuan's mouth that the Entente Powers are coercing China is a pure figment. The Entente Ministers did not even approach the Government for several days after China had sent her note to Germany; and there is not a vestige of truth in the suggestion of "coercion" nor has the Premier ever made such a suggestion. We should also like to know what English dailies have advocated sending Chinese divisions to Mesopotamia. The remark about Mohammedans is merely silly: there are far more Mohammedans in India than in China and no Indians are more loyal to the Raj. Of the malicious hint about "dissension among the Entente Group" Japan may take notice if she thinks fit, but we imagine it will be beneath her dignity. The whole message appears carefully contrived to bring discredit on the Allies and, incidentally, to stir up trouble against the Chinese Government.

The Text of Message

The text of the telegram in full as it appeared in the "N.-C. Daily News" was:

His Excellency Lloyd George,
London.

Your Excellency:

As a patriot of China and grateful friend of England to whom I owe my life, I deem it my duty to point out to you the injurious consequences to China and England caused by this agitation of some of your officials here to bring China into the European conflict. I have been approached by prominent English to consider the question of China joining the Allies. After careful study I come to the conclusion that it would be disastrous to both countries should China break neutrality.

For China is yet an infant Republic and as a nation she may be likened to a sick man just entering the hospital of constitutionalism. Unable to look after herself at this stage she needs careful nursing and support. Therefore, China cannot be regarded as an organized country. She is held intact only by custom and sentiment of peace-loving people. But at once should there arise discord, general anarchy would result.

Hitherto the Chinese possessed unbounded faith and assurance in the strength of England and her ultimate triumph, but since this agitation by short-sighted though well-intentioned people, while some English dailies even advocate the sending of several Chinese divisions into Mesopotamia, this confidence has been greatly shakened.

Should China enter the war it would prove dangerous to her national life and injurious to the prestige of England in the Far East. The mere desire to get China to join the Allies is to Chinese minds a confession of the Allies' inability to cope with Germany.

Just now came Premier Tuan's report to the President that Entente Powers are coercing China to join the Allies. Already this question has raised bitter dissensions among our statesmen. Discord now may cause anarchism which will evoke the two strong but perilous elements in China; anti-foreign fanatics and Mohammedans. Since our revolution, anti-foreign feelings have been suppressed by us, but the anti-foreign spirit lives and may take advantage of the critical time and rise in another Boxer movement with general massacre of foreigners. If war is declared against any country, the ignorant classes cannot distinguish one nation from the other and consequences would be more fatal to England owing to her larger interests in the Orient.

Again the Mohammedans cannot be over-

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looked. To fight against their Holy Land would be a sacrilege.

The worst result of anarchism in China, I fear, would be dissension among the Entente Group, which would surely mean disaster to the Entente Cause. Under such conditions and at this critical juncture China cannot be expected to do otherwise than maintain strict neutrality.

My motive for calling your Excellency's attention to this injurious agitation is actuated not purely by the desire to preserve China from anarchy and dissolution, but prompted by my warmest sympathy for a country whose interest I have deeply at heart and whose integrity and fair name I have every reason to uphold and honour.

SUN YAT-SEN.

Further Criticism

In the course of a leading article on March 9, the British daily in Shanghai contained this:—

"It is to be observed that the news of this reconciliation [between President and Premier] had not reached Shanghai when Dr. Sun Yat-sen took it upon himself to send his very mischievous telegram to Mr. Lloyd-George. For any further expression of the feelings which that message evokes, beyond what we said yesterday, we refer our readers to the letter published on page 4 to-day. It is, however, pertinent to ask by what right Dr. Sun considers himself entitled to lay down the law for his fellow-countrymen. He holds no official position. Under the late President, if we recollect rightly, he held the post of railway administrator, which carried with it a handsome emolument but, in his hands, presented no other aspects of importance. It is true that in the past his name was prominently connected with the overthrow of the Manchus, not least, however, because of their own clumsy attempt to kidnap him in London. In any case, the sands of the Manchu dynasty were running out, and their own misrule was far more responsible for their overthrow than any subterranean influence of Dr. Sun. His brief term of office as President at Nanking revealed no qualities as administrator or empire-builder. And while China has since looked on at two revolutions against the man who caught up the reins of government when they fell from the effete hands of the Nanking President, and has acquiesced in every vile term of abuse that could be heaped upon that man, it is an interesting speculation where she would have been to-day if there had been no Yuan Shih-kai to save her from the ineptitudes of a Sun Yat-sen. We have no quarrel with Dr. Sun for thinking that China should remain neutral. Everyone is entitled to his own opinion. But we particularly dislike slobbering references to Dr. Sun's gratitude and longing to uphold the "fair name" of that nation which every other line of his telegram is so maliciously designed to besmirch and discredit in Chinese eyes.

And in view of Dr. Sun's mispresentation of recent events and his outrageous slander that the Allies are coercing China into joining them, it may be as well to recount briefly the principal happenings since America broke off diplomatic relationships with Germany. On February 4 Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister, called upon the Premier, notified him of what his Government had done and formally invited China to follow suit. On February 9 China communicated to Admiral von Hintze, the German Minister, her intention to break off relationships unless Germany modified her submarine policy. At this period the Ministers of the Entente remained scrupulously aloof. It was not until the 15th that we were informed from London that they were then in touch with the Chinese Government "regarding measures likely to result" from the prospective breach. Only on the 20th did the French Minister and the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires officially communicate to the Chinese Government what the Allies would be prepared to do to meet certain of its requirements in the event of China's breaking with Germany. Meanwhile the various parties in Parliament had been actively discussing what their attitude should be; and the solid support on their part, which General Tuan represented when he went to that memorable interview with the President last Sunday, was arrived at with that absolute independence which the needs of the case and the honour of Parliament demand. Throughout these four crucial weeks the position of the Entente Powers has been this and no more: "If you, China, break with Germany, we shall naturally be disposed to meet you in certain matters in which you are interested." Even this declaration was not made until eight days after the chief parties in Parliament were reported to be solidly for China's following the example of America, on which she has repeatedly said that she intends to model her own conduct. All the more then do we welcome the reference of the final step to Parliament. Germany is working strenuously to avert the breach and she appears to have made some impression on the timidity of the local commercial bodies. It is for the whole Government of China to reply; and the Entente, while always ready to welcome China to their midst, are content to await the decision at her hands.

BREAD RAIDS IN PETROGRAD

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, March 11.—It is semi-officially announced that "owing to the very heavy falls of snow having delayed the arrival of foodstuffs, some of the Petrograd inhabitants created a panic and raided the bread supplies, causing a shortage. Energetic measures prevented the disturbances becoming serious."

Municipal sales of bread and other exceptional steps have been taken. The railways are gradually being cleared of snow and the arrivals of foodstuffs are again approaching the normal.

RUSSIA WANTS EASTERN TRADE

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, March 7.—The Petrograd Society of Oriental Studies has decided to open a museum at Odessa with the object of cultivating the economical rapprochement of Black Sea ports with the East. Simultaneously with the opening of the branch the Petrograd Practical Oriental Academy will open a branch of its school there, where Eastern languages will be taught and future commercial agents qualified.

VISCOUNT UCHIDA AND GERMANY'S INTRIGUE

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, March 9.—Interviewed by a representative of the "Novoye Vremya," Viscount Uchida, Ambassador for Japan, said that this is not the first time Germany has tried to implicate Japan against America. Notwithstanding the most cordial relations existing between Japan and the Allies, and the most sincere friendship between Tokyo and Washington, Germany can only find the hackneyed Mexican question as a pretext to envenom the good feelings existing between Japan and America.

The mutual relations between these two powers, America and Japan, could not be better. The commercial treaty entirely covers the immigration question to the mutual satisfaction of both. And although Japan, more than any other nation, is interested in China, she is prepared jointly to work together with the Allies in the Far East. Equal co-ordination is noticeable as regards China entering the field against Germany, who in case of war loses her interned warships and railway concessions.

"Regarding Russo-Japanese relations," concluded the Ambassador, "I can only say that since the war, they have been most firm and cordial. Three conventions bind our nations to settle all questions which might possibly arise, and now the principal rôle in developing mutual understanding belongs to the respective peoples. Undoubtedly, the present war has united us both commercially and financially, but we must witness still closer friendship. With all my power, I shall endeavour to strengthen the stability of our alliance."

An official dispatch from Washington received at the Foreign Office says that the declarations of Premier Count Terauchi and Viscount Motono, the Foreign Minister, about the German intrigue attempting to entice Mexico and Japan to form an alliance with Germany against America continue to be published in the American press and to call forth very friendly comments indicating a very favourable echo of the statements. Notable among the press comments is the article of the New York "Sun," which referring to the speech of President Wilson at his installation says that the dark cloud lying on the horizon of the future of the United States, mentioned by the President in his speech, will be swept away by Japan who is the light which breaks that spell of the dark cloud enshrouding the future of the path of the national development of the United States. The sincere attitude shown by Japan towards the United States in the recent affair is a great contribution to the growth of the friendly relationship between her and the United States, no less contributory than the kindly knocking at the door of Japan by Commodore Perry and America's candid and impartial attitude towards Japan.

Any American gentleman of fair mind will not overlook and remain unmoved by the noble indignation and strong dignity manifested by Japan towards the German

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DEBASED HUN KULTUR PLANS NEW DEVILRY NOW

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

London, March 6.—Reuter learns with regard to the accusations of murder by the German Minister of War concerning the treatment by the British of prisoners in the war zone that the following are the facts of the case:

It should be stated first that since the beginning of the war only one German prisoner has become a casualty through being near the firing line. This man who was employed in work in the rear was struck by a strong German shot. Any suggestion that the British wilfully placed prisoners in such a position as to be endangered by the enemy's fire is preposterous, although it is known that this has been the deliberate policy of the Germans. The latest utterance by the German War Minister is regarded as simply a prelude to a further campaign of frightfulness. The facts with regard to this question are the following: At the end of January the German Government presented an ultimatum threatening reprisals if prisoners were not removed to the distance of 30 kilometres from the firing line. A reply was demanded within three days.

On February 6th the British Government offered to keep prisoners of war at a proper distance behind the firing line, provided that the Germans adopted similar measures not only on the western, but also on the eastern front where it was known that they had been deliberately placed in positions of danger. The Germans have been in possession of these assurances over a month, but so far has not even acknowledged the Note. Only one conclusion can be drawn from that, namely, the enemy is contemplating a further form of bloodthirsty conduct "as reprisals" for ill-treatment on our part that does not exist. Meantime the German prisoners of war receive the same rations as the British troops and are as carefully and warmly clad as the British troops.

In a recent survey through Reuter's Agency of the general aspects of the war, the following paragraph in view of the above is of especial interest:—

The enemy's depression is evident anew in the latest German pretence that the Allies bait transport ships with poisoned food for the destruction of such submarine crews as capture them. This futile and frantic invention probably points only to some forthcoming new atrocity in the Germans' own warfare. For hitherto they always prelude each abomination of their own by falsely accusing their enemies of having used it first.

A notable instance of this kind of treachery was the German preparation for the use of asphyxiating gas. On May 3, 1915, Sir John French, reporting the first use of gas by the British said:—

"A week before the Germans first used this method they announced in their official communiqué that we were making use of asphyxiating gases. At the time there appeared to be no reason for this astounding falsehood, but now of course, it is obvious it was part of the scheme. It . . . shows they recognized its illegality and were anxious to forestall neutral and possibly domestic criticism."

There is, therefore, every reason to believe the hint thrown out in the latest telegram at the head of this column, that German Kultur has already devised some new devilish atrocity to spring upon civilization.

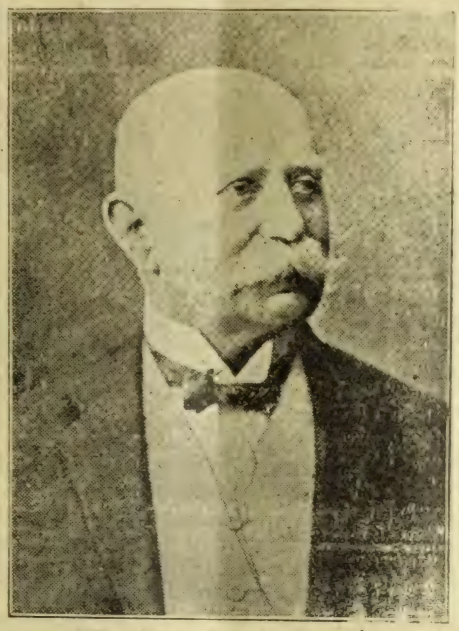
intrigue. The paper concludes by saying that in case any American political agitator or malicious minded American publicist attempts to estrange the good relations between Japan and the United States in future it wishes the American nation will reflect on this and never forget the true aspect of Americo-Japanese friendship.

COUNT ZEPPELIN IS DEAD

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 9.—Count Ferdinand Zeppelin is dead.

The late Count was born at Constance on July 8, 1838. He took part in the American war of secession, and also served in the Franco-German war, 1870. He made his first ascent in a dirigible airship in 1900.



The Late Count Zeppelin

PIRATES "PAINED HEARTH"

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Mar. 7.—The Austrian reply to the United States' request for a statement of Austria's submarine policy amounts to 3,500 words. The substance of the Note is that she has associated herself with Germany's new plans for submarine warfare. The Note declares the British blockade illegal as it aims at establishing British tyranny on the sea. The blockade by the Central Powers, however, which was imposed with "pained hearts" will incline the Allies to make an honourable peace. Therefore, concludes the Note, it will really secure the freedom of the seas.

U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT AND PIRATES' ACTIONS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Mar. 11.—The Associated Press correspondent at Washington wires that the State Department indicates that the mere appearance of a German submarine or periscope presupposes a hostile purpose in view of Germany's unrestricted submarine warfare declaration.

An American vessel could fire the moment it sighted such an appearance.

The Navy Department has requested all news sources not to publish details of the armament or the names of and destination of American vessels bound to and from European ports.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Mar. 10.—President Wilson has decided to call a special session of Congress, to convene April 16.

The President has been advised that he has the right to arm American merchant vessels against German submarines. He is expected to take steps to carry this out immediately.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Mar. 11.—President Wilson has convoked an extra session of Congress to convene on April 16, to receive such communications as may be made by the executive.

It is understood that a number of American merchantmen will sail through the submarine zones immediately. They will be armed by Government. Their names will not be published.

President Wilson has convoked Congress to confirm his arming of merchantmen.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Mar. 12.—Formal notice has been sent to diplomats of the friendly powers here that American vessels traversing the German submarine zone will carry an armed guard for the protection of the vessels and the lives of those on board.

As a result of a ruling by the State Department that vessels armed fore as well as aft may clear from American ports, it is expected that there will be a general arming. Thus the Entente vessels visiting United States ports will be given fuller scope as regards the arms they carry in future.

SHIPPING AND PIRATES

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 8.—The Press Bureau announces that the arrivals of ships in British ports during the week were 2528 and the sailings 2,477. Sixteen vessels of a hundred tons and upward, and 14 vessels under 1600 tons were sunk. Nine vessels were unsuccessfully attacked. Twelve fishing vessels were sunk, and three escaped after being attacked.

An official statement from Paris says that 859 merchantmen arrived in French ports during the week ending March 4. One vessel over, and one under 1600 tons were sunk. No vessels were unsuccessfully attacked. Sixteen French fishing vessels were sunk.

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U.S. SENATE ON CLOSURE

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Mar. 8.—The Bi-partisan Closure Committee has agreed to recommend a change in the rules of the Senate so that a two-thirds vote will be sufficient to terminate a debate on the floor.

Senator Walsh argued in favour of reform rules, saying that when, as at present, general alarm pervaded the country regarding the probability of war, Congress should be in a position to act and not be thwarted by misguided pacifists. He referred to history to show that during the American Civil War ten or more members of the Senate were expelled for treason because of their attitude toward the war.

Later.

The Republican and Democratic caucuses have ratified the proposed change in the closure rules of the Senate.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Mar. 9.—The Senate discussed the closure motion. The Democratic leaders intend to insist on a continuous session until the measure is passed.

Later.

The closure measure has been passed by the Senate by 76 votes to 3.

LATEST NEWS OF TROUBLE IN CUBA IS SATISFACTORY

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Havana, Mar. 8.—It is announced, in a notification from the Palace, that a report has been received that Government troops have captured the former President Gomez, the present leader of the rebels, with his entire Staff.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Santiago, Cuba, Mar. 9.—Commander Belknap, of the United States Navy, will land 500 marines to-day at the request of the Civil Governor of the Island. There is a rumour that the rebels intend to make an immediate attack.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Santiago, Cuba, Mar. 10.—American warships have landed 400 bluejackets at Santiago. This force is keeping order in this part of Cuba.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Ottawa, Mar. 12.—A new Canadian War Loan of 30 millions sterling is announced. The issue price is 96, bearing interest at 5 per cent., redeemable in 1937 in Canada or New York.

HURRICANE IN INDIANA

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Newcastle, Ind., March 11.—Seventeen persons were killed and 100 houses razed to the ground in a hurricane, which swept this district to-day.

IRISH QUESTION ONCE AGAIN IN COMMONS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 6.—In a speech in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Lloyd-George, the Premier, said Government was prepared to grant Home Rule to those parts of Ireland clearly demanding it. But, he added, it would be as glaring an outrage upon the principle of self-government to place Ulster under Irish rule as to deny self-government to the rest of Ireland. Mr. Lloyd-George said that no party would support the demand that Ulster should be forced into settlement. His offer of self-government to parts of Ireland would take immediate effect. He was not the least afraid of submitting the proposals to any unbiassed friend of Ireland in any quarter of the globe. He moved as an amendment to Mr. T. P. O'Connor's motion that: "This House would welcome any settlement which would produce a better understanding between Ireland and the rest of the United Kingdom, but considers it impossible to impose by force on any section of Ireland a form of Government which has not the consent of the governed."

Following the speech by the Premier, Mr. Asquith suggested that the Irish question should be referred to outside impartial authority for the adjustment of the interests and sentiments concerned. The constitution of such a body might be facilitated by the presence here of a number of dominion statesmen, who already have solved various problems of local autonomy in different ways:

Following a request to express an opinion on Mr. Asquith's suggestion, Mr. Lloyd-George said it was the duty of the Nationalists to say whether they meant to oppose the measure embodying the Government's offer. In response to an appeal by Mr. Redmond not to participate in futile discussion, but consult him on future action, the Nationalists, who had adopted a markedly hostile attitude during the Premier's speech, left the House. The debate was adjourned until March 8.

The following day Mr. Bonar Law remarked that he saw no advantage in "yesterday's Irish discussion."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 7.—The Nationalists have manifested their intention to oppose the Government by all means in their power. Their attitude toward the war and allegiance to the cause, however, will remain unaltered.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 8.—Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Nationalist member for Scotland Division of Liverpool, moved the following resolution in the House of Commons to-day:

"That in view of strengthening the hands of the Allies in achieving recognition of the equal rights of small nations, and the principle of nationality against the opposite principles of militarism and government without the consent of the governed, it is essential to immediately confer on Ireland the free institutions long promised her."

Mr. O'Connor appealed to the House to make a united and genuine effort to settle the Irish Question forthwith.

CARRANZA IS ELECTED

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Mexico City, March 11.—At the elections, General Carranza has been chosen President of the Mexican Republic.

GERMANY AND MEXICO

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 8.—The revelation of the German overtures to Mexico has occasioned considerable heart-searching in Germany. There have been numerous questions raised about the matter in the Reichstag, where Dr. von Zimmermann announced that the despatch had been sent in secret code. He was unaware, he said, how the Americans had obtained it and deciphered it. It was a misfortune, but he was not very sorry that the overtures had become known in Japan through publication in America.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST LLOYD-GEORGE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 7.—The trial of the prisoners who are alleged to have conspired against the life of Mr. Lloyd-George, the Premier, and Mr. Arthur Henderson, has been opened at the Old Bailey before the Hon. Mr. Justice Low.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Mar. 11.—Mrs. Wheeldon; A. G. Mason, her son-in-law, and his wife were found guilty to-day of conspiracy to murder Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Arthur Henderson. The trial took place at the Old Bailey. The Hon. Mr. Justice Sir Frederick Low, the Judge sentenced them to penal servitude for ten, seven and five years respectively. Miss Harriet Wheeldon, daughter of the first accused, who was also charged, was found not guilty and acquitted.

Note:—Mrs. Alice Wheeldon, her daughter Miss Harriet Ann Wheeldon, her son-in-law Mr. A. G. Mason and his wife who is Mrs. Wheeldon's daughter, were arraigned in the police court at Derby on Feb. 1st, this year on a charge of plotting the murder of the Premier, Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Arthur Henderson, Minister without portfolio. The trial was opened at the Old Bailey on March 7th under Mr. Justice Sir Frederick Low. Mrs. Wheeldon, who is 50 years of age, resided in Derby with her daughter, Harriet Ann, aged 27, who is a school teacher. Mason, who is 24, was a chemist of Southampton. The three women in the case were all active suffragettes, while Mason was a "conscientious objector."

DR. ARRIAGA IS DEAD

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Macao, Mar. 7.—The death is announced as having taken place at Lisbon, on Mar. 5, of Dr. Manoel de Arriaga, the first President of Portugal. Dr. Arriaga was elected on August 24, 1911, and according to the election law, had to give up his post on the expiry of the 4-year term.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

CANNOT EXPECT PERFECT CABINET

Although the present Cabinet is attacked by the Opposition party on the grounds that it is a non-party Cabinet, and was impeached in the Diet, the "Jiji" says that the present Cabinet is the result of the present status of the nation, and it is not a "palace in the air". Even with regard to the statesmen, we have to select from those existing to-day, and the public cannot expect a perfect Cabinet under such circumstances.

By the result of the coming general election, a change may or may not be made in the Cabinet, declares the "Jiji". If the Opposition party obtains a majority in the Lower House, it is natural that the vote of lack of confidence in the Cabinet will be again brought out and passed, and the present Cabinet must resign. There are some who believe that the next session of the Diet will be again dissolved by the Cabinet, but the "Jiji" does not think that the dissolution of the next session of the Diet can be achieved, even if the cabinet desires it.

When the Terauchi Cabinet resigns, it is evident that a Kenseikai Cabinet will be organized. Some doubts whether the Elder Statesmen will recognize the Cabinet organized by the head of a party, but history tells us many cases when the head of a party organized the Cabinet. When the Cabinet is changed by the result of the general election and the passage of the vote of lack of confidence, the Elder Statesmen cannot look for a candidate in other quarters, disregarding the majority party. Consequently if the result of the general election gives the majority votes to the Kenseikai, it will mean a Kato Cabinet to succeed the Terauchi Cabinet.

But on the oher hand, if the Seiyukai, and neutral members who favour the Government, control the majority votes of the House, the present Cabinet will be safe, and there will be no political change. But the Seiyukai will not remain silent, if it obtains a sufficient number of members in the House of Representatives. With the majority vote, the Seiyukai will not be inactive long, and the party will try to organize a Seiyukai Cabinet. A Hara Cabinet or Saionji Cabinet will be realized under these conditions.

The "Jiji" declares, however, that if the Kenseikai, the Seiyukai and other parties just maintain the balance of power in the next Diet, the present Cabinet will be safe for some time.

Further the paper says that in Japan there are only, Count Terauchi, Viscount Kato, Mr. Hara, and Marquis Saionji fit to organize a Cabinet, and it is impossible to look for any other person beyond the above mentioned four. The ability and experience of these four men are well known to all Japanese and the public cannot expect much more than the ability of these men.

In a word, the political power of Japan is in the hands of these four men, and they have to organize the Cabinet in turns.

But the "Jiji" hopes that these men will not fight for their own personal power and influence, but maintaining friendship between them, they should take turns in governing the nation. Any Cabinet which has the support of the entire nation cannot be established in Japan under the present circumstances and the paper sincerely hopes that these men in whose hands the politics of Japan rests, will not quarrel among themselves, but look after the politics of the nation with sincere regard, and whenever circumstances necessitate, one will pass his power to the other, and rule the nation in turn.

TO KEEP STUDENTS FROM FOLITICS

With the permission allowing professors of Imperial Universities to become candidates for the member of the House of Representatives, the problem of prohibiting University students from taking any hand in the political campaign arose, says the "Yorozu". In the past, university students have often been active in election campaigns, but the authorities of the Department of Education and also the Universities are against the students' participation in the election campaign, and it is reported that some measures will be adopted to prohibit students from taking part in the election campaign.

The paper says the step to allow University professors to become Members of the House of Representatives is proper, and it is a matter for rejoicing for the sake of the nation as well as for the scholars. On the other hand, the paper says that it is natural for the students to wish the election of their professors for whom they entertain admiration and respect, and the Government should have expected the activity of students when they allowed professors to become members of Parliament.

The Imperial Universities are not homes for old men, declares the "Yorozu", and the Government should give the professors of Universities freedom of speech, give opportunities for their political activity, and to educate the uneducated politicians by their speeches and policies. The students are merely the future professors and scholars, and it is necessary for them to study the political situation, to become in touch with the active world, to apply the result of their studies to the actual cases and facts.

The "Yorozu" says the policy of education of the Government has been to mould the students in one and the same type, and while students of private institutions enjoy comparative freedom, those of the Government Universities and Colleges have been strictly restricted in their movements and speech. This method of education, says the paper, prevents the full development of faculties of the young students.

In the present campaign a large number of the students of the Imperial Universities began activity to campaign for their favorite candidates, and alarmed at the report, the educational authorities are trying to prohibit their activity. The "Yorozu" declares that such a moment is the most opportune to solve the pencing question of the change of the present educational policy.

ILLITERATE CANDIDATES

Among the candidates for the membership in the House of Representatives, there are many who are illiterate, and the "Yorozu" declares that such candidates should be avoided.

Among the members of the House of Representatives in the past, there were only a few who understood financial problems, and most of them lacked the proper knowledge of foreign countries and diplomatic relations, and consequently whenever any important discussion on financial problems, or diplomatic questions took place the majority of the members did not understand the nature and scope of the discussion, and cast their votes in favour or against the bill, without knowing what they were doing. Even there were a few in the House of Representatives, who could not write their own names.

There are some who regard the House of Representatives, as a place of amusement and daily make unnecessary noise during the session of the Diet to prevent the proceedings of the House, and even begin fights among themselves. If the administration of the country is left in the hands of such ignorant members, it means a most dangerous situation.

Each political party should select learned and suitable persons for members of the House of Representatives, but the political condition of to-day is such that the proper persons who have their own definite opinion of political affairs, do not wish to become members of the House. Moreover, the leaders of the political parties find it much easier to control the ignorant and illiterate members who blindly obey their instruction than to handle well-educated and conscientious persons.

Even in the present campaign there are many candidates who are probably wealthy, but are ignorant, and the paper asks the public to avoid such candidates, and elect at least such persons able to understand financial and diplomatic problems. The illiterate with money, is not able to represent the public and discuss important national affairs in the House of Representatives.

AN OCTOGENARIAN CANDIDATE

Mr. Bokushin Oi, must be the oldest gentleman of all the aspirants for the seats in the Lower House, who are at present strenuously canvassing among their respective constituents. According to the "Asahi" Mr. Oi is 84 years of age and still enjoys life. He is now contesting the city of Sakai, Osaka prefecture, in the heat and turmoil of the parliamentary general election which is to take place next month. In the last general election Mr. Oi wanted to declare his candidature for the Lower House and it is reported that there appeared then an older candidate. This went so much "against the grain" that Mr. Oi gave up the dea of becoming an M.P. In the present election, however, he rests assured that there is no candidate older than 84 years. The "Asahi" says he is old in years but young in vigour.

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THE FALL OF BAGDAD

The fall of Bagdad does not affect materially the war situation of Europe, but it has a great significance to Asiatic nations and especially to the Orient, says the "Hochi".

The Kaiser obtained Tsingtau on a groundless pretext, and made it the base of the German action in the Orient, and Germany endeavoured to gain influence in the Shantung Province. On the other hand, the Kaiser constructed the Bagdad Railway, and it was the intention of the Kaiser to oppress India and China from the two bases of action, Tsingtau and Bagdad.

At the beginning of the present war, Germany brought Turkey to her side, although there were no historical relations between Turkey and Germany to make the alliance of the two nations possible, and the Kaiser made Turkey despatch her troops to Asia Minor under the command of German officers. This movement of Germany was of course to divide the attack of the allied forces, but also to threaten India. Even while Germany was fighting against so many nations, the Kaiser has been planning the conquest of India and China.

However the campaign of the British and Russian forces was successful and Bagdad fell on March 11th. The "Hochi" states that the victory of Bagdad will not materially benefit the Allied forces, even though the victory will give a certain encouragement to the forces of the allied powers. If the occupation of Mesopotamia by the British and Russian forces becomes permanent, the Pan-Germanism of the Kaiser will be shattered, and the great ambition of Germany to place India, China and the Far East under her control will become nothing but an empty dream. Thus Persia will be able to escape from the oppression of Germany, and India will be free from any danger. Consequently the victory of Bagdad should not be under-estimated although it does not actually affect the situation in Europe.

The disposition of Turkey after the conclusion of the war, will be the most grave problem, says the "Hochi". If the Entente wins the final victory, Turkey will be driven out of Europe and also Mesopotamia, and Turkey which once was one of the strongest nations of Europe, will be driven into a small corner of Asia Minor. Even her own existence is threatened by the future development of the situation. If Germany wins the final victory. Turkey must obey whatever Germany dictates to her.

Turkey was placed in such an unfortunate position, simply because she left England and France with which she had been on friendly terms for so many centuries, and tempted by insignificant financial assistance proposed by the Kaiser, she took the side of Germany. While Turkey brought misfortune on herself, her condition to-day is to be pitied.

The "Hochi" believes that it will not be too late to leave her allies to-day and join the Entente, in order to protect her own future. The paper hopes that all nations of Asia, will be more careful in their movements, giving full consideration to the peace and order of Asia. At least the fall of Bagdad should be well remembered by all the people of Asiatic nations.

ASKS COUNT TERAUCHI TO EXPLAIN

The "Tokyo Asahi" is perplexed over the two different versions regarding the invitation of the Entente powers to make China join their side, and especially over the conflicting statements made by Count Terauchi and Premier Tuan of China, and the paper hopes that Count Terauchi will clearly explain the actual situation.

It was reported that the Chinese Government demanded financial support, the postponement of the indemnity payment and the revision of the Chinese tariff as the conditions for joining the Entente, and that Count Terauchi was in favour of granting the Chinese demands. However the problem of revising the Chinese tariff means far more to Japan than to other Entente nations, and the representatives of the spinning industries called upon the government officials recently to protest against the sanction of the revision of the Chinese tariff. The "Asahi" is surprised to learn that Mr. Nakashoji, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Viscount Motono, the Foreign Minister, and Count Terauchi, the Premier, have all denied that the revision of the tariff has been discussed as one of the conditions demanded by the Chinese government. Viscount Motono stated that the revision of the tariff is the wish of the Chinese Government, but is not the actual problem, and Mr. Nakashoji said that such a demand was out of the question.

However on the other hand, says the "Asahi," according to telegraphic reports from Peking, Premier Tuan declared in the Senate and House of Representatives that the Chinese Government was advised by the Entente powers to join them in the present war, and if China refuses to join them, China would be isolated, but when China follows the advice of the Entente Powers and joins the war, the problems of revision of the tariff, the postponement of the indemnity payment, and foreign troops stationed in China, would be favourably solved by the Entente.

Thus, while Count Terauchi and other officials of the Japanese government are denying that such conditions have been brought up, the Chinese officials are declaring officially that these conditions are the actual problems. The Japanese government declares that there is no condition for China's joining with the Entente, but the Chinese officials state that there are conditions, favourable to China.

The paper is perplexed which side to believe. If Count Terauchi and the cabinet officials have deluded the public and representatives of the spinning industries by false statements, the confidence of the people in the government will be entirely lost. The paper, however, does not believe that Count Terauchi would attempt to delude the people by such a method. But, on the other hand, it is unlikely that the Chinese officials would make false statements to the Chinese public. Still the statements made by the two governments on the subject are conflicting.

It is probable that the Entente powers are proposing such conditions to China to invite her to join the war. Is it to be understood that Count Terauchi had not been consulted by the other Entente powers on the subject and consequently he does not know anything about the negotiation?

If it is so, Japan has been disregarded by the Entente powers, and the position of Japan in China, approved by the statement made by Sir Edward Grey that England would not do anything in China without consulting Japan has been lost. The "Asahi" sincerely wishes that Count Terauchi will make proper explanation of the situation, so that the public will understand the real condition.

TO IMPROVE PRIVY COUNCIL

The "Yorozu" declares that the Privy Council should be improved, and that the present members of the Council are too old to fully execute their duties. To give courteous treatment to the aged statesmen and officials is quite appropriate, but proper means should be employed for paying such aged persons respect, and the important state affairs should not be placed in their hands.

The Privy Council is an important institution, and it has to consider every important problem of the country and answer inquiries made by H.I.M. the Emperor, regarding every affair and condition of the nation. The men who constitute the Council should not be those behind the time, but the present Privy Council looks like a home for old men. The majority of the present members are so behind the time that they are unable to understand the present situation. It is recently reported that Count Yoshikawa, Vice-Chairman of the Council, might resign, and the "Yorozu" says that at this good opportunity, the entire Council should be re-organized.

The paper declares that first of all it is necessary to make Prince Yamagata, Chairman of the Council, resign. Prince Yamagata is eighty years old, and he is usually absent at the regular meetings of the Council, and it is only once or twice in the whole year that the Prince makes his appearance to take the chair of the Council. The public is no longer satisfied with such a condition. Among the members of the Council, Marquis Matsukata, Marquis Hachisuka, Count Kabayama, Viscount Sugi, Viscount Kawase, Viscount Fukuoka, Baron Nambu and Baron Kuki, are already men of the past, and their existence is doubted by the public. These aged and old fashioned persons are unable to give proper answer to inquiries made by H.I.M. the Emperor on current state affairs.

The "Yorozu" hopes that young and new blood will be brought into the Council to make it able to fulfil its duty towards His Majesty the Emperor. H.I.M. the Emperor was born in the twelfth year of Meiji, but none of the members of the Privy Council were born during the Meiji Era, and they are relics of old Japan The present members of the Council should consider the future of the nation, and tender resignation to give their place to young, able and proper persons to assist His Majesty in the administration of the state.

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CHENGCHIATUN AFFAIR PRACTICALLY CLOSED

The Chinese government is gradually carrying out its pledge for the atonement for the outbreak of the Chengchiatun affair of last year, in accordance with the provisions of the agreement arranged between the Chinese authorities and the representatives of the Japanese government at Peking. General Chang Tsu-lin, the military governor of Mukden, sent Gen. Ma, chief of staff of the 38th division, and Mr. Ma, diplomatic commissioner of the Mukden government, on the 5th to the Kwantung Government-General as his messengers with the written apology of the military governor, which was tendered to General Baron Nakamura, the Japanese governor-general of Kwantung. On the 7th General Chang came himself to the Japanese Consulate-general at Mukden and personally tendered an apology to the Japanese consul-general. The penitentiary punishment of General Feng, the commander of the 28th division, who is directly responsible for the wanton assault on the Japanese subject by the Chinese troops and the collision between those troops and the Japanese troops, is expected to be carried out shortly, the order of punishment having already reached the military governor from the central government. The punishment of the Chinese officers and their juniors also held directly responsible for the incident is also expected to be carried out at the same time with the punishment of the commander of the division. The execution of the punishment is to be notified to the Japanese government as soon as it is put into practice.

The compensation for damage sustained by Yoshimoto, the Japanese resident of Chengchiatung, who was assailed by the Chinese troops, will be handed to the beneficiary by the Japanese Consul-general at Mukden, to whom the Chinese authorities have recently paid 500 Mexican dollars for the purpose. The official instruction relating to the promotion of friendly relations between Japan and China has been already sent from the central government to the military governor of Mukden and is expected to be shortly announced to the Chinese people throughout South Manchuria.

On the occasion of the execution of the terms arranged in the agreement shortly the whole of the Japanese troops dispatched to Chengchiatun and Ssupingkai and other places between those two places will be withdrawn at once. As regards the engagement of more Japanese police advisers in the office of the military governor at Mukden, negotiations are going on between the military governor's office and the Kwantung government-general through Lieut.-Colonel Kikuchi and Machino. The advisers will be selected from among civilians experienced in police affairs, and not from among military officers.

A Mukden dispatch says that an instruction ordering the Chinese people in Manchuria to pay proper respects to Japanese troops and residents in Manchuria has been proclaimed in the name of General Chang Tsuo-lin, the military governor of Mukden. The payment of compensation to Yoshimoto, who suffered from the wanton assault of the Chinese troops, is concluded. The punishment of General Feng, the commander of the 28th division, and the officers of the division, who are directly responsible for the incident will be announced in a few days.

MAJOR ISOBE DECORATED

The Navy Department received a report from Captain K. Matsumura, the Naval Attaché to the Japanese Embassy at Paris Thursday that Major Isobe when engaged in air scouting near Verdun was wounded on March 10th. He received a wound in the head, and although he is in a serious condition, his life is not in danger. Major Isobe has been decorated by the French Government for his recent service near Verdun which resulted in his being wounded.

Major Isobe has been twice wounded since he joined the Aviation Corps of France.

According to an "Asahi" despatch, it has now become known that Major Isobe who is with the French at the front in the capacity of a French Lieutenant while piloting a chasing aeroplane near Verdun became unconscious suddenly at a height of 80 metres and fell. Major Isobe sustained serious injuries in the face and head, but his recovery is not despaired of.

FAMOUS MONGOLIAN LEADER DEAD

The fate of Babtchap, general commander of the Mongolian army, in the view of many is still enshrouded in mystery. Mr. Masuzo Susuki, however, who recently returned from Mongolia, is credited with saying that the famous Mongol general has already died on the battlefield.

Mr. Susuki gives details in corroborating his statement. He says that on the 8th of last October Babtchap led his troops in an attack on Linhsi in Mongolia. The place was defended by 500 Chinese infantrymen, who were later reinforced by 1,000 men under the command of General Mi Chen-te. In spite of the reinforcements having a number of machine-guns, Babtchap's troops came out victorious. After suffering defeat the Chinese troops beat a retreat. Babtchap in triumph advanced his troops to occupy the enemy's position but as ill-luck would have it the Mongol general was shot through the head and killed by a Chinese wounded soldier who was hiding in the deserted Chinese trenches.

MR. BRAND WHITLOCK NOW NAMED

New York, Mar. 14.—According to a dispatch from Washington, Mr. Brand Whitlock, American Minister to Belgium is now mentioned as the most probable successor to the late Mr. George Wilkins Guthrie. There is some objection to the appointment of Mr. Morgan, Minister to Brazil, as he is a Republican, and as for Mr. Vans McCormick he is not inclined to fill the post. Mr. Whitlock has not yet been approached with the offer and it is not clear if he will accept the post. It appears that President Wilson attaches much importance to the Ambassadorship to Japan in order to promote better relations between Japan and America and is now paying great attention to the selection of the successor.—"Asahi."

CELEBRATE MUKDEN VICTORY AT KAIKOSHA

Several hundred Army and Navy officers and over one thousand families of the officers and soldiers who died in the battle of Mukden gathered at the Kaikosha, last Saturday, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the victory of Mukden in the Russo-Japanese war.

Saturday was the occasion of the double celebration of the anniversary of the Mukden victory and the fortieth anniversary of the Kaikosha, the Army Club. While the formal programme of the celebration began at four o'clock in the afternoon, a large number of officers and guests arrived at the Kaikosha as early as eleven in the morning. Among the Army officers gathered for the celebration memoirs of the Mukden battles were related, and regrets for the death of their comrades were expressed.

In the compounds of the Yasukuni Jinja, fire works were set off, and the wrestling matches were held by the professional and amateur wrestlers.

To remind the officers and others of the battles of Mukden, the refreshments given at the Kaikosha, consisted of the army ration of canned goods, and cold dishes.

Among the officers and guests who were present at the celebration were, T.I.H. Princes Kan-in, Kuni, Nashimoto, and Asaka, Count Terauchi, General Oshima, General Ichinohe, Marshal Oku, Dr. Inouye, Governor of Tokyo, Admiral Ijuin, Admiral Dewa, Admiral Shimamura and others.

SHARKS SEEN IN YOKOHAMA

At 9.30 Thursday morning, great excitement was caused among the loiterers near Maita-bashi bridge, when two huge sharks made their appearance in the canal, whither they seemed to have found their way from outside the harbour. After remaining there for a while the monsters, reported to measure about nine feet in length, disappeared in the direction of the Yato-bashi bridge. Several fishermen made hasty preparations to capture them, but were unsuccessful.

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GERMAN AMBITIONS IN THE EAST

There are numerous indications that after the war Germany will change her Imperial programme. As all the world knows, she began this present war in the hope of destroying British sea-power and establishing German world-dominion on a basis of German naval supremacy. This ambitious plan not only violated every tradition of Prussian policy, but was contrary to the most inspired teachings of the great Bismarck.

Bismarck was always a Continentalist. It is remarkable that, notwithstanding the earlier aspirations of the Hohenzollerns, and despite the fact that in the 17th and 18th centuries Prussia had more than once endeavoured to become a naval State, Bismarck to the end of his life remained a believer in the fact that Germany's destiny had Continental limits. He believed that if Germany was ever to hold world-dominion it could only be with the active assistance of and in alliance with Holland, Austria, Russia, and Italy. And there are ample signs now that Germany, before many months have passed, may be compelled to abandon her dreams of sea-domination and return to the theories of her old Iron Chancellor.

Within the last few months a German-Persian Union and a German-Chinese Union have been established (Deutsch-Persischer und Deutsch-Chinesischer Verband). On 3rd April, 1916, at the headquarters of the latter organization in Berlin a lecture entitled "Was Geht Uns China An?" was delivered by an influential member of the Prussian Parliament, in which the lecturer claimed that German world-empire could be established only on a basis of an overland dominion extending from the North Sea to China by way of Turkey and Persia. The reasoning behind this suggestion was not only sound, but subtle, and deserves the attention of every Imperially-minded Englishman. It is an idea which must be combated as vigorously and strenuously as we are now shattering Germany's naval idea.

The speaker argued that the present war would be followed by an era of economic strife, and that many of the world's best markets would be more or less closed to Germany. In any future war the British Navy would be able even more effectively than now to prevent raw material and foodstuffs reaching Germany from the Americas. A British blockade, however, could be rendered absolutely ineffective if Germany controlled the ancient trade highway from Europe to the East known as the "Silkstreet." Persia and China could easily provide the legions of 1927 (the date of Germany's next great attempt) with all the food, petrol, copper, and cotton required finally to establish the Teuton as the master of Europe and Asia.

It is known that at the present moment Germany is busily negotiating for valuable railway, canal, and trading concessions in China; that her system of commercial and political espionage has been strengthened and ramified throughout the whole of Siberia, in the Ukraina, from the Black Sea through Irkutsk and Teheran to the Far East; and that the powerful Siemens Combine, which owns all the rich copper ores in the Caucasus and in Armenia, has recently sent bodies of specially trained experts through Persia with the object of discovering and opening up new sources of mineral wealth. A mere cursory perusal of the Veroffentlichungen des Reichskolonialamates at Berlin (Publications of the Berlin Colonial Office) for 1916 is sufficient to prove that the German authorities are not only alive to the commercial possibilities of this new idea, but also to its political and military value, for these publications contain frequent reports of Asiatic exploitation and point out the important results, commercial and strategic, which will accrue.

Two other facts only need be mentioned here to prove the truth of my contention. The Hamburg-Amerika Line has suddenly revealed a suspiciously vivid interest in Persia, and has heavily invested money in certain Germano-Persian schemes. Finally a prominent German economist, by name Quessel, has declared that Germany, by controlling the Asiatic market, can become self-supporting so far as cotton and copper are concerned (Quessel, Die Deutschen Interessen in Ostasien. Sozialistische Monatshefte, 1916, 3, 4).

Martin, the Prussian writer and Privy Councillor, in a remarkable book entitled "Berlin-Baghdad," published in 1907, declared that Germany's future "lies in Asia and in the air." Perhaps the most significant chapters in this book are those which contain a close and clever exposition of the strategical value of the region between the Altai and the Himalaya Mountains known as the Gobi Desert. This region is spoken of as the "key of Asia" and the "central tableland of the Old World." Martin states that were Germany to control this vast plateau it could be developed into the most formidable air-base in the world. A thousand super-Zeppelins could be stationed there. India could be threatened on the one side, Russia on the other. But Germany must be "first in the air." Then and only then, will she be able to "hold the principal overland route to the East" and to "establish her transcontinental empire."

These are the facts. That German statesmen are contemplating a change of Imperial policy after the war is regarded in well-informed neutral circles as practically certain. The present writer recently sought the opinion on this subject of a responsible neutral politician, who said that "a transcontinental Empire from Antwerp to Shanghai would undoubtedly be Germany's reply to the decisions of the Paris Conference."

Such an empire would be not only particularly inimical to British interest; it would also be an even greater menace to the future peace of the world than would a German-Colonial empire. The question, therefore, for all Englishmen who believe in the mission and in the destiny of their race, is how can Germany's new idea be defeated?

There is only one answer to such a question, Germany must be isolated. England, on the other hand, must strengthen and consolidate her foreign alliances, and, with the help of Russia, must cut across the "Silk-street." She must be first in the air, as on sea, and she must do in Persia what she has done in India. Most necessary of all, she must capture control—and that immediately—of the Gobi Plateau, the key of the Old World, thus securing it as the future base of an Anglo-Russian air-police. W.J.H. in "The Times."

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The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

毎土曜日 一回發行

No. 12] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, MARCH 24, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

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NEWS & NOTES

In the absence of H.E. M. Cucchi-Boasso, the Italian Ambassador at Tokyo, M. Marchetti Ferrante, Councillor of the Embassy will be Acting Ambassador.

The railway authorities have recently decided to build 1,600 more new goods vans, each of 15 tons to be placed on the railways during the next fiscal years.

On Sunday afternoon, there was a fire at the Women's Normal School at Matsumoto, Nagano prefecture. All the school buildings were reduced to ashes.

About 300 operatives of the Nihon Steel Works at Muroran, in Hokkaido, went on strike on Wednesday morning as a result of a recent demand for increase of pay being disregarded.

According to a message from San Francisco, the aviator Art Smith has postponed his departure for Japan till April 3 owing to the delay of his preparations for aviation exhibitions in Japan.

A census bulletin just issued estimates the population of Yokohama for 1916 at 444,618 inhabitants including 205,481 females and representing 91,639 households. There has been, according to the statistics, an increase of 15,355 inhabitants and 2,638 households over the census for 1915.

A picture gallery for pictures illustrating the career of the late Emperor Meiji will be shortly established at the military parade ground at Aoyama.

The pictures, 50 in number, will be by artists of prominent fame and skill chosen for this special purpose.

On Sunday morning about 7.12 o'clock a rather severe shock of earthquake was felt in Tokyo and vicinity lasting for 20 minutes according to the seismometer. Dr. Omori reports that the centre of the disturbance was situated in the sea to the S.S.E. of the Boso peninsula, 24 miles from Tokyo. As there were some vertical vibrations the earthquake was felt the more distinctly.

A hoard of old coins called "Ichibu-kin" "Nishu-kin" and "Bunsen" was discovered in the ground which had been occupied by one of the buildings of the Mine-no-Enkaizan temple, in the village of Kusaka, Kuraki-gori, Kanagawa prefecture, recently destroyed by fire. These coins are believed to have been horded there by the priests of the temple in days of yore.

It is reported from Atami, hot springs resort, that the season is so mild there that both cherry and peach flowers in the neighbourhood bid fair to be in bloom in a few days. Last month the place was overflowing with visitors from Tokyo and elsewhere, but it is reported that the number of visitors to Atami is now at last on the decrease. This should attract those intending to make a quiet sojourn there.

The contributions towards the establishment of the Scientific Laboratory now reach 1,900,000 yen. The Iwasaki and Mitsui families headed the list of contributors by subscribing half a million yen each, and it is expected that the total amount of contributions in Tokyo will soon reach the three million mark.

It is reported that H.I.M. the Emperor will confer a gift of one million yen on the laboratory.

Baron Shibuzawa, will shortly leave for Osaka to solicit contributions from the leading businessmen and bankers of the district, and the Baron is confident that a sufficient amount of contributions will be obtained to establish the laboratory with proper equipment.

A special dispatch to the "Jiji," received at Tsugaru from Vladivostok, says that on the night of the 12th inst., about 10.30 o'clock a stock of Chilean nitrate stored in a Government warehouse at the port of Vladivostok from some unknown cause caught fire. A quantity of gun-powder stored in the neighbourhood exploded with the result that about fifty persons were more or less injured. The flames raged until 4 o'clock on the morning of the 14th.

On Sunday afternoon at two o'clock a disastrous fire broke out at the house of Ushitaro Yabe, a carpenter, in the village of Haishima, Kita-Tama-gori, in the suburbs of Tokyo, resulting in the destruction of 64 houses, four godowns and a temple while two houses were partly burnt. The cause of the outbreak is attributed to the carelessness of the grandmother of the carpenter in handling a fire in the oven.

Buoy tolls in Yokohama recently revised are 7 yen for 24 hours in case of ships of or below 5,000 tons gross, 10 yen below 10,000 tons, 15 yen below 15,000 tons and 20 yen over 15,000 tons. Formerly such toll for any ship was 7 yen. There are 24 buoys in Yokohama. Quay tolls remain unchanged. The construction work of the big customs pier is not yet completed, but part of the warehouses will be ready for use from the beginning of April.

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It is reported that Waseda University, besides having recently decided to lengthen the period of the preparatory course to two years, from the coming academic year, has also decided to include a new subject in the preparatory course. This is intended to give the students primary knowledge of the ideal status of the morality of the Japanese nation and the principles of the Japanese Constitution, which is necessary first of all to make them good citizens.

The Postal Office insurance, run by the Government for the benefit of the poorer classes, is reported to be very popular now. The number of applicants for this State insurance averages some 1,160 per day now-a-days throughout the country, and it is said that the total number of assured on March 15 reached 255,159 persons, an increase of over 90,000 persons over the estimated figure.

The manufacture of ice will be shortly commenced by the Nanyo Boyeki Kaisha on one of the islands of the Caroline group among the South Sea islands now in possession of Japan. The company has decided to make ice as well as supply electricity by exploiting the motive power of a water fall called "Yuhi Taki." The company dispatched an expert a few days ago in order to make investigations and draft plans for the new enterprise, which hopes to do a big trade in ice with ships calling at the islands.

Considering the enormous increase of passenger traffic between Tokyo and Kobe, beginning March 20th the Imperial Railways will run a special express train consisting of first and second class coaches, which will leave Tokyo at 7.30 p.m. and arrive at Kobe at 9.40 the next morning.

The express train that leaves Kobe for Tokyo at 8 p.m. will not have any second class coach after March 20th, but the Railways will run from March 20th a new train consisting of first and second class coaches which will leave Kobe at 7.10 p.m. and arrive at Tokyo at 9.30 the next morning.

Mr. Maurice E. Benson, advance manager of the Bandman Opera Company, who is now in Shanghai announces that the Company is having a most successful tour and is now playing to excellent houses in Hongkong. The repertoire includes such well-known and recent London successes as "High Jinks," "Mr. Manhattan," "The Bing Boys Are Here," "The Happy Day," "The Girl from Ciro's" and "Theodore & Co.," and the casts include nearly all last year's principals and chorus, as well as Miss Addie Leigh, who was most successful on a previous visit there, and a newcomer in Miss Kathleen Doyle, who plays second lead. The Company is expected to arrive there on Friday, the 23rd instant, and to open at the Lyceum Theatre on Saturday, the 24th.

An "Association for the Study of the Nursing of Children" has been recently organized by Mr. Mamoru Kitagaki with Dr. Baron Kikuchi as honorary adviser, Drs. Tsukamoto, Karasawa, Messrs. Heizaburo Takashima, Suyeo Iwaya, Tanabashi and Kurahashi who are also interested in the problems, as active advisors. The association will commence, at the start, the study of the ways of nursing children from one year to fourteen years old, so as to apply the results obtained therefrom in practice in daily life. Among other things the chief objects which the association has now in view are the publication of an organ called "The Child" from next month as well as the holding of social meetings for the purpose of diffusing the knowledge about the bringing up of the young. The headquarters of the association are situated at Gon-nosuke-saka, Shimo-Meguro, in the suburbs of Tokyo.

CHINA ASKS TOO MUCH FOR HER WAR SERVICES

That to concede the Chinese tariff revision in return for China's entrance on the side of the Allies would work no good but evil to Japan, is the view of the "Jitsugyo no Nihon" as published in its editorial of March 15. We read:

"When the Americo-German rupture took place the United States began to make attempts to persuade other neutrals, especially China, to follow her course. In accord with the Allied countries Japan also favoured the move. This step so puzzled Chinese authorities that they did not know what course to take. China has cut off diplomatic relations with Germany and is at present making overtures regarding her entrance to the Allied group on the condition that the Powers agree to Chinese tariff revision.

The Allies in Europe and the United States have shown their willingness to the proposition and Japan seems to be inclining to the same effect. The negotiation has not taken a formal course and Japan has not yet made her avowal openly. The Cabinet states that the question has not taken any definite form whatever. That may be true, but from past experience, it is expected that China will at some future date propose the change. The last revision was made in 1902 during the days when prices were high. What was 5 per cent. then, to-day, has decreased to a great extent. That China should have another revision made is extremely advantageous to her but Japan will receive a great set back to her trade and industry. If China is to get this tariff revision as the reward for her entrance to the side of the Allies the conditions are too one-sided.

"Last year when the Allies tried to get China on their side Japan alone protested and the question was left to scatter like smoke. What material effects are there whether China joins the Allies or not? What good will China's navy and army do in the Orient? What chance is there for China to send her troops to Europe? What resources has China that will operate to the immediate benefit of the Allies? The addition of China is only an abstract one: it is another number to the opposition of the Teutonic element. Her entrance will have no influence whatever in the early restoration of peace. I rejoice in the steps taken by Japan last year, but that Japan should try to persuade China even at the point of force in accordance with the Allies cannot be called anything but foolishness.

"The revision of the present 5 per cent. tariffs is nothing but to raise the tariff rates in fact. We cannot ascertain the actual difference with the change but considering the case of cotton yarns it is estimated that the increase will be 2 per cent. The increase will no doubt swell the coffers of China and will work as a protection to the Chinese industries, but to Japan there is nothing but injury. With such a situation the Japanese Government cannot but take a contrary step to the Chinese proposal.

"The present question on tariff is one which China has been looking forward to propose for a long while. She made vent to the effect in 1913 reflecting on the articles of the Anglo-Chinese Commercial Treaty but, due to the conditional consent of Japan, the question was left in the balance. Therefore, in view of the desire of the Allies, China has again found a chance to present her will. That Japan had always placed a conditional assent while the European countries granted unconditional sanction is owing to the trade circumstances of Japan. The trade of Japan is chiefly with China and the decline thereof has great effects on the industries of Japan. While European goods compete against each other they do not come into rivalry with Chinese goods. Japanese goods, on the other hand, have to compete with European and Chinese goods. Therefore, a slight increase of tariffs will have effect on Japan's products. It creates a barrier on our goods. It will be protecting the newly established industries of China. For instance, there is the spinning industry. Not only in this line but in others also. Therefore Japan cannot take steps to please the Western countries; she must consider the future of her industries and trade.

China is suffering from financial straits and the revision will with the present condition of trade, bring in about 10,000,000 taels which will be welcome in the empty coffers of that country. We can realize the state of things by reflecting on our own troubles; we sympathize with China in this matter. China may think that Japan is opposing her without a whit of consideration; but that is not so. It is due to the trade circumstances of this country. That tariff standard is not a stationary thing, and subject to change with circumstances, forms the basis of all treaties but that does not mean that a country must favour a change. The Government must not favour the plan. If Japan is to assent Japan should ask something to balance the bargain.

"It may be one policy to ask China to levy consumption duties on some of her domestic products. The abolition of the transit duties may be another. China may subsidize and grant privileges to the domestic goods and it may be well to ask China to treat foreign and domestic goods in an equal manner. The Chinese step apparently shows the tendency to protection. If Japan enters a position in which she must concede, the Government should see that some reciprocal gains be obtained. We realize the position of China but we must look for our interests and self-interest underlies all policies of the nations."

A LUCKY ESCAPE

Mr. Katsuji Fuse, the "Nichinichi" correspondent in Petrograd, had his room hit by a stray bullet in the revolutionary disturbances there. When the People's army opened fire on the police constables, who concealed themselves in houses near the Neva River, a stray bullet hit the wall of his house facing the Nava Road, and penetrating the wall it hit a chair in the study. Mr. Fuse, however, is reported to have been out of his house at the time.

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ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN JAPAN

The election situation in the western parts of the country and especially in the Osaka district has become very interesting and active. Mr. Nakashoji, the Minister of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and Baron Goto, the Minister of Home Affairs have already made a trip through these parts to sound the election situation and probably to win the public sentiment to the support of the Government party. Further more Mr. Shoda, the Minister of Finance has just arrived at Osaka, and it is believed that the mission of his trip will be also a political one.

At this interesting moment, the grand campaign meeting held by the Osaka branch of the Kenseikai on March fifteenth, is very significant, and Mr. Y. Ozaki, former Minister of Justice, Mr. Taketomi, former Minister of Communications, Mr. Wakatsuki, former Minister of Finance and Mr. S. Shimada, Speaker of the House of Representatives, spoke at the meeting.

Mr. Ozaki said that the loss caused to Japan by the dissolution of the 38th session of the Diet by the Terauchi Cabinet was so immense that Japan will have to remain inactive for one year. The suspension of the national activity for one year will greatly prevent the development of the country. Since the outbreak of the European War, Japan has gained a profit of almost 700,000,000 yen but Japan was not the only country that profited by the war, and there are many other nations which obtained a much larger profit. The United States had obtained a profit of almost fifteen billion yen up to the end of 1916, which is about twenty times larger than the Japanese profit. Compared with the earning of the United States, Japan has not been making proper progress.

Japan is now in a critically important period, but it is regrettable that by the dissolution of the Diet, Japan has to remain inactive for one year. The Cabinet is not giving any consideration to the loss to be sustained by the country on account of the dissolution of the Diet, and even the public is not paying any attention to the condition. Mr. Ozaki advised the public to study the circumstances and cause of the dissolution of the Diet, and prevent any repetition of such hurtful administration.

Count Terauchi, said Mr. Ozaki, attacked the Okuma Cabinet, and not only did he criticise the foreign policy of the former Cabinet but even went so far as to read the secret resolution of the Okuma Cabinet before the meeting of Committees of the House of Representatives, to use it as a weapon to attack the Okuma Cabinet. Such an act has never been heard in the history of the country and it greatly hurts the reputation of Japan in the eye of other nations. The Okuma Cabinet put its hands in the internal administration of China, and the Terauchi Cabinet declared that it would never meddle with the internal affairs of China, but the present Cabinet has been backing the Tuan Cabinet which is supported by only a small number of the Chinese, and is adopting a policy to grant the increase of the Chinese tariff and the postponement of the indemnity payment, so disadvantageous to Japan.

So long as the Terauchi Cabinet exists, the Japanese public and the nation will sustain an enormous loss, and Mr. Ozaki declared that he was trying to destroy the Terauchi Cabinet as it is unable to handle important state affairs.

Mr. Shimada said that when the Government and the Parliament disagree, it is the public that will settle the question, and the public has the final key to solve the question. Consequently the coming election is very important for the future progress of the nation. The present Cabinet has been declaring impartiality, but it is secretly joining hands with the Seiyukai. While the Cabinet gave the instructions regarding the coming election to the Governors of Prefectures, it has not declared its policy to the public. The present Cabinet believes that the national politics should be handled by a handful of officials, and is not respecting the public. Any one who supports such a Cabinet should be laughed at.

THE FUTURE OF HOLLAND

A scatter-brained alarmist article upon the future of Holland is printed in a recent issue of the "Nihon oyobi Nihonjin." Mr. Juro Takei, the author of the article declares that the future attitude of Holland towards the present war, will have a serious effect upon Japan, and probably the outcome of the war will decide the fate of Holland.

Mr. Takei says that since the outbreak of the war, he has been keenly watching the situation in Holland, whose attitude has an important meaning to Japan. Germany who so cruelly invaded the neutral Belgium, has been respecting in some degree the neutrality of Holland for some unknown reason. Holland has managed to keep at peace by not showing any decided favour with either side in the war.

The fate of Holland has been in the hands of Germany, and it has been the intention of Germany to make Rotterdam her naval base. When Holland proposed to build forts several years ago, Germany urged England to protest against such action. While Germany has always intended to annex Holland, it should not be forgotten that Holland possesses rich possessions in the East Indies. The writer believes that Dutch East India is the cause which has made Germany refrain from laying her hands upon the territory of Holland.

If Germany wins the final victory in the war, or if Germany is thoroughly defeated by the Entente, the writer believes, Holland will confront a grave situation, and even her existence will be in danger. The recent declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare by Germany placed Holland in a difficult position.

If Holland tries to remain neutral in the war, the commerce and industry of the country will be ruined, and the people must face starvation, but if she tries to protect the land and the interest of the people, East India will be in danger. If she joins the Entente, she will meet with a similar fate to Belgium.

Germany, now becoming desperate, is likely to invade Holland and conquer Denmark, and by the use of the submarines in the British Channel, to threaten England, but it is doubtful whether Germany will give up her ambition in East India in order to threaten England. However the writer believes that Germany will pretend to respect the neutrality of Holand, and utilize Holland for her own benefit. In that case Holland will be oppressed by the military forces and submarines of Germany, and will be regarded by the Entente as siding with Germany. Thus Holland will find herself in a grave position.

The writer wonders whether the Dutch people will side with Germany in order to maintain peace in the country, or remain neutral with the determination to sacrifice the entire people and land of the country if necessary. The fighting power of Holland is limited, and she only has twelve war ships, including the coast defence boats and small cruisers, twenty-nine torpedo boats, eight submarines and 150,000 soldiers in the Army. (The writer seems to ignore Holland's defences by flooding entirely.)

With such scanty defence, Holland will be crushed by the German forces, and moreover since the outbreak of the war, a large amount of money has been spent by the Dutch to protect the nation, and she has practically been in a state of war. When the unrestricted submarine warfare is fully started by Germany (sic), the trade with East India, North and South America, and even England will be stopped, and the trade and commerce will be endangered.

These facts prove that Holland is now in a grave position. Her future step depends upon the policy of Germany, and if Germany goes one step further, there are only two ways for her to choose, either to join the Entente or side with Germany. If she joins the Entente, it will not affect Japan directly, but if she sides with Germany or remains apparently neutral giving assistance to Germany secretly, her movement will affect Japan directly.

Holland has a large possession in Asia, and her siding with Germany will cause a change of situation in Asia, and Japan will be the first nation that feels the change most keenly, says the writer in conclusion. Where the danger lies, our readers are left to guess.

BARON SHIBUSAWA IN KANSAI

In the capacity of vice-president of the mission of sympathy to the Allies, Baron Shibusawa is now energetically canvassing among millionaires in Kansai districts in order to increase the funds of the humanitarian project. Baron Shibusawa reaching Kobe from Tokyo a few days ago, addressed a gathering of influential persons invited to the meeting by Governor Seino of Hyogo at the Hyogo prefectural office on Thursday, and explained the cause of raising the relief fund for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Allies. The meeting was attended by 22 millionaires and many others, and according to the "Asahi" the Baron's appeal was so fruitful that altogether 100,000 yen was subscribed to the fund on the spot. It is also said that there are indications of many rich men responding to Baron Shibusawa's appeal. He will go to Osaka from Kobe to-day and then visit Nara, Kyoto, Ise and Nagoya.

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CHINA'S ENVOY MEETS WITH HEARTY WELCOME

Mr. Wang Tah-sieh, bearing the letter from the President of China and the highest decoration of the Chinese Republic to H.I.M. the Emperor, and party arrived at Tokyo station last Friday morning at 9.40. At the station the party was welcomed by Prince Ito, Mr. Shidehara, Vice-Minister of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ishihara, Vice-Minister of the Department of the Imperial Household, Mr. Hioki, former Minister to China, Mr. Okada, superintendent-general of police, H.E. Mr. Chang, the Chinese Minister and many other leading Chinese in Tokyo.

As the train bearing Mr. Wang and party stopped at Yokohama, about seventy leading Chinese residing in Yokohama and vicinity lined up on the platform to welcome the arrival of the messenger of peace from China.

The envoy's party consists of Mr. Liu Chung-Chieh, Mr. Yang Yen-Cieh, Mr. Sun Shih-i, Mr. Chen Cheng-ku, Major-General Feng Keng-kwang, Captain Chen Fu, and Lieutenant-Colonel Yu Pu-ho. Messrs. Ho Tso-chan and Lu Tsung-shu of the Chinese Legation at Tokyo have been instructed to attend the envoy's entourage during his visit.

After the welcome to the visitors, Mr. Wang was driven to the Reinanzaka residence behind two mounted Police Inspectors and accompanied by an official of the Department of the Imperial Household. The special envoy, Messrs. Yang, Chen and Lu will stay at the Reinanzaka residence, but Mr. Liu will stop at the Chinese Legation and Major-General Feng, Captain Chen and Lieutenant-Colonel Yu will stay at the Imperial Hotel.

Mr. Wang took luncheon with the members of his party at the Reinanzaka residence last Friday. In the afternoon, he called at the residences of Count Terauchi, the Premier, Baron Hatano, Minister of the Department of the Imperial Household, Viscount Motono, the Foreign Minister, and Count Toda, Chief Master of Ceremonies.

In the evening Mr. Wang and party was invited to dinner at the Chinese Legation.

Escorted by a company of cavalry and accompanied by Mr. Chang, the Chinese Minister, Mr. Wang Tah-sieh, the special envoy from China proceeded to the Imperial Palace on the 17th at 11.50. He was received by Count Toda, Chief Master of Ceremonies, and in the Ho-o Hall, he was given audience by H.I.M. the Emperor, to whom Mr. Wang presented the letter from President Li of China and the highest Chinese decoration. After H.I.M. the Emperor had accepted the letter and decoration with due appreciation of the courtesy of the President and Government of China, audience was also given to the members of the party.

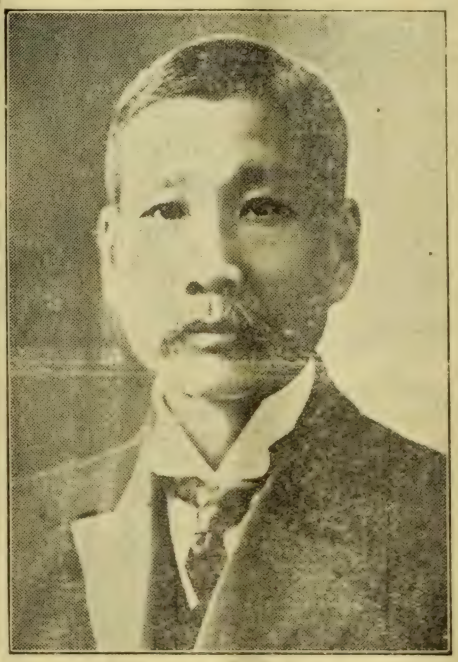
On leaving the presence of His Majesty, Mr. Wang was taken to the Paulownia Hall where he obtained audience with H.I.M. the Empress to whom he presented a costly gift from the Chinese President.

Prince Takatsukasa, Lord Chamberlain, presented Mr. Wang with the Grand Cordon of the Order of Paulownia which His Majesty conferred upon the special envoy. The members of the party were also decorated by the Emperor.

At half past twelve, the Court Banquet in honour of the Chinese envoy took place in the Homei Hall. H.I.M. the Emperor was present wearing the Chinese decoration brought by Mr. Wang. Besides Mr. Wang and members of his party, T.I.H. Princes Kan-in and Fushimi, Jr., Mr. Chang, the Chinese Minister, Count Terauchi, Baron Hatano, Viscount Motono, General Uchiyama, Count Toda, Prince Takatsukasa, Prince Ito, Mr. Shidehara, Vice-Minister of the Foreign Department, Mr. Ishihara, Vice-Minister of the Department of Imperial Household, and Masters of Ceremonies were present.

Mr. Wang proposed the toast of H.I.M. the Emperor and His Majesty drank a toast to the President of the Chinese Republic. All through the banquet, the Court Musicians rendered musics. The banquet finally came to an end at half past one.

Leaving the Imperial Palace, Mr. Wang called upon T.I.H. Princes Fushimi, Kan-in, Higashifushimi, Fushimi, Jr., Nashimoto, Asaka, Kitashirakawa, and Higashikuni, and paid his respects.



Mr. Wang Tah-sieh.

On the night of the 17th, Mr. Chang, the Chinese Minister at Tokyo, held a banquet in honour of Mr. Wang at the Chinese Legation.

Mr. Wang Tah sieh, the Chinese special envoy, held a banquet on Monday at noon at the Reinanzaka residence, to which he invited Mr. Ishihara, Vice-Mniister of the Department of the Imperial Household, Mr. Shidehara, Vice-Minister of the Foreign Department, Prince Ito, Chamberlain, Viscount Fukuha, Mr. S. Baba, Baron Ohara, Mr. H. Kondo, Mr. M. Ichiki and Mr. M. Yoshida of the Department of the Imperial Household.

On Monday night, Dr. Okuda, Mayor of Tokyo, held a banquet at the Imperial Hotel in honour of the Chinese envoy, and besides many prominent citizens of Tokyo, several government officials were present, including Count Terauchi, Cabinet Ministers, Baron Shibusawa, Mr. B. Nakano, and Baron Okura.

Mr. Wang Tah-sieh, the Chinese special envoy, proceeded to the Imperial Palace Tuesday morning and requested the court officials to express his thanks and appreciation to H.I.M. the Emperor for the courtesies and honours extended to him and party since he arrived in Tokyo.

The Chinese envoy was invited to a banquet Tuesday noon at the Imperial Hotel held by the Dobunkai in his honour. Mr. Chang, the Chinese Minister, Marquis Nabeshima, Count Sawayanagi, Count Ogimachi, Viscount Kiyoura, Admiral Baron Togo, and Baron Iwakura were among those present at the banquet.

In the afternoon, Mr. Wang visited the exhibition being held at Uyeno to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of Tokyo. Viscount Motono, the Foreign Minister acted as guide, and the party later visited the Mitsukoshi store.

Mr. Wang held an official banquet Tuesday night at the Reinanzaka residence to which he invited Count Terauchi, Baron Hatano, Viscount Motono, Count Toda, Mr. Okada, Superintendent-General of Police, Dr. Inouye, Governor of Tokyo, Dr. Okuda, Mayor of Tokyo, Masters of Ceremony of the Imperial Court and others.

On Tuesday Mr. Wang refused to receive any further courtesies from the Imperial court and government as the guest of the nation.

STRIKE AT MURORAN WORKS

The strike of the workmen of the Japan Steel Works at Muroran has not yet been settled. Some 2,800 workmen still refuse to return, although 1,400 men reported for work Monday morning. The strike now has a serious aspect, and Mr. B. Suzuki, President of the Aiyu Kai, the labour organization, left Tokyo on Sunday for Hokkaido and was to arrive at Muroran this morning to try and settle the differences between workmen and employers.

General Fujii, commander of the Seventh Division of the Army who happened to arrive at Muroran on Sunday addressed the three hundred ex-soldiers among the strikers in front of the gate of the works, and advised them to return to their work, saying that simply because of personal reasons, to prevent the working of an important industry at this critical moment for the nation is not the proper act for Japanese citizens.

PASSPORT NEEDED FOR SPAIN

The Foreign Office announced Tuesday that the Spanish Government had issued new regulations governing the entry of foreigners into Spain. The regulation says that after April first, any person other than the diplomatic corps and members of foreign consulates wishing to enter Spanish territory should possess a passport issued by the Spanish Government or the Spanish Consulates in foreign countries. Any person without such a passport will not be allowed to enter Spain, and those who are allowed to enter the country should report within forty-eight hours after their arrival in Spain, to the Police station, City hall or provincial government. Any one found violating the rule will be punished by law.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 13.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Tuesday evening communiqué, says: "Owing to our bombardment, the enemy abandoned his main defences along the main ridge westward of Bapaume along a 3½ miles front. We drove back the rearguards in this area to a depth of a mile, and occupied Grevillers and Loupart Wood. We also made progress east and north-east of Gommecourt on a frontage of a mile."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 14.—The French afternoon communiqué reads:—"The Germans west of Maison-de-Champagne, on Monday evening, launched violent counter-attacks on Hill 185. Our barrage and machine-gun fire stopped the enemy dead. We maintained all our positions. We took 150 prisoners on Monday, and by three coups-de-main the same evening between the Avre and the Aisne brought back more captives."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 14.—Reuter's representative at British Head-quarters in France telegraphs: "Our guns and the steady pressure of our troops have compelled the Germans in France to resume their movement backward. The enemy has been pushed back, under cover of very hazy weather, along a front of between 4,000 and 5,000 metres and to a depth which, hitherto, it has been impossible to estimate, during the last 24 hours alone. "There should be important news available to-morrow," concludes the despatch.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, March 14.—The great German retreat before the British is the only topic. The air is full of sensational reports that the retreat is turning into a débacle under the unremitting activity of the pursuers, who are superior both in material and initiative. It is impossible, at present, to say how far this is true, but undoubtedly the British continue advancing to the north-east and east of Gommecourt. We are probably witnessing the beginning of very great events, involving more than the fall of Bapaume.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 15.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Wednesday evening communiqué, says: "The British line has been advanced one and a half miles on a frontage south-westward and westward of Bapaume. We have made progress on a 2,000 yards frontage to the south of Achiet-le-Petit and occupied one thousand yards of trenches south-west of Essarts, which is north-east of Gommecourt. We raided the enemy's trenches to the east of Armentières and effectively bombarded his positions to the north of the Somme. To the east of Arras, two explosions were caused."

Reuter's correspondent at British Head-quarters in France says: "The British advance, which was resumed on a front of 4 miles west of Bapaume, on Monday, resulted in further development of open warfare. The strong screen of rear-guards, covering the German retreat, avoided action as far as possible. The British troops are now entering an undulating, green, wooded country. One of the most amazing spectacles of the advance, is the system of roads and railways that are creeping up under the hands of myriads of workers."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 16.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in his Thursday evening communiqué says: "The area of the enemy's withdrawal has been extended southwards.

"We occupied trenches on a two and a half mile front south of St. Pierre-Vaast Wood to the north of Saillisel.

"We beat off strong counter-attacks east of Achiet-le-petit and improved our position in this neighbourhood.

"The enemy entered our trenches south-east of Arras and a few British are missing.

"Another raiding party was repulsed north-east of Neuvelle-St. Vaast."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 17.—The German official communiqué reads: "English detachments between Sailly and St. Pierre Vaast Wood, and French detachments between Beauvraignes and Lassigny have established themselves in trenches abandoned according to our plans."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 17.—The British troops have taken Bapaume announces a dispatch to Reuter's from the army headquarters in France.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London Mar. 17.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his communiqué on Friday evening reported that the British advance was continuing north of the Somme. The Allies hold nearly all of the St. Pierre-Vaast Wood and also the trench extending a thousand yards to the south and two thousand to the north.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 18.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Saturday evening communiqué, says: "Bapaume was captured after some stiff fighting with the German rear-guards. The town has been systematically pillaged by the enemy, who destroyed private houses and public buildings, and carried off or burnt everything of value.

"Our advance proceeded rapidly to-day, astride the Somme and southwards of the river. We entered the enemy positions on a sixteen miles' front and occupied Fresnes, Hargny Villers-Carbonnel, Barleux, Eterpigny and La Maisonette.

"To the north of the river, in addition to Bapaume, we hold Le Transloy, Biefvillers, Bihucourt, Achiet-le-grand, Achiet-le-petit, Ablainzeville, Bucquoy and Essarts. We also took Quesnoy farm, 1,500 yards north-east of the last-named place and gained the western and north-western defences of Monchy-au-bois. We carried out successful raids to the east and north of Arras, reaching the support line.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 18.—Reuter's representative with British Headquarters in France telegraphs: "Our troops are now entering Peronne."

A Paris message says the French troops have entered Roye and Lassigny, south of Peronne. They have now crossed the Roye-Noyon road.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, March 18.—An official communiqué from Berlin says: "Peronne and Noyon have been abandoned."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 18.—The French communiqué, on Saturday evening, read: "On all the front between Andechy and the Oise the enemy, refusing battle, abandoned, under our pressure, the powerfully and scientifically fortified line he has occupied for two years. Our advance to-day continued rapidly. Our patrols entered the village of Roye, and we also occupied Lassigny and reached and passed, at several points to the north east of it, the Roye-Noyon road."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Mar. 18.—It is reported that the British forces have captured Bapaume, Le Transloy and Achiet-le-petit.

An official despatch from Paris announces that the French advanced, last night, to the north between the Avre and the Oise on a front of 20 kilometres and to a depth, at some points of four kilometres.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 18.—The French communiqué, this afternoon reads: "We made important progress between the Avre and Oise and are now in possession of the whole ground between our old lines and the Roye-Noyon road. From Damery to Lagny height lively engagements with detachments of the enemy's rear-guards ended in our favour, and in no wise checked the pursuit of the enemy, which continues to the north of Noyon Road.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 18.—The German official communiqué to-day announces: "Between Arras and the Oise, the Anglo-French troops occupied sections of our former positions, including Bapaume, Roye and Noyon, which we evacuated in accordance with our plans.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 19.—Events on the Western front are moving with bewildering rapidity. Well-known lines of maps are changing hourly. The Germans still cling to their formula of withdrawing according to plan. But, there is no longer any doubt about the serious breach made in Germany's famous wall of steel. The breach extends from Monchy, south-west to Noyon plateau; a distance of about 100 miles as the trenches go. All the German armies in this sector are falling back towards the Belgian frontier with the Anglo-French cavalry in pursuit.

There is naturally no question of a general German collapse, but the retreat is certain to have a demoralising influence on the harassed Germans, especially as the main direction of the Anglo-French offensive threatens the most vital part of the German line, and likewise strikes at the lines of communication.

The Allies are now within eight miles of Saint Quentin and five miles of Cambrai. The capture of Noyon was a very

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important tactical achievement, since it breaks the nose of the German salient menacingly pointed at Paris.

The Germans have left an appalling scene of wanton destruction behind them. Everything possible was destroyed, except wire entanglements and trenches, which in many cases were intact. But this is nothing to the crowning iniquity of poisoning the wells which were filled with arsenic.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, March 19.—The Sunday evening communiqué says: "The French advance continued on a front of over 60 kilometres between the Avre and the Aisne. North of the former, French cavalry have entered Nesle. The French advanced 20 kilometres north-east of Lassigny in the direction of Ham. Further south, our cavalry and light detachments occupied Noyon on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Between the Oise and Soissons, the whole German first line, with the villages of Carlepont, Morsam and Nouvronvinjre fell into our hands. We have occupied Crouy."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 19.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Sunday evening communiqué says: "We have occupied Nesle, Chaulnes and Peronne and pressed the German rear-guards back. We have advanced several miles during the last 24 hours to a maximum depth of 10 miles on a front of 45 miles from southward of Chaulnes to the neighbourhood of Arras. We have also occupied over 60 villages."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 19.—The French, keeping close touch with the enemy, continued to advance without stopping. They have now reached Ham and Nesle and are in touch with the railway at several points. They have occupied Geuscarg, north of Noyon, and captured a second German position east of the Oise. During the last three days, they have liberated about 100 townships and villages.

San Francisco, March 20.—The general retreat made by the Germans from Chaulnes and the Oise was very rapid, but a Berlin communiqué claims that the German retreat on a front from Arras and the Aisne was made systematically. According to a Paris communiqué, the French have occupied more than 100 villages in the fierce fighting of the past three days.—"Asahi."

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Petrograd, Mar. 15.—It is officially announced that the Turks are retreating along the Caucasian front, with the Russians in hot pursuit. The Tsar's forces have captured Kermanshah.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 15.—The official report from Mesopotamia reads: "Our advanced detachments are now 30 miles upsteam from Bagdad. The small-arms factory at Bagdad was found in good repair. Our guns lost at Kut-et-Amara in 1916 have now been recovered."

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Mar. 17.—Western Front. The enemy near Staniaslavoy attacked the Russian positions and succeeded for a time in seizing a part of the trenches, but was dislodged by the counterattacks of the Russian reserve troops and repulsed to his trenches. Several attempts in approaching the Russian front at different places were performed by strong enemy's scout parties, but were all repulsed.

Firing continues along the Rumanian front.

Caucasus front. The Russians in the Kelmanshah direction dislodged the Turks from their fortified positions near the Halshkian summit west of Kermanshah. Reconnaissances, successful for the Russians, continue on the rest of the front.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, Mar. 18.—The Russian forces have entered Van, 145 miles south east of Erzerum.

Van is the chief town of the vilayet of the same name, in Armenia, Asiatic Turkey. It is situated near the east shore of Lake Van, 145 miles S.E. of Erzerum. It has manufactures of cotton goods and moiré. Its citadel crowns an isolated ridge, on which appear cuneiform and other inscriptions. The suburb Baghlar extends over the plain below. Van is believed to occupy the site of Thospia, the capital of the kingdom of Biaina. Lake Van extends about 80 miles E to W and from 20 to 40 N. to S.; it is salt and has no visible outlet.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 18.—The Mesopotamian official communiqué from General Maude reads: There was fighting on the right bank of the Tigris, on Wednesday morning, when the Turkish rearguard was driven from the bridges to a position covering the railway station at Mushaidie. We captured the position early on Thursday morning. By Friday the whole enemy division was in full flight towards Samarra, 70 miles N.N. W. of Bagdad."

London, Mar. 18.—A British official dispatch from Mesopotamia says that the Turkish army in Mesopotamia is making the general retreat towards Samarra.—"Asahi."

CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, March 14.—There is an under-current of real concern in Germany in the press comment over the capture of Bagdad. The "Cologne Gazette" says it is a great success and it would be a mistake to under-value its importance.

The "Koelnische Volks Zeitung" remarks that the British have won an indubitable success, although it is only transitory and will not affect the decision of the war. It is a heavy blow against Turkey, and painful for the Quadruple Alliance.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 13.—The official communiqué from Mesopotamia reads: "We maintained close touch with the enemy southward of Bagdad on the evening of the tenth. During the night, the enemy evacuated the entire line of trenches. We advanced in close contact and there was a general advance on both banks of the Tigris.

"We occupied the railway station at dawn, and then the city. The cavalry advanced in pursuit of the enemy, and, after slight resistance, occupied Kahdimain (Khanikin?) taking 100 prisoners.

The gun-boats then took up the pursuit. "Since February 23, the Turks have been destroying and removing everything of possible value from Bagdad. Our booty, nevertheless was considerable. The enemy abandoned 500 wounded. We counted between two and three hundred dead and took 300 prisoners on the left bank of the Tigris on March 10. The inhabitants of Bagdad gave us a hearty welcome."

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, March 14.—The Russian forces have occupied Kermanshah, a flourishing town of Persia, capital of Persian Kurdistan, near the right bank of the river Kerkhah.

The town has a population of 30,000 and is a big centre for the manufacture of carpets and weapons.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 17.—An official report from Mesopotamia says that after establishing posts on the left bank of the Tigris, thirty miles upstream, General Maude attacked the right bank fifteen miles north of Bagdad. After a night march on Wednesday the British drove back the enemy three miles. The Turks continued to retreat until dusk when the British occupied a portion of the town of Bakabah on the right bank of the Diala.

MR. JOHN BUCHAN'S WEEKLY SUMMARY

[H.B.M.'S DESPATCH THROUGH KOKUSAI]

London, Mar. 18.—The developments in the past week on the British front in France were of considerable importance. The capture of Irles was only very skilfully conducted. The fact that approximately three hundred prisoners were taken proves that the enemy was unprepared to evacuate the position. Also the very hasty subsequent evacuation of the important Loupart Wood shows that the advance was pressing more closely than he anticipated. The German retirement from Loupart and other positions dominating Bapaume was particularly interesting because it settles a doubtful tactical point. The enemy cannot stand for an appreciable time on any part of the ridge running westward from before Bapaume to Monchy. It is not a continuous ridge but a possible line of defence carrying several commanding points. Since he retired from the strong eastern end the rest of the positions must become increasingly untenable. The same is true of Bapaume. Everything suggests that the enemy's retirement is likely to continue, also his rearguards to be uncomfortably hustled by the rate and persistency of the British advance. At Irles a considerable body of his troops was caught before it could withdraw; also an immensely strong position at Loupart Wood was abandoned so hastily that, contrary to German custom, the dugouts were left intact and a minimum of destruction performed by the defenders before retreating. The British guns are coming forward rapidly despite difficulties of the ground and the Germans are finding it increasingly hard to resist the pressure.

In Mesopotamia, the British advance north of Bagdad continues. Very evidently its unexpected speed has turned Turkish defeat at Kut into a rout. To start from an

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advanced base in the neighbourhood of Kut and cover one hundred and thirteen miles of difficult country in exactly a fortnight in sufficient force to capture Bagdad at the end, is a feat of generalship and organization of a very remarkable order. Much forced marching was thereby entailed with subsequent fighting performed in blinding dust-storms. The broken enemy so hotly pursued that he could make no prolonged stand anywhere. The only serious affort to check the advance was on the strong carefully prepared line of the Diala River whence the enemy was ejected by brilliant tactics and the impetus of the attack of the troops who splendidly withstood the strain of many days most ardous marching.

Bagdad is valuable as being in the heart of Mesopotamia and a junction where river traffic between north and south meets the rail traffic from the east through Persia. It practically commands the caravan route in a north-easterly direction to the Russian frontier, thence eastward by the only easy road through the Median Mountains to the Persian plateau. On this road the Turkish forces are retiring westward before the Russians. They can no longer retreat to Bagdad their original base and their situation is almost precarious.

ONLY A BLOCKHEAD!

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Mar. 19.—Herr Maximilian Harden, the Editor of the weekly paper, Die Zukunft, in a remarkable article, says that only a blockhead could deny the importance of the fall of Bagdad and the changing power in Asia. He scornfully refers to the gushing hopes of submarinism, and points out that the ruthlessness has merely resulted in two of the greatest republics in the world, the United States and China breaking off relations with Germany. He foreshadows a triplet of America, China and Japan vigorously intervening in the war from now on.

ITALIAN VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rome, Mar. 18.—The Chamber of Deputies, to-day, passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 369 votes to 43.

POSITION IN GERMANY GROWS DAILY BLACKER

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 15.—Reuter's Agency is informed that dispatches just received in London from an unimpeachable source indicate that the situation in Germany is becoming "daily more desperate." The position there is depicted as the blackest.

BRITISH ADVANCE AT SALONIKA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 15.—Reuter's Agent Headquarters at Salonika says: "The British line south-west of Dovian has been advanced 1,000 yards over a front of 3,500, bringing the trenches in places to within 100 yards of the enemy."

CHINA SEVERS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking Mar. 14.—The severance of diplomatic relations with Germany has been definitely announced.

By special request the Entente Ministers and Charges d'Affaires called at the Wai-chiao-pu at half past two this afternoon when it is understood Mr. Wu Ting-fang announced the rupture with Germany. A number of questions connected with this step were discussed. The neutral Ministers were received an hour later while it is noteworthy that the American Minister was received after the neutrals by himself. Thus there are now four diplomatic groups in Peking, the Entente, the Central Powers, the neutral and the American.

The German Minister was handed passports at noon accompanied by the following covering despatch from Mr. Wu Ting-fang, the Minister for Foreign Affairs: In reference to the new submarine policy of Germany the Government of the Republic of China dictated by a desire to further the cause of the world's peace and to maintain the sanctity of international law, addressed a protest to Your Excellency on February 9th and declared that if contrary to its expectations, the protest should be ineffectual the Chinese Government would be constrained to sever the diplomatic relations at present existing between the two countries. During the lapse of a month no heed has been paid to this protest of the Chinese Government in the activities of the German submarines which have caused the loss of many Chinese lives. On March 10th a reply was received from Your Excellency in which it states that the German Government is willing to open negotiations to arrive at a plan for the protection of Chinese life and property. Yet it declares that it is difficult. Germany therefore is not in accord with the object of the protest and the Chinese Government to its deep regret considers its protest ineffectual. Therefore, the Chinese Government is constrained to sever the diplomatic relations at present existing with the German Government.

"I have the honour to send herewith a passport for Your Excellency, members of your Legation staff and their families with a retinue for their protection while leaving Chinese territory. As regards the German Consular officers, this Ministry has instructed the different Commissioners of Foreign Affairs at treaty ports to issue to them similar passports for leaving the country."

The Foreign Office here received from Peking on the 15th an official report to the effect that on the afternoon of the 14th the Foreign Minister, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, in an audience with the Entente Ministers, informed them that the Chinese Government had decided to break off diplomatic relations with Germany and would hand passports to the German Minister and Consuls. Further informations stated that a few hours after Dr. Wu had parted with the Entente representatives, he notified the German Minister, Admiral von Hintze that the relation between China and Germany had been severed, and at the same time handed to him and to his official suite their passports. This act of the Chinese Government brought to an end the question whether China would break with Germany over the submarine tactics of the Kaiser's navy,—the question which took China nearly a month and a half to decide.

However, the climax of China's hostile cause against Germany is yet to come. A high official of the Foreign Office, in reviewing the situation of the 15th, expressed himself as expecting to see China soon joining the European war on the side of the Entente Powers. He was of the opinion that China's diplomatic rupture against Germany was only a preliminary to her predetermined policy of actually siding with the Entente in the titanic struggle.

According to another high official, there was a reason why China separated the question of breaking with Germany from that of participating in the war. China wants, he said, to seize this rare opportunity to put forth a series of demands on the Entente Powers as a condition for her openly coming out on their side. For this reason,—and for that reason only,—she is taking her time before she obtains the assurance from the Entente Governments that they will agree to grant her wishes. And now that she has gone so far as to diplomatically break with the German Government, she is expected within a few days to approach the Entente Governments with the request to open negotiations on the concessions she demands,—namely, the revision of her Customs duties, the postponement of the Boxer payments, financial assistance, and other items.

A recent Peking dispatch said that Premier Tuan Chi-jui stated that the Entente Governments had confided in him their willingness to give them favourable considerations in case China actually joins the war. The Foreign Office here was reticent on the subject when asked whether such was the case. There is, however, every reason to believe that a certain understanding as to how China's demands will be dealt with has been decided upon among the Entente Governments.

"No discord exists among the Entente on that question. I can tell you that much," said an official on the 15th.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, Mar. 15.—The "North China Daily News" says: "With all the dignity the situation requires China has set her seal of disapproval upon Germany's iniquitous war on neutrals. She has publicly aligned herself with the cause of right and justice. There is something extraordinarily impressive in the great deliberation with which the government proceeded, and the sudden, swift decision with which she forestalled any treacherous act by putting guards on board the German ships in the Whangpoo. The Republic of China is to be warmly complimented on the address with which China acted. The situation has been an extremely difficult one and even yet the merchant classes have not realized its importance to China of the step her leaders have taken, but all parties in Peking have united to support the Government as never before and the Republic thus makes its entry into the great international affairs of the world with a decorum and circumspection which cannot be surpassed. We are

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convinced that China will never regret what she has done."

The Foreign Office on the 16th announced that it had received from Peking the text of the proclamation issued by President Li Yuan-hung dated March 14th with regard to the diplomatic rupture with Germany. It reads as follows—

Since the outbreak of the European war our country has strictly observed its neutrality. Unexpectedly, however, on February 3 this year the German Government notified us to the effect that after that date its newly decided blockade programme would endanger the navigation of neutral merchant vessels within the lines of certain limited zones. In view of her method of attacking merchantmen which had already damaged the lives and property of our people to no small degree, Germany's present submarine programme would seriously increase the danger. From the standpoint of upholding the public law and protecting the lives and property of our people we lodged a vigorous protest with Germany and we made it known to her that unless she altered her policy our country would be constrained to sever the existing diplomatic relations.

In spite of the deep desire on our part that Germany would not prove obdurate but would maintain friendly relations, unfortunately she did not cease to practice her policy of submarinism though a month had passed since we protested. Numerous merchant vessels of various nationalities have been sunk and a number of our people killed. It was entirely against our wish that the German Government, on the 14th inst., unofficially replied that it could not retract its blockade tactics.

In respect, therefore, to the public law and in the interest of our peoples' lives and property we proclaim that the existing diplomatic relations with Germany are to be broken off from to-day.

Shanghai, Mar. 15.—Profiting by the reports received from America of the scuttling of German ships on the eve of the breaking off of diplomatic relations between America and Germany, the Chinese authorities have exercised a little "intelligent anticipation" here in Shanghai. Yesterday armed guards were placed on board the six self-interned German ships in the Huangpu river.

The German crews of the six steamers were sent on shore, and there was evidence last evening that the further precaution was to be taken of removing three ships from the lower river to a point above the city near the Arsenal. Similar steps were taken in the United States when that country severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

The six German ships in port are the Albenga (2,769 tons), the Deike Rickmers (2,567 tons), the Sikiang (1,016 tons), the Meidah and Meilee (river boats of 1,150 tons each) and the Fortuna (112 tons). All except the small wooden craft Fortuna have been at anchor here since the beginning of the war, while she came in from Yangtze ports on July 3, 1915. There are no interned German gun-boats here, although there are two at Nanking. Other enemy ships in port, says the "N. C. Daily News" are the Austrian-Lloyd strs. Bohemia, China, and Silesia, all fine liners that formerly ran between Japan and Trieste and which have been here since September, 1914; but they are Austrian, not German.

The Chinese navy officials had charge of yesterday's proceedings on the river, and the guards placed on board the German ships were Chinese navy men from the ships of the first cruiser squadron in the charge of Admiral Lin Pao-yueh, who succeeded Admiral Li, who lost office at the time of the naval turn-over in connexion with the Yunnan rebellion. There are four cruisers and a transport in the first squadron and the cruiser Haiyung took an important part in the steps that were taken yesterday.

In the Wayside-Yangtszepoo district were the Albenga, the Sikiang, and the Fortuna. The Haiyung moved up stream and then a small, white, armed yacht flying an Admiral's pennant,—a vessel without an English name but commonly known as "the Admiral's yacht," went alongside the German ships, and formally notified the German officers that wireless instructions had been received from Peking during the night that the Chinese navy was to take possession of all German craft.

The German crews left the ships quietly, having no alternative with an armed guard on board, an armed ship alongside, and a cruiser standing by. Chinese officers with details of sailors and marines were placed in charge of the ships. All this took place yesterday forenoon, beginning at nine o'clock, and the whole thing was carried out systematically without a hitch.

Late yesterday afternoon, the tugs Vulcan and Victoria were seen alongside the Sikiang, and there was a report that the three vessels in the lower river were last night to be towed to the upper river near where the Deike Rickmers has been for about a year. It is interesting to note in this connexion that the second ranking officer of the Chinese Naval Department has been in Shanghai for some days,—Admiral Tsao Chia-hsiang, Vice-Minister of Marine, who was sent from Peking to take charge of defensive arrangements at Shanghai.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, Mar. 18.—The prompt and most efficient action taken by the Chinese Naval Authorities in seizing the German vessels Deike Rickmers, Sikiang, Albenga, Meilee, Meigah and Fortuna has been fully justified by the discovery of four bombs of high power in the cylinders of the Deike Rickmers, three in the engine-room of the Sikiang and two under the midship boilers of the Albenga.

Cylindrical bombs about 4½ inches in diameter by 6in. in length with time-fuses and percussion caps already filled, some hidden with dastardly cunning, were discovered. The machinery was dismantled and parts are missing.

Great credit is due to the manner in which the naval authorities by active measures frustrated the German preparedness.

It is reported that an explosion on a German gun-boat at Amoy has caused internal damage to the vessel, which, however, was not sunk.

The French Consul-General has closed down the German Government subsidized engineering school in the French Concession, without incident.

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTS RIFE IN RUSSIA NOW

Serious Demonstrations Are Reported From Petrograd And Moscow

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, March 15.—A despatch from Petrograd confirms the previous intimations that there has been a successful revolution there and at Moscow. The Duma, backed by the army, is said to control the situation.

M. Stürmer and other prominent people have been thrown into prison.

For the past few days conflicting news have been reaching here in connection with the outbreak of a revolution in Russia. Owing to the strict censorship exercised over telegraphic communication by the Petrograd authorities, the reports reaching here are too meagre to penetrate the true state of affairs there. From the Foreign Office here nothing could be learned yesterday.

According to a reliable source of information, however, the situation in Russia has been assuming a serious aspect for some time and now appears to be reaching its height.

One report went so far as to say that the revolutionists had already taken possession of the Tsar's Winter Palace in Petrograd, while another was to the effect that they had only occupied a court house. The gravity of the situation is doubled by the fact that the revolutionists are being joined by the troops on home duty and they are participating in the uprising.

While the latest dispatch that the Emperor Nicholas was ready to secede the throne to the Crown Prince was doubted by those well informed on Russian affairs, they admitted that a storm was raging there which is not likely to clear until the revolutionists demands be satisfied. Unless the air clears, martial law is certain to be declared in Petrograd, Moscow and other leading cities.

The cause for which the revolutionists are contending is said to be their determination to oust from the Government the Minister of Home Affairs, M. Protopopoff and his followers who exercise a powerful influence in Court circles. M. Milikof, the foremost radical in the Duma, who was lately reported to be at the head of the movement against this power behind the Throne, is believed to be leading the present revolutionary cause. It is generally felt that some radical reorganization of the Cabinet must take place before the tumult can be subdued.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Mar. 16.—His Majesty Tsar Nicholas II, the Emperor of all the Russias, has abdicated. The Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, brother of the present Tsar, becomes regent.

From an authoritative source it was learned on the 17th that the latest reports received confirm the early press dispatch to the effect that Tsar Nicholas had abdicated in favour of his 12 year old son the Tzarevitch, the Grand Duke Alexis Nicholaivitch.

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At the Russian Embassy reporters sought vainly for further news regarding the situation in Russia on the 17th. However, according to reliable reports to a certain quarter here, the following facts were obtained which throw much light on the turbulent state of affairs existing in Russia for the past few days.

The internecine political strife in Russia had lately been assuming a gloomy aspect, giving a general impression that a storm was apparently nearing. The attitude of the Conservatives towards the progressive elements of politicians was that of bitter hatred, causing these politicians to become so antagonistic against the old school of government officials as to regard them as if they were their avowed enemy. It had been expected for some time that something radical was bound to take place at the coming session of the Duma.

When the Duma opened its session on February 27, however, there was no sign of disturbance. It was not until March 8 when uneasiness began to be felt. On that day the workingmen employed in various factories in Petrograd went on a general strike. The strikers, somehow or other, enlisted the sympathy of the troops stationed in the Capital and soon riots began to run high in several sections of the city. Driven by hunger caused by unemployment the workers and their families marched in line up and down the streets, crying "Give us bread, give us bread!" Sympathizers soon joined the demonstration.

Stores closed their doors and the traffic system was forced to suspend work The situation seemed to forebode some awful event nearly on the verge of explosion.

Premier Golitzin, therefore, at once called to his official residence all the Ministers of State, the Presidents of the two Houses, the Mayor of the Capital and several other important officials and in conference they unanimously adopted an emergency measure to satisfy the people's demand for more food. But in the meantime a group of politicians dissatisfied with the Government had taken advantage of the disorder and manage to turn the indignant attention of the rioters towards the Government. The riots now take colour of a political nature.

On March 9, the employes of the Government Arsenal also joined the strikers, adding more seriousness to the already grave situation. This was followed next day, March 10, numerous small conflicts between the strikers on the one side and policemen and gendarmes on the other, causing not a few persons to be killed or wounded. On the same day the military authorities in Petrograd issued a proclamation prohibiting any sort of meeting of the people and instructing the police to use arms in dealing with the recalcitrants. But this act of the military authorities only added oil to the fuel.

On the following day, March 11, in disputing the crowds, policemen fired their guns killing many persons. On the 12th, a portion of the troops threw themselves on the side of the strikers and the situation became almost uncontrollable. With red flags in their hands they marched through the streets, firing on policemen, attacking the Arsenal, setting a courthouse on fire, destroying several jails, and releasing prisoners.

On March 13, a large portion of the Imperial Guards and three regiments of ordinary troops joined the rioters. They took possession of the old fortress opposite the Winter Palace. Throughout the city the condition became almost anarchical and the demonstration assumed a more political and revolutionary aspect, many rioters intruding into the Duma and yelling for progressive deputies with the cry of "Down with the Government!"

Meanwhile the Duma was not slow to act. Already on March 11, the Duma telegraphed to the Tsar, who had been at the Grand Headquarters in the front, that the state of affairs was critical and that the only way to save it was to form a responsible Cabinet. At the same time, a temporary special committee was organized, consisting of twelve deputies of the progressive school, in order to regain and maintain public order. The Emperor, upon learning the crisis at the Capital, hastily made his way to Petrograd but so far it is not known whether or not he reached there. On the other hand, a body of representatives of the Duma is reported to have started to meet the Emperor on his way back to the Capital for the purpose of requesting him to grant the decision of the Duma and also to persuade him to recognize the sign of the time for establishing a responsible Cabinet. The Duma has also arrested several members of the Cabinet. It is also effectively putting down the rioters by making more free distribution of bread and other food-stuffs.

The special Committee of the Duma on March 14, in the name of the President of the Duma, M. Rodsianko, notified the Commanders-in-Chief of both the Black Sea and Baltic fleets that the former Cabinet ceased to exist and now the Governmental authority was in its hands. The committee also notified to them and proclaimed to the people of Russia that though they must all co-operate in reshaping the internal administrative system of the nation the newly formed Government is determined to prosecute with an utmost vigor the present war against the Kaiser's alliance to a successful conclusion.

New York, March 15.—The political situation has been growing chaotic hourly in Russia for the past several days and the citizens who suffer from the lack of foodstuffs actuated by the imperfection of traffic communications have been vehemently attacking the Government in co-operation with the Duma. For fear of the rioting assuming serious proportions, the authorities resorted to extraordinary expedients at last and simultaneously ordered the Duma closed. On March, however, the Duma resolved to disregard the order of the dissolution and also to continue the session. A special committee, of which M. Rodsianko is the chairman, was appointed and established a provisional government; the provisional government locked up the whole of the Cabinet members in co-operation with the troops which have taken the side of the Duma. It was on March 13. On that day the provisional government issued a notification to the public, troops, banks and railways urging the restoration of order. On March 14 public peace and order being completely restored the Duma announced that it was maintaining order in the Russian capital in harmony with the troops.

San Francisco, March 16.—A Berlin official report states that when the Duma met on March 9 rioting took place and the Ministers were threatened. Prince Golitzin instantly ordered the House to sit in camera but in the secret meeting M. Rodsianko demanded positively that the Tsar dismiss the Golitzin Ministry. Prince Golitzin made a reply but as soon as he left the rostrum the order dissolving the Duma was proclaimed.—"Nichinichi."

San Francisco, Mar. 16.—Sukhomlinov, the discredited former Minister of War, who was dismissed suspected of being a spy in the pay of the German government, has had his shoulder-straps shorn off and been thrown into prison. The fate of the ministers of the Cabinet still remain unknown despite the rumour of the release of some of them. The Entente Allies and their sympathizers are now gratified.

A dispatch reaching the British government from Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador in Petrograd, states that although the Tsar has decided to abdicate his decision is not carried out yet.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that the Tsar had abdicated and the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch became Regent.

H.M. Tsar Nicholas II. is now at the Detached Palace in Pikov and the Tsarina at the Tsarskoe Selo Palace.

Fifteen united nobility bodies in Petrograd have all participated in the revolution. The new Russian cabinet has decided on the issue of order of amnesty for political convicts. The arrest of German spies and traitors is in steady progress.—"Nichinichi."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Petrograd, Mar. 17.—Tsar Nicholas having abdicated on behalf of himself and the Tsarevitch in favour of Grand Duke Michael at midnight Thursday, Michael himself abdicated at 2.30 o'clock Friday afternoon, thus bringing the Romanof dynasty to an end.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Mar. 17.—Tsar Nicholas upon his abdication, issued the following manifesto:

"After almost three years of great strife, Russia is beset by a new and painful trial. Internal troubles menace the ultimate issue of the war. The honour of our armies and the future of our cherished country oblige us at all cost to conduct the war to a victorious end.

"The enemy is at his last gasp. The moment is approaching when we Allies will definitely crush our foe.

"At this decisive moment in the fate of Russia, our conscience prompts us to facilitate the organization of our people for the realization of a rapid victory. Therefore, by accord with the Duma, we consider it for the best to abdicate the crown of Russia and depose our supreme power. Undesirous of separation from our well-beloved son, we bequeath our inheritance to our brother, Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, blessing his accession to the Throne."

The Emperor transferred the supreme

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command of the armies to Grand Duke Nicholas Nicolaivitch.

Grand Duke Michael issued the following declaration.

"My brother has confided in me a heavy task, transferring to me the Throne at a moment unprecedented in war and internal troubles. Convinced that the good of our country should be our first consideration, I have adopted a firm resolution to accept the supreme power only if such be the desire of the people, expressed in a plebiscite through an assembly of constituents.

"Therefore, I implore all Russians to submit to the decree of the provisional government and with the least delay, on a basis of universal suffrage, establish a form of government."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, Mar. 17.—Feeling of deepest thanksgiving over what was accomplished at the cost of so little bloodshed fills all patriotic hearts in Russia. The revolution symbolizes Russia's determination to conquer in the present conflict. M. Rodzianko, addressing delegations of troops to the Duma, emphasized unity of the people and the army, whereby Russia's might and victory were assured.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Moscow, Mar. 17.—Inhabitants of this city are rejoicing at the overthrow of the Government. Officers supporting the new national government have formed a military committee to preserve order and regulate food supplies. The commandant of Moscow and a thousand police gendarmes have been arrested.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Mar. 17.—Unless improbable events occur, Russia will become a republic, says an Associated Press dispatch from Petrograd. The outcome of this question depends upon how the manifesto of the new government is received by the soldiers at the front.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Mar. 17.—The Executive Committee of the Duma has published the following list of the new national Cabinet, consisting of men who by previous activity, inspired the public with confidence and trust:

President of the Zemstvos, Prince Lvoff, Premier and Home Minister; Miliukoff, Foreign Affairs; Deputy Kerenski, Justice; Vice-President Nekrassoff of the Duma, Communications; Konovaloff, Commerce and Industry; Professor Manouiloff, Education; Goutchkoff, member of the Council of the Empire and former president of the third Duma, War and Marine; Deputy Shingareff, Agriculture; Deputy Terestchenko, Finance; Deputy Godneff, State Controller; and Deputy Raditchneff, Minister for Finland.

The policy of the Cabinet is based on the following principles:

An immediate general amnesty for all political and religious criminals.

Liberty of speech, of the press and of meetings of societies.

Abolition of social, religious, and national restrictions.

Immediate preparation for the summoning of a constituent assembly on the basis of universal suffrage to establish the form of Government and Constitution.

Substitution of police and national militia with elective chiefs subordinate to the local self-governing institutions.

Communalisation on a basis of universal suffrage.

Troops who participated in the revolution not to be disarmed.

While strict discipline must be maintained while on duty, all social restrictions will be removed from the soldiers, who will enjoy all the social rights shared by all citizens.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 17.—Three days of silence from Russia were broken here by a dispatch sent from Petrograd March 13, describing the revolution which resulted in the Duma, aided by the army, assuming control of the government and arresting the reactionary Ministers and former Ministers whom the people have long suspected of pro-German sympathies which were responsible for the shortage of food and lack of enthusiasm in conducting the war.

The popular discontent which was smouldering March 10 flamed up the following day and became conflagration March 12 when street fighting, in which soldiers fought other soldiers and people, ended in the troops, including guards and naval forces, joining the revolutionists.

The action of the police in firing on the crowds, which most of the troops refused to do, was resented by the soldiery. There were fierce battles at various points between the police and the troops. Many police stations, as well as detective headquarters, were burned with all the archives relating to political personages and organizations.

The Duma met secretly Sunday and resolved Monday to continue sitting in defiance of the order suspending the body. President Rodzianko telegraphed the Tsar, insisting on a change in government. He also sent messages to the commanding generals at the front, soliciting their support in persuading the Tsar. The generals replied affirmatively. Deputations of troops, accompanied by armed citizens, arrived at the Duma Monday and took charge of the public buildings. The fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul and the prisons were seized.

Arrests included M. Sturmer, former Premier; General Sukhomlinoff, former Minister of War; M. Protopopoff, Home Minister; and the president of the Council of the Empire. A national cabinet was formed with Prince Lvoff as Premier.

Premier Golitzin, Home Minister Protopopoff and other officials were arrested and brought to the Duma. The majority were released but Protopopoff and the Minister of Justice were detained in the Tauris Palace. All motor cars in Petrograd were commandeered, but will all be returned. Order is now the watchword of the day.

The new Foreign Minister, M. Miliukoff, returned to Petrograd March 15. He declared the new government considered it indispensable that the abdication of the Emperor should be final and the regency should be temporarily entrusted to Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch.

"Such is our decision," he said. "We consider it impossible to alter it."

He contradicted the rumors that the Tsar had been arrested. He stated that according to latest reports His Majesty was at Pskoff and the Empress at Tsarskoe Selo.

"The problems which we are going to solve," continued Miliukoff, "consist of the re-establishment of a power capable of obtaining victory. The great crime of the late government was in throwing the country into complete disorganization, subjecting it to the hardest of trials. This might have dangerously affected the issue of the war. The increase in popular discontent caused the revolution, which was almost the shortest in history, and accompanied by less bloodshed."

"It enabled the people to regain confidence in the government's strength. It will increase popular enthusiasm and multiply national forces, bringing about a quicker victory for Russia and the Allies."

During the revolution the Duma was the centre of an enormous moral force. Every hour brought new signs of the continual growth of power derived from the forces of national representation.

A later dispatch from Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd further described the events leading up to the revolution. It says that for weeks people were obliged to stand five hours in forty degrees of frost waiting to buy bread. Even then they were frequently unable to obtain any. Potatoes were eight times higher than usual, while other foodstuffs were prohibitive. With the Premier a nonentity it is not surprising that the food situation produced dismay.

Although thousands of Cossacks and mounted infantry patrolled the Nevsky, the people were undeterred in their demonstrations. As they cheered the troops some of the latter doffed their caps and cheered back, but to this eloquent sign of the times the authorities remained blind.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, Mar. 17.—Yesterday afternoon the banks reopened. Drastic measures are being taken to restore order. All malefactors who resist arrest are liable to be shot at sign.

The Provisional Government has issued a a manifesto to the subjects of Russia which states that the Cabinet's policy is as follows: An immediate general amnesty will be granted to all political and religious offenders, freedom of the press, freedom of association, freedom of labour organization, freedom to strike. The extension of these liberties to be granted to officials and troops so far as military technical conditions permit; the abolition of all social, religious and national restrictions; immediate preparation shall be made for summoning a constituent Assembly based on universal suffrage, which shall establish a governmental regime and a constitution for the country.

A most important conference of the Executive of the Duma and delegates of workmen has been held, lasting all night long. Finally an agreement was practically reached concerning the transition period prior to the elections for a constituent Assembly. The Executive insisted on the interests of the war and the necessity of the complete establishment of order before the elections.

M. Kerenski, who is a Socialist, has accepted the portfolio of Justice on condition that the constituent assembly is convened at elections based on universal suffrage.

The British, French and Italian diplomats and Military Attachés have informed the Executive of the Duma of their readiness to recognize the Executive as the sole authority in Russia and to enter upon business relations forthwith.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 18.—The incongruity of the Tsar's manifesto and the actual situation in Petrograd is becoming manifest. Any idea of an imperial regency seems to be fading. The latest telegrams from Petrograd show that popular feeling strongly inclines toward a constitutional republic, of which Prince Lvoff is momentarily the head.

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KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Mar. 18.—The Russian Government has sent the following telegram to Russian representatives abroad:

Latterly events, due to national indignation provoked by the hopeless abuses and criminal nearsightedness and incompetency of the old régime, have occurred. Only sane popular feeling facilitated and shortened the crisis, resulting in an unanimous rallying, in less than a week, of the population and army under the revolutionary flag, with the minimum number of victims ever yet recorded in similar, previous, important upheavals.

By a manifesto issued at Pskov, on March 15, Tsar Nicholas II abdicated, for himself and his son, in favour of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, who, on March 16, also renounced supreme power pending the summoning of a National Assembly on a basis of universal suffrage to establish a form of government and framed on the fundamental laws of Russia. In the meantime an appeal is issued to the nation to submit to the authority of the provisional government.

The programme of the present government, in this most crucial internal and external crisis for Russia, comprises the correction of all previous defaults, and an assurance of order and preparation of conditions to enable the sovereign desire of the people to freely manifest itself in the future.

The Government assumes all previous international agreements and, guided by democratic principles, will contribute to the liberty and development of good relations between all nations.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, Mar. 18.—The Government has telegraphed to its representatives abroad, stating that the Government, which assumes power at the moment of the gravest external and internal crisis in Russian History, is fully conscious of its immense responsibility. It will apply itself first to repairing the overwhelming errors and quickly ensuring order and tranquillity in the country and making final preparations that the sovereign will of the nation may be freely pronounced on its future lot.

In regard to the foreign policy, the Cabinet will remain mindful of the international engagements entered into by the fallen régime and will honour Russia's word, and carefully cultivate relations uniting Russia and other friendly allied nations.

The Government is confident that these relations will become even more intimate and solid under the new régime in Russia, which is resolved to be guided by democratic principles and the respect due to small and great nations, to the liberty of their development and to the good understanding between nations.

The Government again lays emphasis on the declaration that Russia did not will the war, but was the victim of pre-meditated aggression. She will continue to struggle against the spirit of conquest by a predatory race aiming at the subjection of Europe to the intolerable shame of the domination of Prussian militarism.

Faithful to a pact which unites her indissolubly to her glorious allies, Russia is resolved, like them, to assure to the world an era of peace at all costs—peace on a basis of stable national organization, guaranteeing the respect for right and justice. She will fight on their side against the common enemy until the end, incessantly and unfalteringly.

The Government will devote all its energies to preparation for victory and will apply itself to the task of repairing as quickly as possible the errors of the past which hitherto have paralyzed the aspirations and self-sacrifices of the Russian people, firmly convinced that the marvellous enthusiasm of the whole nation will multiply its strength ten times to hasten the final triumph.

Petrograd, March 18.—The provisionary government, which is temporarily assuming supreme rights on behalf of Grand Duke Michael, pending the organization of the national representative assembly to be elected for the settlement of the new form of government, is gradually executing its work of the formation of the new Government. Order is being speedily restored in Petrograd and the newspapers resumed their regular appearance to-day. The street railways will be running as soon as the damaged lines are repaired and all factories are expected to commence operations again. There are still signs of disorder among garrison forces, but the morale of the troops will be re-established before long.

All reports from the front, bringing echoes of the revolution among the troops in the front, are highly encouraging and favourable to the revolutionists. The movement advocating a republican form of Government is strongly supported and gaining ground. The business of provisioning has been transferred to local and municipal assemblies, which are exercising supervision of the entire stock of foodstuffs arriving in Petrograd and distributing them among the citizens at ordinary market prices. About 8,000 volunters are detailed in Petrograd and Moscow, and are maintaining order. The situation is still grave.—"Asahi."

London, Mar. 18.—The Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, in his declaration, said, "I will assume the regency of Russia until the constituent assembly decides on the form of the government to be adopted, and if chosen I will ascend the Throne of the Russian empire."

The revolution in Russia has been welcomed in the business and financial circles in London, with the result that the rate of exchange of Russian money has regained its normal tone.

The Washington correspondent of the "Times" wires that the American people have been given a very deep impression by the revolution in Russia. They are sincerely gratified under the impression that the revolution has upheld the spirit of liberty and promoted the interests of the Allies. Order has been restored at last in the Russian capital and the streets have become quiet, says a dispatch from Petrograd.—"Asahi."

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, March 19.—The Provisional Russian Government issued the following manifesto, in the morning:

"The great deed accomplished by the Russians has upset the old régime and a renovated Russia has been born after long years of strife. The national forces were inspired by the October 1905 manifesto, which promised Russia constitutional liberties never realized, and the first and second Dumas were dissolved. The Government being impotent to crush the national will decreed on June 3, 1906 that it would suppress part of the legislative rights granted to the people, gradually suppressing them altogether in the following ten years. The country was again cast into an abyss of arbitrary administrative absolutism and all attempts to make power listen to reason were in vain. Then, the great world war found our country in the face of moral decadence of power. Disunited from the people power was indifferent to the destinies of the country.

"The heroic efforts of the army and appeals of the National Assembly, united in the face of a common peril, were powerless to unite the former emperor and government with the people. Finally, the people took the power into their own hands and, by a revolutionary movement, created a Provisional Government, whose sacred aim is to lead the country along the luminous path of civil organisation.

"The Provisional Government is sure the patriotic spirit, which the people manifested in the upheaval, will also inspire the brave soldiers on the field of battle. The Government will do its utmost to conduct the war to a victorious end and will faithfully observe all international alliances and treaties.

"It will consider its first duty is to afford the people the possibility to elaborate the future régime and fundamental laws by summoning an Assembly based on universal suffrage together with representatives of the brave army. Prior to the convocation of the Assembly, the Government will facilitate all citizens bringing into evidence their needs in order to assure their spiritual wants, and is convinced of the entire support of the people to this end."

HOW THE TSAR ABDICATED

Harbin, March 20.—The executive committee of the Duma and the members of the provisionary government had audience with the Tsar at Ruskoff, between Petrograd and Riga. General Ruzusky, the Commander-in-Chief of the North Army, M. Frederic, ex-Minister of the Household, and M. Narieshkin, Chief of Board of Ceremonies, were in attendance. The representatives of the new Government submitted to the Tsar the particulars of the events in Petrograd and explained the uselessness of sending troops from the front to the capital because all troops coming to Petrograd would join the new Government. They told him that the provisionary government had decided to order all troops coming to the capital to return to their posts. The Tsar asked what he had better do, to which they replied that the Tsar should quit the throne. After this brief conversation, the Tsar of all the Russias said that he could not part with his son and would accordingly abdicate in favour of his brother Grand Duke Michael, and saying that he would retire from his exalted position in favour of himself and his son signed his name on the document produced by the representatives of the new Government.—"Asahi."

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PARIS PRESS PLEASED AT NEWS FROM PETROGRAD

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Mar. 18.—The news of the changes in Russia is being received favourably by the French press. "Le Journal des Débats" says: "France has nothing to fear at new men coming into power. On the contrary, she has much to hope from them." "La Liberté" says: "A new era opens for the Allies, who, we are sure, will know how to avoid excesses contrary to those from which by energetic efforts they have just freed themselves. In the past six days the shouts of the revolutionists in Petrograd were accompanied by cries of 'Long live France'; 'Long live England.' That is to say the new government is heart and soul with the intimate maintenance of the Entente, and the intensive pursuit of the war. We could not wish for more nor better signs."

The Paris edition of the New York "Herald" says: "With all the Allies, the new government in Russia will receive a most favourable welcome. To our enemies it means war to a finish. They boasted they could, through their intrigues, drive Russia to a separate peace, but we learn that the revolution was made among the cries of 'Long live France'; 'Long live Great Britain.' German influence is ruined for ever in Russia in this new world which is just beginning."

M. Polybe, in "Le Figaro" writes: "So many great events accomplished within a week. The purest of revolutions and one of the most magnificent events of History. And what a defeat to Germany! After the Marne, Neva! After Verdun Moscow!"

"Le Temps" says: "Russia enters upon a new era, which will be salutary to her, and will give her plentitude means of action. Russia has already shown her prodigious facility for adaptation. With her face to the enemy, she will know how to adapt herself to reforms which her safety requires; and how to forge new arms while fighting."

The French press sees the Tsar's disappearance from the political scene with a certain feeling of grief, and recalls the services rendered by him to the Entente cause, and the great initiatives taken by him in the past, and foremost of all at The Hague Congress.

The French press is unanimous in commenting favourably on Russian events. M. Alfred Capus writes in "Le Figaro": "No doubt is possible regarding the nature of the revolutionary movement. It is national and patriotic in its origin as well as in its outcarrying. All men suspected of having endeavoured to hamper intensified war are violently set aside. Germany will have thus awakened up in all races the powerful instinct of conservatism. She will succumb through unanimous revolt."

M. Gustave Herve in "La Victoire" says: "What new forces there will be for the Russian Army, which, henceforth will have behind it modern, honest, patriotic administration able to supply profusely material and ammuniton! And what enthusiasm in its ranks, when officers and soldiers will feel over them the great enlivening breath of liberty!"

WASHINGTON TAKING STEPS TOWARDS WAR

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, March 20.—Many steps have been taken to get ready for any emergency arising out of the submarine menace. President Wilson has ordered the Navy Department to expend $115,000,000 to speed up the naval construction. The first and second classes at the Naval Academy will be graduated at early dates to provide 374 additional naval officers.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, March 20.—In view of the ruthless sinking by German submarines of the three American merchantmen, it is unofficially admitted that a state of war virtually exists between America and Germany. Technically the United States remains in a position of armed neutrality.

President Wilson contemplates calling an immediate session of Congress to receive his Address requesting authority to adopt aggressive measures against the enemy submarines.

Merchantmen are already arming for defense. The next move must be to send out warships to search for submarines and clear the trans-Atlantic lanes.

San Francisco, Mar. 20.—It is reported that President Wilson has decided to take drastic offensive measures against Germany and is now preparing to do. He has called for tenders for the speedy construction of 200 motor-boats and submarine-destroyers. Secretary Lansing stated that the American-German relations are now at a most serious crisis.

Unfounded rumours say that revolutions are about to break out both in America and Canada. It appears that these groundless rumours have come from somewhere in Berlin, but where these fabrications originated can not be ascertained clearly.

According to a dispatch from Washington, munition factories in the States are feared to refuse to grant priority to government orders placed with them and also to demand unreasonable prices.—"Nichinichi."

THE LUSITANIA ATROCITY

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Mar. 18.—The "Journal de Geneve" has the following remarks anent the breach of diplomatic relations between China and Germany: "Germany was foremost in the foreign trade with China. The latter was one of the three great exotic territories, over which Germany had dreamed to establish domination. Morocco and Asia Minor were the others. And now America is endeavouring to utterly destroy Germany's last ambitions outside of Europe. The torpedoing of the Lusitania has produced terrible consequences which nobody in Berlin had been able to foresee."

On March 14, the editor of the "Koelnische Volks Zeitung" wrote: "If China ranges herself on the side of the Entente, it will have great economical importance. Considerable German assets will be lost. The object at stake is to strike a mortal blow at our commerce."

U.S. RAILMEN'S TROUBLE

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, March 15.—It is stated here that the leaders of the train-men have sent an ultimatum to the railway managers to the effect that unless they get an eight-hour day, they will go on strike.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Mar. 15.—In an endeavour to avoid a general strike of trainmen, it is announced that the union leaders, to-morrow, will offer the railway managers a modified proposition in settlement of the eight hours' labour controversy.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Mar. 16.—The representatives of four railway brotherhoods announce a railway strike beginning at 6 p.m. on Saturday evening.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, March 16.—President Wilson has appealed to both parties in the railway dispute to co-operate with the Mediation Committee appointed at to-day's meeting of the Cabinet with a view to postponing if it cannot avert the strike, on the ground of national emergency.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Mar. 18.—After a conference of both sides in the railway dispute with the mediators, it has been announced that the strike has been postponed for 48 hours. In the meantime, the conferences continue.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Mar. 19.—The railroad strike has been declared off. The railroad managers, early this morning, authorized the mediators appointed by President Wilson to make whatever arrangements were necessary with the railroad Brotherhoods.

Their decision was precipitated by the news that three American merchantmen had been sunk by submarines.

Later.

The railroad agreement has been signed by the managers and representatives of the union men. It grants an eight hours' day. Most of the provisions of the Adamson Law stand even if the Supreme Court declares the Law unconstitutional.

THREE AMERICAN STEAMERS SUNK

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 18.—The American steamers Illinois and City of Memphis have been sunk. The latter was sent to the bottom by gunfire and part of the vessel's crew has not yet been landed. Another American steamer, the Vigilancia, has been torpedoed without warning.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Mar. 18.—Submarines have sunk three American freight steamers. The City of Memphis, the Vigilancia and the Illinois. Forty-eight members of the crews are missing from the Memphis and the Vigilancia. The crew of the Illinois were saved. The Memphis and the Illinois were en route to the United States in ballast. The former was sunk by gunfire. The Vigilancia was sunk without warning.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA

Since the outbreak of the present war, many internal disturbances have happened among the Entente powers, but they were not so serious as the recent revolution in Russia. The revolution in Russia did not break out spontaneously, says the "Yorozu". The Russian public has desired the absolute destruction of the German militarism ever since the beginning of the war, but among the Peers, officials and others, there were many who were pro-German. It was because of the pro-German elements in Russia that the independent peace conclusion between Russia and Germany has been so often discussed.

The peers and the public have been always standing for two different principles, and the situation became very dangerous. At the end of 1916, a certain pro-German Russian killed an anti-German Russian, and M. Protopopoff, the Minister of the Home Affairs shielded a pro-German offender. These facts angered the public of Russia, and even a movement to oust the pro-German cabinet members was started by Parliament.

However the group of the Peers made M. Protopopoff remain in his position, despite the fact that the Minister of the Home Affairs was the centre of criticism by the public, and appointed Prince Golitzin as the Premier. Consequently the majority of the public began to entertain a deeper hatred against the Cabinet.

Uneasiness and small disturbances were seen everywhere in Russia, and the Government tried every means to suppress the public. When the Parliament was recently opened, the Government was unable to suppress the opposition and was obliged to close the session.

The "Yorozu" says that detailed news of the revolution has not reached Japan, and it is unable to predict the effect of the revolution upon the future of Russia, and the present war, but the paper believes that as the Parliamest and the Army are the chief factors of the revolution and their object is to destroy the pro-German Cabinet, it is undisputable that the revolutionary party is powerful. Judging from the fact that the Ministers of the Cabinet had been placed in prison, and the Army has taken possession of the Palaces, it is evident that the revolutionary party is winning its end.

On the other hand, if the revolution fails. the peace obtained by the government will be for only a short period, and before long more revolutions will follow. The victory of the anti-German revolutionists will make the Russians more firmly determined to win final victory in the present war, and will be favourable for the Russian campaign.

The "Yorozu" says that the political situation of Russia is difficult for foreigners to understand and in the past revolutions and changes of conditions have happened most unexpectedly, but the present revolution is different from similar events of the past. The majority of the Russian people, and especially those living in the districts near the German border have a deep hatred for the Teuton race, and the cause of the present war being a conflict between the Teutons and Slavs, it was commonly believed that as long as the war continues, there will be no revolution in Russia, but the pro-German officials did not realize this condition and endeavoured to obtain their personal gains, bringing the present revolution upon themselves and the nation.

The paper regrets that the Imperial Court of Russia is reported to have been attacked by the revolutionists, but it believes that it was merely a plot used in order to destroy the pro-German power. The "Yorozu" is confident that the general public of Russia has no enmity against the Imperial Court.

However, the happening of the revolution at this moment is regrettable, and Germany may attempt an attack on Russia while the condition in Russia is not settled, but as Germany has not yet started such an attack, it is not likely that the German forces will attempt to take the opportunity to enter further into the Russian territory. But the paper thinks that it will be necessary for Russia to be well prepared for any attack from Germany.

The Japanese Government is not regarding the revolution as a serious affair, but the "Yorozu" declares that the present Russian revolution should not be slighted, and if the government maintain such an opinion, they will some day regret it. Since Russia joined the Entente, the love of freedom and justice has been greatly developed among the Russians, and it is a tendency which cannot be forgotten by any.

The "Jiji" in noting that the Russian Emperor has abdicated and the new government is now being organized in Russia, says it is not proper at this moment to discuss the causes of the revolution and criticise the recent movement in Russia. However the paper hopes that as Russa is one of the important factors in the present war, the new government will be speedily organized and peace and order restored throughout the country as early as possible.

Whatever cabinet governs the country, and whatever class of people controls the government is not important to Russia at this grave moment. and the foremost question for the country is to keep up the military campaign against Germany even though the internal disturbances and troubles confront the nation and public.

The "Jiji" says that there are two problems which the Russian government should give their utmost attention at the moment of the change of the political situation. The persons who organize the new cabinet should at once endeavour to restore peace and order in the country, but the most important work at the beginning, is to satisfy the populace of Russia, by distributing food equally to all people. The scarcity of food in Russia has been one of the grave problems of the country recently, and it was the direct cause of the present revolution. Not only is food scarce in the country, but the proper means of transportation to distribute it equally to all parts of the country, is not yet established in Russia, and while in one locality there is an over production, in the other, the people suffer from inability to obtain food.

The new government should endeavour to enable the import of food stuffs from other nations and construct railways and other means of transportation to carry food. If the new government fails to satisfy the people by giving them sufficient food equally throughout the nation, another disturbance will surely arise before long, and if such a revolution starts again, it will be more fierce than the one Russia had a few days ago. Consequently, the "Jiji" declares that the problem of distributing food to the people is one of the most important questions to be solved at once by the new government.

The next item that the "Jiji" regards important in the present situation of Russia, is the possibility of the rise of the reactionists. However the paper hopes that those bureaucrats who have been thrown down from their seats of power by the revolution, will not take any reactionary movement recklessly, considering the national situation and the effect of such an action in the development of the European war.

History tells that in almost all cases of revolution, there rises the reactionary movement. The bureaucrats who enjoyed power in the Russian Court and Government for many years, have been thrown down, and many of them have been imprisoned, in the present disturbance, but it does not prove that the power and influence of these bureaucrats has been totally destroyed. They might cause a great reactionary movement to regain their power and position, and when such a movement is started the pro-German elements in Russia will back the movement. Whether such an attempt will succeed or not, it will cause another disturbance in Russia, causing riotous disorder throughout the nation, and such a condition will be not only regrettable for the sake of Russia, but will be disadvantageous for the Entente powers.

Even though the Bureaucrats have such an ambition and influence to cause the reactionary movement, the "Jiji" hopes that they will stop to consider the benefit of Russia and the Entente powers, and will not attempt another disturbance. Their ambition and hopes should be held until after the end of the present war, which is the first problem of Russia.

TSAR WILL RULE AGAIN?

However, the "Tokyo Asahi" does not believe that the public of Russia will end the reign of the Romanof family, and thinks that the Tsar Nicholas II will again rule the country.

The national character of the Russian people is characterized by its extremeness, and they are unable to take a middle course. At all times and in any events, their opinion is clearly defined, although there is a tendency that often they go too far.

The "Asahi" considers that the abdication of the Tsar was not made merely for

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a personal abdication, but was in order to destroy the pro-German influence in the court. When the pro-German influence in the court is destroyed by the revolution, and a new cabinet is organized to protect the freedom of the people, there is no reason why the Russians should desire the ruin of the Romanof family. The paper believes that merely from the telegraphic report of the abdication of the Tsar, to judge that the reign of the Romanof family has ended, is premature. The paper has never heard from the mouth of the leaders of the revolution and the central figures of the new cabinet that they desired a change of the form of the Government.

The news that the ruler of the future will be selected by election, may sound strange to the people of other nations, but the custom of electing the ruler is not new to Russia. The Emperor Romanof, the founder of the Romanof family was elected by the public as the ruler of the nation, 305 years ago at Moscow. Those who judge that the President of the Republican Government will be elected, from the report that the ruler will be elected do not know the history and customs of Russia.

As Moscow which has been regarded as the centre of the Great Russian principle, was the headquarters of the recent revolution, the change of the form of the Government is against the desire of the revolutionists. The "Asahi" hopes that England, France and Italy will help Russia to end the present revolution peacefully and successfully.

WELCOME TO CHINA'S ENVOY

The metropolitan newspapers extend their welcome to Mr. Wang Tah-sieh, the special envoy from China bearing the message of friendship from the President of the Chinese Republic to H.I.M. the Emperor. The "Tokyo Asahi" says that the despatch of such a special envoy from China to the Imperial Court signifies the friendly relations between the two countries, and Mr. Wang should be welcomed with the highest courtesies as not only does he bring the message of the President to the Imperial Court, but he has been long a devoted friend of Japan.

The Japanese are rejoicing to receive Mr. Wang, and the Imperial Court, the City of Tokyo and the public have planned an elaborate programme for his reception. The paper hopes that this friendly attitude of Japan and China towards each other should be kept even after the conclusion of the present war. When the war ends and the peace terms are discussed, it is evident that many troublesome diplomatic questions will arise in China, and it is hoped that at that critical moment, the relations between Japan and China should be kept as to-day.

Many envoys and messengers have been exchanged between Japan and China in the past, and they have been all envoys of peace. But the mission of these peace envoys should not be restricted to the mere expression of good will and friendship. True friendship means the assistance of the other when difficult diplomatic disturbance happens, and the sending of peace envoys means far more than mere congratulation and expression of good will.

The apparent mission of the peace envoys is to pay respect of one nation to the other, but the "Asahi" says that the envoys should study the sentiment and hopes of the people of the other nation in order to bring the sentiment and idea of the two nations into one and the same channel.

At the present, the situation between China and Japan, makes it absolutely necessary that the people of the two nations should know each other, and cooperate in their works. The paper hopes that the mission of Mr. Wang will touch upon these points, and he will endeavour to bring the two people much closer in friendship. When the official reception of Mr. Wang is ended, the paper hopes that he will meet every class of the Japanese public and study the opinions entertained by the Japanese public regarding China.

If the coming of Mr. Wang results only in the mere exchange of courteous words, the despatch of the envoy will be meaningless.

CHINA MAKING PLANS TO DEAL WITH GERMANS

China severed diplomatic relations with Germany on the fourteenth but it is believed that it will take some time before she will declare war. Dr. Sun, Mr. Hun and others who opposed the rupture of diplomatic relations, are reported to be keeping quiet since the decision has been passed by the Senate and the House of Representatives. However, it is believed that when the problem of declaring war against Germany comes up for final discussion, there will again arise a strong opposition, and consequently there will be many difficulties to be overcome before deciding to join the Entente.

What attitude China will take towards Germany and the German merchantmen now that she has severed diplomatic relations, is the problem that is confronting the Chinese Government. The Chinese Cabinet may have decided upon the measures to be taken after the rupture, but no information has been received as to the future attitude of China.

There are at present about two thousand Germans in China, and as it is customary to allow harmless and peaceful people, who have no connection with politics and military affairs to reside in the country under the similar conditions, such Germans will be allowed to reside in China.

But there are many Germans who are employed by the Chinese Government, and it is not yet fully decided what China will do with these Germans. A report states that the German Customs Collectors and Assistant Collectors will be asked to resign, but those holding the minor positions in the Customs service will be only placed under surveillance. It is believed that the discharge of the entire German employees in the Customs service will cause no small difficulty in the handling of the Customs affairs, and the Chinese Government intends to discharge these employees when proper preparations have been made to replace them with others.

The Te-Hua Bank will be allowed to continue its business for some time. Even in Japan it was only last September that the German Bank in Yokohama was finally closed by the Government after two years since the beginning of the war. The immediate suspension of the bank will cause financial difficulty both to the Government and to the public, and it is unlikely that the Chinese Government will close the bank for some time.

The six German ships at Shanghai were placed under guard of Chinese sailors as soon as the rupture was decided upon to prevent sabotage and unless the Germans attempt destruction, the steamers will not be confiscated until the declaration of war is made.

The Chinese Government has decided to take over the German Settlements in China at once, but there are several obstacles against enforcing the resolution immediately. According to the treaty made after the Boxer trouble, the Chinese Government is not allowed to send the Chinese troops within twenty Chinese miles of the Tientsin settlements. In order to take over the German settlement at Tientsin and keep it under Chinese control, it may become necessary to send Chinese troops. The Chinese Government has been desiring to change the terms of the treaty, and it is probable that it may propose the change of the treaty to the Entente powers.

The German Consuls in China have right to conduct trials of German subjects, and it is still doubtful whether the Dutch consuls which look after the German interests in China will succeed to these. The Chinese Government is now seriously studying the problem, as two opinions are expressed on the subject.

The Government at Peking is considering the steps to be taken in future, and the details of the policy are not yet decided upon . But even when the entire policy is decided, it may not be able to carry out all the plans at once. It is not likely that even though the rupture of diplomatic relations has taken place, the attitude of the Government towards the Germans residing in China will take a sudden change. However, the spiritual effect of the severance with Germany will be great, and the general conditions will make China join the Entente before long.

PNEUMONIA CAUSES DEATH OF DUCHESS

A telegram through the Kokusai Reuter service announces the death in London on Thursday of H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught. Death was due to pneumonia.

The late Duchess was H. R. H. Princess Louisa Margaret of Prussia, born July 25, 1860 and married March 13, 1879. There are three children of the marriage:—The Crown Princess of Sweden, Prince Arthur of Connaught, who has visited Japan on two occasions, and Princess "Pat."

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TROUBLE IN THE WIND AT MUKDEN IS REPORT

A Mukden dispatch says that General Chang Tsuo-lin, the Military Governor of Mukden, during the night of the 18th secretly called out 4 infantry battalions, 2 cavalry squadrons, an artillery battery with 4 field guns and 4 guns of smaller calibre, and a commissariat train, and ordered them to march on Hsinmintung. It is rumoured that the Peking Government had ordered Military Governor Chang to dismiss General Tang, Commander of the 53rd Division, in accordance with the terms of the settlement of the Chengchiatung affair agreed upon recently between Japan and the Chinese Government. General Tang is, however, not willing to obey the commands of the central government and intends to revolt against the Central Government. General Feng, the Commander of the 28th Division, is determined to assist General Tang against the Military Governor. Hence this mobilization.

Another Mukden dispatch states that the situation in Hsinmintung has begun to assume an alarming aspect with signs of disquiet since the morning of the 19th. The Japanese residents of the place have all withdrawn and taken shelter in the Japanese post office. General Tang, the Commander of the 53rd Division, has withdrawn from his official residence and settled down in the vicinity of the Japanese Consulate with his troops. The authorities of the Japanese Consulate acting on the order of the Consulate-General at Mukden, requested General Tang to leave the place and go elsewhere. General Tang is collecting carts and wagons, perhaps for the purpose of withdrawing in the direction of Heishanhien after plundering the city of Hsinmintung with his troops. Owing to the turbulent situation, the Japanese Consulate-General at Mukden dispatched a party of police under Sergeant Miyagi to Hsinmintung on the night of the 19th. The Military Governor of Mukden has mobilized 4 infantry battalions, 3 cavalry battalions, 3 mountain and one field artillery battery with 6 guns. These troops were to fall in on the bank of the Chulieuho and were expected to march on Hsinmintung in the afternoon of the 20th.

In this connection a well informed authority says that the origin of the trouble between Military Governor Chang Tsou-lin and General Tang, the Commander of the 53rd Division, which according to the above dispatches seems to have reached a climax and nearly resulted in an armed clash, originated in the collision between the troops of the 28th and 53rd divisions and the police authorities of the military governor's office at Mukden, who are always at variance with each other. Efforts of the Central government and some influential mandarins in Peking at conciliating the contending parties have all proved futile, and the situation has since gone from bad to worse. General Feng, the Commander of the 28th Division, some time ago left Mukden and went to his divisional headquarters at Kuangning with his staff officers and was planning a revolt against the military governor of Mukden. General Tang, also displeased with the measures of the military governor, sent his family to his native place and coming to Hsinmintung was secretly contemplating a revolt against the military governor, keeping in communication with bands of mounted bandits. It is said he had decided to make an attack on Mukden at the first available opportunity.

The opportunity has come through the order of the Peking Government, which ordered the military governor to hand General Tang the order of dismissal as a means to atone for his responsibility in connection with the Chengchiatung affair. Military Governor Chang, acting on the order of the Central Government, handed General Tang the order of dismissal, when the latter stood in revolt with the troops under his command. As the troops of the 28th Division under the command of General Feng and a large number of mounted bandits are giving support to Tang and his mutineers, it is thought that the task of quelling them will be no easy task. According to a later dispatch the troops under General Tang have commenced looting the city of Hsinmintung and many Chinese, both officials and private, are fleeing by train from the city to Mukden.

MR. KATO HAS GOOD TIME NOW

A story of a wounded Japanese volunteer in England on whom a shower of friendly sympathy has been poured is sent to the "Jiji" by its London correspondent. This, remarks the "Jiji," once more shows how much our ally appreciates the services of the gallant Japanese volunteers of whom there are now not many on European battlefields.

"Some time ago," writes the "Jiji" correspondent, "a certain lady at Nottingham wrote to me about a Japanese volunteer at the garrison hospital there which she had visited a few days before. She told me that the Japanese soldier cannot speak even a single word of English so that not only were surgeons and nurses prevented from attending satisfactorily to his wants, but the volunteer himself was tormented with ennui. The lady who sent me this letter is practically a stranger to me: she is only a friend of my hostess. Therefore it is the more apparent how greatly she sympathized with the Japanese volunteer placed in this awkward situation in a foreign hospital. After many lines of information, she suggested that I should do what I thought proper to make my wounded fellow countryman a shade happier.

"Moved by fellow-feeling I at once wrote to the anonymous Japanese soldier at the Nottingham garrison hospital, and there was an immediate response to my inquiry. The career of this wounded volunteer which remained unknown to the hospital and others has been explained at last. First of all, his name is Kensei Kato, age about 40. The life of this veteran soldier has been eventful. By profession he was a priest in a certain Buddhist temple, and in the Russo-Japanese war he fought as a private on various fronts in Manchuria. Mr. Kato returned home in triumph from the battlefield, but soon he had the misfortune to lose both his parents and wife.

"He abandoned the priesthood out of despair, it is said, and some eight years ago left Japan for Canada as a solitary immigrant. It is not necessary to tell how the years passed for him in Canada, but when the present war broke out he, on a sudden, joined the Japanese volunteer corps in Canada and was eventually sent to the front in Europe. He participated in historic battles in the Somme theatre of war, where he was wounded. Mr. Kato who has practically recovered from the wounds has been recently removed to Nottingham to a Canadian hospital, and since I wrote to him first he has sent me many letters which are in themselves his autobiography. I have translated into English various interesting passages from his letters and sent them to the hospital, where he is now being cared for. These translations, says Mr. Kato, have caused surgeons and nurses to understand him clearly and he thanks me for more friendly and cordial treatment being accorded him in the hospital now.

"A few days ago London papers printed stories about this Japanese volunteer, and this has made Mr. Kato more popular, for since his story appeared in the papers, invitations to dinner, tea and what not came to him in showers from various quarters. Many ladies and gentlemen have called on him in the hospital with presents to inquire after his health. This kindness has deeply impressed Mr. Kato and made him convinced of English hospitality and sympathy. I myself have met him several times and to my eyes he is always a man possessed of a calm and resigned spirit. The English language is still a Babylonish jargon to Mr. Kato but despite this he manages to amuse his host or hostess at a tea party or dinner party given in his honour. He is very anxious to return to the fighting at the front."

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TOKYO A.F.C. AND NORMALS DRAW

For the third time this season the above teams have played a full 90 minutes at soccer, without arriving at any decision. On the other occasion of their meeting, Tokyo A.F.C. won by 4-3. We apologize for the error in last issue which gave the victory to the School.

Wednesdays game was just as close as the previous ones and quite exciting from start to finish. The School certainly had all the luck and a partial referee on their side, which went a long way towards saving them from defeat. In the first four minutes, a long shot was fumbled by Duer and put the school one up. But this put Duer on his metal and he made no more mistakes afterwards, getting his side out of a hole on every opening. After 20 minutes play, Wood kept up his average by scoring a goal for the visitors. This put a lot of heart into the team and the Tokyo A.F.C. forwards kept up the pressure and bad shooting alone saved the School. Just on the stroke of half time, Wood again had the goal at his mercy, but the referee blew his whistle for the interval! In the second half, the visitors had all the best of the game, but failed to get past the opposition though on another occasion Wood was pulled up for offside with no less than four men between him and the goal not to mention the ball having gone to him off a school player. We mention these two instances only as showing what a partial referee can do to put players and onlookers in a bad temper. In this case the whistle was never sounded until Wood had got past three of the players and only had the goalie to beat.

MR. TOYOHIKO MAKINO MEETS DEATH IN RIOTS

Mr. Toyohiko Makino, representative of Takata Shokai, at Petrograd was shot and killed by a stray bullet on the morning of the twelfth. The details of the accident have not yet reached Tokyo, but according to the Takata Shokai office, it is believed that Mr. Makino was probably at some official headquarters or in the vicinity on the morning of March 12th, when he was hit by a stray bullet.

Mr. Makino had been stationed in Russia since the beginning of the European war, and handled many war orders from the Russian Government. It had been his daily custom while in Petrograd to visit the Government offices on business affairs, and he was on his usual round of calls, it is said, when he found himself within the battle scene of the revolution.

Mr. Makino was thirty six years old, and a graduate of the Tokyo Higher Commercial School. He leaves his parents and two daughters to mourn his loss.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

It was some minutes past the arranged time when Mr. Deveson blew his whistle for the start of the League match between St. Joseph's alumni and the Tokyo A.F.C. on the 17th. The game was played on the grounds of the Y.C. and A.C. in Yokohama, kindly lent for the occasion. A very fair attendance was present, including many ladies. The Tokyo team were without Wood, Klingen and Heaslett, Slater, Aveyard and Kinnes taking their places. The School team had a full side on this occasion and were considerably stronger than when they played Tokyo last time and suffered defeat by 2-1. On this occasion not a goal was scored on either side so that there is still some uncertainty which team will win the cup for the year. At present writing we believe Yokohama C. and A.C. have one more match to play in the League. If they win that the ultimate destination of the cup will depend upon which Club has the better goal average between Yokohama and Tokyo.

The game of Saturday was at no time particularly exciting until the last ten minutes when Tokyo on many occasions seemed certain to score. Two good chances were missed in the first half by the Tokyo forwards and the Goddess of Football appeared annoyed, as after that neglect, the visiting quintette could do nothing right. At no time did the school forwards cause Duer much anxiety and after half time Tokyo had by far the best of the game. The forwards, however, had a day off and that is all that need be said.

The teams played as advertised and, as noted above, Mr. Deveson officiated as referee.

COMING BASEBALL

Negotiations have gone on successfully and the talk of the coming of the University of California has been realized. The Keio University manager says that the team is expected to leave San Francisco in the early part of May arriving in Japan about the latter part of the same month. The team will play about eight games in this city and then proceed to Osaka where another series will be played between the Keio University. The Berkeley team is one of the strongest collegiate aggregations on the Pacific coast and a tough tussle is expected. The Keio University has already played two games against the Californians; one in 1911 when the Keios won and another in 1914 when the Keios lost after a hard struggle for thirteen innings the score being 3-2.

This trip is the first of the University of California and in return it is expected that the Keios will make a visit sometime next year. The year will be a busy one for the sporting world of Japan. Just about the time of the arrival of the Californians the Far Eastern Olympics will be taking place. The Keio University has declined to enter the meet and instead is inviting the above named team. Autumn awaits with another treat to the fans here with the combination from Missouri University, one of the strongest in the Middle West. The team will be invited by the Meiji University. Negotiations have not been completed but it is expected that matters will be arranged satisfactorily.

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APR 24 1917

The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

毎土曜日 一回發行

No. 13] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, MARCH 31, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail
WEEKLY EDITION
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

THE JAPAN MAIL
AND
THE JAPAN TIMES
BOTH WEEKLY EDITIONS
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Single copies	Sen 15 each
„ (back numbers)	Sen 25 each
One month	Sen .50
Three months	Yen 1.50
Six months	Yen 3.00
One year	Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

The Foreign Exchange Banks in Yokohama will be closed to business on April 3rd, Jimmu Tenno Sai.

The Summer wrestling tournament at the Kokugikan amphitheatre at Ryogoku, city, will be held from the 11th of May.

The English Speaking Society of the Waseda University will hold its Annual Exercises on April 7th at the Auditorium at 6 p.m.

The new medical college in the Keio University which will be inaugurated from next month has proved popular. Over nine hundred candidates have applied for admission but only one hundred will be admitted.

An exhibition of finished products of various kinds of shells, corals, pearls, whalebone, etc., will be held at the commercial museum of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce for a week, beginning May 1, under the auspices of the Dai Nippon Fishing Industrial Society,

The Naval training ships Yakumo and Iwaki will leave on a training cruise along the coast of China to Singapore and the South Sea Islands on April 2nd with ninety-four cadets on board. The officers and cadets were received in audience by T.I.M. the Emperor and Empress yesterday morning. The training ships will return to Yokosuka on August 3rd.

While twelve lighters with 48,000 bales of wheat flour consigned to Formosa by Mr. Kobei Abe, Yokohama, were coming to Yokohama on Sunday from Tokyo in tow of the steamer Chitose Maru, one of them went to the bottom off Tsurumi about 2 p.m. with 4 000 bales value 10,000 yen. on account of the breaking of a rope owing to a strong head wind. The crew of the sunken lighter, four in number, were rescued.

Mr. Rokuro Harada, a shipping millionaire in Osaka, has proposed to donate 150,000 yen to Osaka prefecture on condition that the money be spent in the training of seamen The father of Mr. Harada who died last September started life as a stoker, but gradually making his way in the world amassed a big fortune through the shipping business and was one of the biggest tramp owners in Osaka.

It is reported that the amalgamation of the Oji, Keio, Tamagawa, Keihin and Keisei suburban electric railway companies will be shortly effected with the view to facilitating the traffic. It is expected that the Oji electric railway company will first of all fuse with the Keio electric railway company. And then the Tamagawa company will join the combination while all the others will in time follow suit.

Cherry trees in and out of Tokyo are reported to be in blossom a little later than usual this year. Flowers in Uyeno Park and Mukojima will not be fully out, it is said before the second Sunday of April, though the groves in Asukayama are expected to blossom a couple of days earlier than the former two resorts. Trees at Koganei, one of the prettiest of suburban resorts in Spring and celebrated for its ancient and magnificent cherry-trees bid fair to be in blossom about April 20.

We have received the following notification from the Superintendent of Foreign Mails:—Notwithstanding Germany's declaration of indiscriminate attack by U boats upon merchantmen since the 1st of February, the despatches and arrivals of the Siberian Mail still continue undisturbed.

However, delay or irregularity is inevitable in the present situation. The latest arrival took 33 to 48 days from London or Paris. This suggests itself that there is little difference between the Siberian Mail and the American Mail in respect of the time occupied in transmission.

An office for examining any new inventions before application for patent rights is formally filed with the Patent Bureau of the Home Department will be established shortly. The plan for this purpose has been of long standing but has only recently come to receive support from the Government authorities.

Two offices of this kind it is reported will be established, one each in Tokyo and Osaka and will undertake to examine new inventions to prove their usefulness and perfectness for the purpose of making suggestions to the inventors as to the points to be improved upon. The new institutions, it is said, have been promised Government subsidies for their maintenance.

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HOW CHINA CAN DEAL GERMANY'S DEATH-BLOW

Now that China has severed her diplomatic relations with Germany the next step she has to decide is the declaration of war on Germany and siding with the Entente Powers. The question whether China will stop at breaking with Germany without going the length of declaring war, as in the case of the United States, or whether she will declare war on Germany and actively side with the Entente Powers still remains unsettled, latest informations from China casting no light as to the development of the situation. The question has apparently made no progress yet towards final settlement, perhaps owing to the dissension of views and opinions on the subject, which has since evoked many pros and cons among Chinese statesmen and politicians in and outside the government. Dr. Sun Wen, Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Foreign Minister, and other influential statesmen are known as strongly opposed to the idea of China's taking such a strong stand as to declare war on Germany and to assume openly a hostile attitude by identifying herself with the Entente Powers. Such measure they think will involve China into a disastrous vortex of war, and only serve to plunge the republic into a serious national calamity and eventual ruin, and according to their opinion, it is more for China's welfare and happiness that she should stop at merely severing diplomatic relations with Germany after the example of the United States. This is believed to be the opinion shared by Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Foreign Minister, who is reported to be strongly determined to retire from the portfolio of foreign affairs, supposedly because of the difference of his opinion which is not in accord with that now gaining ground among the members of the cabinet and other influential statesmen. True, the opinion of most of the influential Chinese statesmen, both in and outside the government, is inclined in favour of China's joining the Entente Powers as a participant in the war. According to one version, China hesitates to make up her mind about the question, because she is doubtful of the true intention of Japan and is under the vague apprehension that Japan does not like China's joining the Entente Powers and will oppose her participation in the war as she did the year before last. Still the trend of the development of the situation tends to indicate the unavoidability of her going a step further and taking the measures already decided upon, though informally.

In the event of China's practically joining the Entente Powers and declaring war on Germany, which from all indications seems to be but a question of time, the German gunboats Fatherland and Otter, detained at Nanking, and the gunboat Tsingtao, detained at Kuangpo near Canton, will no doubt meet the same fate as the German warships Prinz Eitel Friedrich and Kron Prinz Wilhelm, which have been detained on the Atlantic coast of North America since the outbreak of the war. (A Hongkong dispatch reported that a few days ago the crew of the gunboat Tsingtao at Kuangpo attempted to blow up the ship with some explosives, and the engine room has been completely wrecked). At the same time, the Japanese warships Toba, Sumida and Fushimi, which were interned at Shanghai soon after the outbreak of war between Japan and Germany, will be armed and detailed in the South China waters and particularly on the Yangtze-kiang, for the protection of Japan's trade interests and the lives of Japanese residents in those regions, for which purpose three warships belonging to a certain standing squadron in home waters will be dispatched to those waters as reinforcements.

China's participation in the war as a member of the Entente Powers will spell doom to the fate of the German influence deeply implanted in various parts of the republic and will clear the track for the establishment of the rights and interests of the Entente powers and especially of Japan, in economical interests in particular. One scarcely need dwell upon the immense field of activity of German commerce and industry in China, which is too well known to make especial mention of here. First of all, the rupture between China and Germany will sooner or later result in the driving away of German influence in China's administrative affairs, in which hitherto the Germans held an important part and preponderant sway. The number of Germans employed in various departments of the Chinese government is very large. Though no accurate calculation is available, according to the latest investigations, the German officials in the service of the Chinese government comprise 5 military officers, 39 civilians, 202 Customs officials, and 90 other officials including mining engineers, railway experts and salt administration officials, making a rough total of 336. Of course, the above figure does not come up to the exact figure there being some decrease owing to the fact that some of the number have since left the government service, this being especially the case with military officers. Among the number given are included Major Jinkermann, formerly adviser to the President's office, and Captain Breihoffel, formerly instructor of the army officers' training school, who both decamped from China and escaped into India and Turkestan or Turkey some time ago. Again among the Customs officials, some were arrested by the Japanese army in the Tsingtao campaign and are detained in Japan as prisoners of war. Except those few absentees, the above figure is the nearest approach to the exact figure that obtains. The greatest percentage of the German officials employed in the government service of China is found in the maritime and other customs offices, where even at present there are numerous Germans whose numerical superiority by far surpasses the number of other alien employes and ranks only next to the Chinese officials. Such being the case, if the service of those Germans are dispensed with and they be replaced by Japanese and other nationals it will open up the way for the advancement of interests of foreign powers other than Germany in Chinese administrative affairs, in which Japan will also have a proper share. This is one of the good effects to be brought about by China's joining the Entente Powers in the war, and this cannot but add to the good and interests of the Entente Powers and securing their foothold in China, in political significance. As regards the disposal of the German settlements in Tientsin, Hankow and other places, the matter will be decided at China's own discretion and no foreign countries have any right to meddle in that respect.

To sum up, the only way to crush German commercial superiority in China, in which Germany is no second to any foreign power and is destined to attain further and greater development, is to destroy the foothold of German economic activity in China at the present moment, for which purpose China's participation in the war on the side of the Entente Powers will offer a fair opportunity, an opportunity never to be missed and never to be regained if missed. Should China join the Entente Powers, she will at once become party to the resolutions of the allies' economic conference at Paris and hold herself bound by the resolutions passed by the conference. In which event China will take measures to positively bring upon Germany all economic pressure by prohibiting the trading and communications of Chinese with Germans. China can stop the payment of the balance of the Boxer indemnity amounting to 145,500,000 dollars to Germany and Austria, and the payment of political, railway and industrial loans due to Germany to the total amount of 264,040,000 dollars, or suspend the business of the Deutsch-China bank which has been actively carrying on various investments in Chinese commercial and industrial enterprises with a capital of 7,500,000 taels since 1889, or adopt a tariff war policy on Germany. By adopting these and such measures of economic pressure, China will be able to annihilate all German commercial and economic influence so strongly implanted in China. Over 230 German commercial establishments in various parts of China including many large German trading firms in Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and other places, will thus be doomed to bankruptcy and compelled to close their doors, leading to the final wiping out of the far-reaching German commercial system and organs in the entire length and breadth of China.

Germany has hitherto, prior to the outbreak of the present war, been the chief supplier of arms and ammunitions to China, which trade Germany has all but monopolized for many years. Even since the outbreak of the war, quite recently Germany has supplied China with Mauser rifles, Krupp quick-firing guns, Marsin mountain guns and Maxim machine guns and other firearms, together with ammunition. The quantity of the guns and ammunitions supplied by Germany has been by no means insignificant, the value of the supplies amounting to upward of 3,000,000 yen for the three years between 1911 and 1915, and adding to that figure the quantity of the ordnance secretly supplied and, therefore, not included in the customs returns the total will exceed 5,000,000 yen. The following comparative figures of the arms and ammunition supplied to China by Germany and Japan between 1910 (The year when the first revolution broke out) and 1913 is taken from the annual report of the Chinese Maritime Customs:

	Imported from Germany. Yen	Imported from Japan. Yen
1910	2,279,000	143,000
1911	1,432,000	1,103,000
1912	4,536,000	1,959,000
1913	5,204,000	589,000

As may be seen from the above Customs returns, the imports from Germany have been on the increase year after year, showing by far the greater disparity over the figures of the imports from Japan. Of

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CHINA SHOULD AT ONCE DECLARE WAR ON HUNS

Mr. Liang Chi-chao, one of the leading figures in political circles in China, whose utterances on home politics are of weighty importance re the present political situation in China, published his opinion touching the Chino-German relation in the Peking press on March 26. Mr. Liang Chi-chao strongly advocates the necessity of China's declaring war on Germany, which drastic measures he urges shall be promptly taken for the maintenance of China's prestige and to save her national dignity. The purport of his article published in the Chinese press may be summarised as follows:

Some people are of the opinion that China need not declare war on Germany comparing her relations with Germany with those between America and Germany. But this is a mistake, as the relations between China and Germany are quite different. In the case of the United States, the declaration of war against Germany will at once lead to the actual fighting or the commencement of armed hostilities between the two nations, and therefore America must finish all warlike preparations prior to declaring war against Germany. Quite different is the case with China. Even if China declares war on Germany, no armed hostilities necessarily follow between the two countries.

Whereas the United States feels no inconvenience for the control of the Germans residing in her domain because of the absence of any German settlements or extra-territoriality, quite the reverse is the case with China which feels no small inconvenience to control the Germans owing to the existence of such obstacles as extra-territoriality and settlements. This is one of the reasons why China must declare war against Germany without stopping at the mere rupture of diplomatic relations. Moreover, Germany's reply to China's note of protestations against her declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare was couched in very arrogant and haughty terms. Not only did Germany insult China's dignity in her reply to China's note, but she also disregarded China's kindly advice by ignoring her protestation and carrying out her threats of unrestricted submarine warfare. This forms another reason why China is called upon to declare war on Germany.

China must declare war against Germany and act promptly in doing so. The view that China had better declare war on Germany after the Entente powers have recognized her counter-proposals for siding with them in the war is a gross mistake. The opportunity should not be missed. China need to declare war against Germany for no other purpose than for the great cause of humanity, the cause of international law and the cause of justice. As to the question of the customs tariff revision, though it is a question of grave importance to China and her cherished desire, it must not be confounded with the question of the declaration of war, but it should be proposed and submitted to the consideration of the powers concerned at some proper time, when opportunity offers itself. In case China declares war on Germany, she must also take the same attitude towards Austria as a matter of course. It is not only the height of absurdity but also a source of great danger to China that she would maintain diplomatic relations with Austria after breaking with Germany. An instance has been exemplified quite recently by the German intrigue in Mexico, which too well explains the great danger of keeping up the status quo with Austria.

course, during the war Germany will not continue the supply of arms and ammunition, but it is quite patent that after the present war comes to an end Germany will again take up the remunerative traffic in military supplies.

Not only in the supply of arms and ammunitions, but also in the supply of electrical, railway, and other mechanical and engineering supplies, as well as hardware, metal manufacture and sundry goods, Germany has occupied a very prominent position in the trade with China, holding the first place in some goods and second place in the rest where she was outwitted by another foreign power. Without going to the length of showing the figures in the customs returns, let it suffice here to say that in the import trade of China, Germany has taken about 7/100 of the total volume of her import trade. To be more precise, about 27 years ago the volume of Germany's trade with China, both exports and imports, was something like 37,700,000 marks (18,900,000 yen) while the figure swelled to 204,200,000 marks in 1912. In fine, Germany has held the seventh place in the export trade with China and the fifth place in import trade, but it is quite apparent that German trade influence in China is or rather has been on the steady increase, and is destined to attain further increase and development in future. If efforts be made to check this rapid growth of German commercial influence, at the present moment, and thus nip the future preponderance of German commercial and economical influence in China in the bud it will surely add, in no small measure, to the development of Japan's trade opportunity with China.

THE ALLIES AND CHINA OPEN NEGOTIATIONS

It is learned on good authority that the negotiations re China's siding with the Entente Powers in the war are going on and making due progress between the ministers of Great Britain, Japan, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium, and Portugal on the one side and Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Chinese Foreign Minister, on the other, in Peking. Meanwhile the Chinese Government has opened negotiations with the Entente Governments through the Chinese Ministers accredited to those countries regarding China's counter-proposals or conditions for her participation in the war on the side of the Entente Powers. Mr. Chang, the Chinese Minister in Tokyo, it is said, is carrying on negotiations with the Japanese Government on the same subject by order of his home Government. The Chinese proposals, covered by the pending negotiations between the Japanese Government and the Chinese Minister, seem to include the payment of the balance of the Boxer indemnity, the cancellation of the treaties or agreements between Japan and China that are conducive to China, or are thought as such, and the increase of the Chinese custom tariff. As regards the postponement of the payment there seems to be no particular objection on the part of the Japanese Government, nor again does there seem to be any great difficulty relative to the partial nullification of some treaties between Japan and China, which are believed to leave room enough for amicable settlement.

But what proves to be a standing block to a satisfactory solution of the negotiations is the question of the customs tariff revision. At first, the Chinese Government proposed an increase of 1½ per cent., namely an increase from 3½ per cent. to 5 per cent., but when the Entente Powers showed an intention of agreeing to China's proposal, the Chinese Government seized the opportunity and quite recently proposed an increase of 4 per cent., with the apparent intention to propose the abolition of the reduced tariff rate and the likin tax according to the provisions of the Anglo-Chinese treaty of 1902 and propose a further increase to a 12 per cent. standard in future. This will have grave bearings upon the interests of Japan as well as all powers interested and seriously menace the economic interests of those powers. In these circumstances, it is observed that the powers will not easily consent to the proposal of the Chinese Government.

JAPAN RECOGNIZES RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT

The Japanese Government on Tuesday night sent telegraphic instructions to Viscount Y. Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador in Petrograd, to notify the Russian Foreign Office that Japan formally recognizes the new Government of Russia. The decision was reached at the regular Cabinet meeting on Tuesday. The text of the notification to Russia was made public on Thursday.

M. Krupenski, the Russian Ambassador, when he visited the Foreign Minister Viscount I. Motono recently assured Japan of the new Russian Government's desire to continue to maintain the existing friendly relation with Japan and renewed its pledges to live up to the treaties concluded, in the past between the two nations. The Russian Ambassador also reiterated that Russia, under the new government, would not in the least change her unshakable determination to co-operate with the Allies until they had attained their final aims in the present war.

Foreign Office officials when interviewed on Wednesday minimized the importance of the reactionary movement reported to have arisen against the new Government in Russia. Though the scheme to establish a republican form of government is regarded by the officials as rather too radical and running counter to the actual condition of affairs in Russia, the present Government is thought able to maintain itself on a secure foundation, at least until the convocation of the Constitutional Congress which in the near future is to decide the question of the form of government. Great Britain, France, Italy, the United States, and Japan, in extending recognition to Russia, are supposed to have made a critical survey of the situation in Russia that justify them in the confidence that the new Government will be able to lead the nation along the right paths without being hampered by any reactionary obstacles.

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POPULAR ORATOR FEARS FOR JAPAN'S PRESTIGE

Amidst the din and turmoil of the electioneering campaign in which the country is now envolved many interesting incidents are daily reported from the provinces with the gradual approach of the election day fixed for April 20th. Among them cases of violation of the election law and incidental regulations for the control over the election campaign prominently figure, many canvassers and franchiseholders having been prosecuted or arrested in various provinces. Some of them have been brought under the clutch of law on account of the infringement of the regulations for the control of the election campaign on the charge of having treated others or having been treated to lunch or dinner or having sent or received some petty presents, which acts are regarded as constituting cases of bribery and subjected to rigorous prosecution by the faithful servants of the law. Quite remarkable is an incident which occurred at the town of Ibimachi, Gifu prefecture, on Friday afternoon, and which probably involved the loss of a precious human life through the old fashioned custom of harakiri. It was committed by a patriotic policeman as the result of sudden emotion and an outburst of patriotic zeal.

Mr. F[illegible]ukai, the leader of the Kokumin-to party and perhaps the most popular politician of the day, who is touring for political purposes in that prefecture like many other leaders of political parties who are busy in various provinces to assist in the election campaign of the candidates of their respective parties, made a speech at a political meeting held at that town on Friday afternoon. The capability of Mr. Inukai as an orator and the strong power of his elocution are well known facts, which we need not dwell on here. The orator addressed a large assemblage of franchiseholders with his usual eloquence full of patriotic enthusiasm, and from the political pulpit poured forth impressive utterances and preachings mainly dealing with the diplomatic crisis of the empire and the imperative necessity of completing the national defense of the country

The speaker alluded to the question of the settlement of peace terms after the national struggle, and pointing out the weak diplomacy and unreliable stability of the present ministry he questioned with emphatic doubt whether the government was equal to the weighty task of properly steering the ship of state and successfully working out the destiny of the empire in such a delicate situation. Further he doubted whether the government would be able to maintain the dignity and prestige of the country in case Japan should be compelled to return Tsingtau and the southern islands now under her occupation as the result of the coming peace conference. He denounced the folly of the goverment and the two hostile parties, the Seiyukai and the Kenseikai who are eager indulging in useless political strife at the stake of the welfare of the nation, quite forgetful of the grave and critical situation the country would have to face before long. The audience was one and all moved and deeply impressed with the high sounding speech and strong reasonings of the orator. A young police officer who was present on duty, was so greatly impressed, it appears, with the patriotic enthusiasm embodied in the speaker's utterance, that he hastened back to the police station and suddenly unsheathing his sabre ripped open his abdomen. The policeman is reported to have been so badly injured that his life is despaired of.

MR. YOSHIMURA SPEAKS OF COMING EVENTS

Mr. Ryodo Yoshimura, of the Tokyo Phrenological Society, is a noted student of both astrology and craniology. On January 12 last year he predicted the demise of Francis Joseph, the late Austrian monarch, and eleven other happenings which prophecies have all proved accurate. For the "Yorodzu," one of the leading Tokyo papers, Mr. Yoshimura has augured the development of the situation in Europe, China and Japan in 1917.

To cite some of his prophecies, he divines that if the Kaiser continues the present war of which there are no hopes for German final victory, calamities, disasters and what not will occur in Germany in rapid succession to bring him to ruin, but if he be convinced of his errors he will at least escape from ruin. The abdication of the Kaiser, however, is inevitable at any rate, according to the astrologist.

Next month President Wilson will act as a mediator between the Allies and Germany and there will come a gleam of hope for the restoration of peace. The Germanic allies will make some concessions in the discussion of peace. During June representatives of the belligerents will meet formally to discuss the peace question and August and September will witness the satisfactory acceleration of the restoration of peace in Europe. The greatest war the world has ever seen will thus in all probability come to a close before the end of September, 1917.

In China, serious internal disturbances will break out probably in August or September, as the result of which sympathizers with the former Manchu court will gradually grow in power. The restoration of the Manchu Dynasty to the throne of China will be on the lip of many Chinese politicians, who will gradually come to advocate the restoration, and in December a great change will take place in the form of the Government of China. The evergreen question of the Sino-Japanese intimacy will be materialized only after this.

The relations between Japan and Russia will grow in cordiality and friendship, and another agreement binding the two powers will come into existence within this year, as the result of which the whole of Saghalien Island will be ceded to Japan by Russia.

In the political world of Japan collisions will take place between the Government and the House of Representatives with the result that the Kensei-kai, the majority party, will irremediably suffer. The tide of the political sea therefore will turn in favour of the Government parties. As to the result of the parliamentary General election to be held in April 20, the Seiyu-kai party will come out victorious with the consequent decrease of the Kensei-kai M.P.'s. The Kokumin-to party will increase the number of its parliamentary members as the result of the election.

In conclusion Mr. Yoshimura predicts the appearance of two great statesmen in Japan in the near future. These statesmen will represent with great popularity and influence both the Japanese officialdom and non-officialdom, and will contribute toward manœuvring the barque of state satisfactorily after the conclusion of the European war.

SAGE OF WASEDA GREETS SALVATION OFFICERS

The nineteen Salvation Army officers from America, under Major Soltar, who are going to China to reinforce the Salvation army workers there and who arrived at Yokohama by the Empress of Asia, paid a visit to Marquis Okuma at his Waseda residence on Wednesday morning, accompanied by Colonel Yamamuro. The party was entertained with tea and refreshments, amid the early spring flowers abloom in the green-house. Marquis Okuma received the guests in person and welcomed the fighters of the spiritual world in his usual cheerful manner and bade them "bon voyage" to the field of their future labours in the following words:

"The great powers of the world are engaged in the war and the world itself is in a chaotic condition with the great international war. The situation bids to become worse and even the United States, known as the great lover of peace, is going to take up arms against Germany, and plunge herself into the vortex of the titanic struggle. At this moment, and in the midst of the echoes of war resounding in almost all parts of the world, it is a matter for great satisfaction as well as great joy to know that the youthful officers of the Salvation Army, which is the conqueror of the spiritual world, are going to China to start a great religious campaign in the vast fields of that country. It is, indeed, an admirable work and courageous attempt. The late General Booth, the great founder of the Salvation army, when commencing his noble work, selected the East of London as his first field. East London was at that time the darkest quarter of England. That you, the young officers of the Salvation army, are going to China to lead your campaign of religious propaganda is just like the early career of your great commander, who chose such a place as East London for beginning his noble work, and in doing so you are acting with the same spirit that guided your great leader."

The laudatory speech of the Marquis was followed by a short responsory address by Colonel van Groot, who in a few well chosen words cordially thanked the Marquis for his hospitality. The party took leave at half past eleven. They visited the Salvation Home for the Sick at Nakano in the afternoon. The party left for China on Friday departing from Tokyo station by the 4 p.m. train.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Mar. 19.—The German retreat, which had been started in only one sector of the Ancre, was transformed yesterday into a general tottering of the entire enemy forces along more than a 130-kilometre front from the centre. This freed 2,000 square kilometres of French territory within one day. Despite the brevity of the official communiqués, it is probable that the retreat has not come to an end yet.

The French having taken Nesle, the British joined them to effect with them an alignment and junction.

Along the whole front of attack, the cavalry and light detachments are pursuing the enemy with vigour and maintaining close contact with the German picked troops, who are employed to protect the rear of the fugitive columns.

The French movement, however, is being carried on methodically and cautiously, the more so because the German resistance is somewhat more marked than at the beginning, though it yields rapidly to the superiority of the French organization. Hence it is obvious that the enemy army, reduced to retreat, is morally diminished and on the verge of demoralization, which perhaps will prevent it from clinging, according to Marshal von Hindenburg's intent to the positions of Cambrai, St. Quentin and Loan. Be that as it may, the departments of the Oise and the Somme are on the brink of being entirely freed from any German presence.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 20.—The French advance north and west of the River Oise has carried them past Ham and Chauny, states the Paris communiqué of Monday. A cavalry force operating several kilometres north of Ham has captured a German convoy retiring in the direction of Saint Quentin.

The French advance at this point has attained a depth of thirty-five kilometres.

Detachments south of Chauny, operating east of the Oise, have reached the line of the River Ailette and Soissons. Northeast of Crouy advanced elements have progressed along the road to Maubeuge.

About twenty small towns and villages were liberated by the French during the day.

The pursuit of the Germans by the British forces further north continues, states Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in his communiqué of Monday evening. The advance guard of cavalry is driving back the German rearguards, and during the day the British gained a depth ranging from two to eight miles. Forty more villages have been taken by the British.

Within the past forty-eight hours the British have pushed the Germans off something like 200 square miles of territory, writes Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France. What was intended to be an orderly retirement has developed into a rapid retreat, which the Germans are being considerably mauled as they go.

The British front, from Arras to Nesle, has now lost the character of a defensive line. The front has streamed forward in an elusive contour of open warfare. The latest news shows that the front from Arras to Peronne is swinging around to-day like the alteration in the position of the small hand of a clock when it is changed from 5 to 4:30 o'clock.

The Germans have fallen back behind Hendecourt, which is nearly ten miles south-east of Arras and only two miles from the main road to Cambrai.

A review of the situation on the western front shows that the question of where the Germans will make a stand against their pursuers is still unsolved, but indications seem to point to a line covering Cambrai, Saint Quentin, La Fere and Laon.

The Bapaume ridge was the last natural obstacle covering Cambrai. Miles of level agricultural country now face the British, but this does not imply that fortifications do not exist in this territory.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 20.—A dispatch from Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France, on Tuesday morning, says: "Despite equinoctial gales and rain-squalls, we have made considerable progress. From the south of Arras, our front now runs from Beaurains, through Mercatel, Boirey, Becquerelle, Boyelles, St. Leger, Moiry, Vaulxvrauxcourt, Begnatre; Haplincourt, Barastre, Bois-le-Chelle, Etricourt, Moislains, Peronne to Doingt; thence along the Somme to Canizy in the neighbourhood of Ham. Our cavalry and infantry patrols are active everywhere east of this line.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 21.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Tuesday evening communiqué says: "Despite less favourable weather, we have made considerable progress on the greater part of the front of our advance. Southward of Arras and further, villages have been cleared of the enemy. We have now passed the general line from Canizy, Estrees, Enchausée, Narlu, Velu and St. Leger."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 21.—The French cavalry, north of the Somme, have advanced to the outskirts of Roupy, seven kilometres from St. Quentin. North-east of Chauny, the infantry have occupied Tergnier.

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Mar. 21.—The so-called strategical, voluntary retreat of the Germans was in progress, yesterday, on a front of nearly 80 kilometres, under the terrible hammering of the French and British artillery.

The capture of Bapaume, by the British, marks the definite fall of the last line of the strongest German positions in front of the Cambrai plain. Bapaume is very important as it is the meeting place of the cross-roads to Arras, Peronne, Amiens and Cambrai. These roads being cut, the whole German salient south of Arras is endangered as well as the positions near Peronne, Chaulnes and Noyon.

Further south, the French have occupied all the villages, which have been strongly held for two years by the Germans between Roye and Lassigny. It is by far the most important success won by the French since the battle of the Marne.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 21.—On Tuesday evening, the French, in a brilliant attack, carried Chateau-de-Savriennois and the Village of Jassy, east of Ham. The French have occupied a general line from Ailette to south of Chauny. All positions reached have been solidly organized. Considerable progress was made at night north and north-east of Soissons and on the right and left of the Loan road. The French have taken ten more villages.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 22.—The French forced a passage on Wednesday morning, east of Ham, at two points on the Somme Canal. In the face of a vigorous resistance, they drove back the enemy from the outskirts of Clastres and Montecourt. The majority of the villages are burning in the region of St. Quentin. The French made progress north of Tergnier and gained considerable ground north of Soissons. There has been much fighting and several lively actions. The majority of the reconquered villages are in ruins.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 22.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his evening communiqué, says: "We advanced rapidly to the south-east and east of Peronne reaching points ten miles to the east of the Somme. We have occupied another 40 villages in this area. The enemy is developing a considerable resistance at a number of places between Nurlu and Arras, but his rearguards are steadily being expelled from their positions. Our progress continues."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Mar. 23.—A Berlin message announces that an aeroplane, piloted by Prince Frederich Karl, the Kaiser's cousin, has not returned from a raid on the western front.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 23.—News from the British front reads:—"Heavy falls of snow are hampering operations, but our advance continues most rapidly on the Santerre Plateau, west of St. Quentin, and very slowly along a twenty miles' front south-east of Arras. The enemy resistance has been most active in the sector from Arras to Ypres. The latter is defended by a series of strong points.

"Between Ypres and Croiselles, a distance of 10 miles, the Germans are holding a series of machine-gun posts, but not much difficulty is anticipated in reducing these. In fact there is already a deep bulge eastward of here, reaching the large village of Beaurretzles-Cambrai, which we occupied on March 21. This carried our advance to a point 4 miles north of Ypres. It is reported that the Germans continue to carry off batches of young women in order to prevent the French employing them on munition work.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 24.—The French forces between the Somme and the Oise have carried out a completely successful offensive and the enemy, despite a desperate resistance, has been driven back on a wide front for a distance ranging from two to four kilometres north and east of the St. Quentin Canal, and north-east of Tergnier. The French pushed detachments as far as heights dominating the valley of the Oise, and the British drove off counter-attacks at Aisecourt-le bas, Beaumetz and Vraucourt and progressed in the neighbourhood of Ecoust and Croiselles.

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KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 24.—A dispatch from Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters states that the worst possible wintry weather has almost brought the operations to a standstill. The Germans are offering more organized resistance, particularly along a line running north-north-west from Boisdesavy, three miles west of St. Quentin. It is clear that the Germans want to prevent the Allies from advancing with the same rapidity as hitherto.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 24.—Operations between St. Quentin and La Ferte have now developed into a battle along classic lines. The French, following on the heels of the retreating Germans, forced a passage of the Canal southwest of St. Quentin on Thursday. The Germans then turned upon their pursuers and savagely attempted to throw back the French who, however, not only held their ground but developed a great offensive on Friday, well clearing the Canal in their advance.

The weight of the French attack seems thrown into this region, where the battle line at present shows a sharp salient north of the Oise, pointing towards La Ferte. The fields about there have been flooded. This is probably due to the French progress, which likewise continues across Ailette.

The British also threaten St. Quentin from the north-west, through Vermand. Thus both the British and French armies are likely to participate in possibly the greatest open battle since the Marne.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 25.—Reuter's representative at Headquarters in France announces that during the past week 300 square miles of French territory, 200 towns and villages and 10,000 inhabitants have been restored to France.

Trench warfare has now ceased along 100 miles of the Allies' front, and has been succeeded by open fighting. In the meantime, the great salient from Beaurains to Le Translov has been absolutely flattened out. The Germans' swing back to the north has changed the line from convex to concave. The resistance of the enemy's rearguard is becoming more defined, running from Roupy, Holnon Wood, Vermand and Roisel.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, Mar. 25.—North of the Somme on Saturday, the French drove back the enemy from the outskirts of Save, where he took up a position on a line in previously prepared trenches. The French, between the Somme and the Oise, following up their success, attacked and drove back the Germans a kilometre north of Grandesrancourt and Gebercourt. On the west bank of the Oise, between the suburbs of La Ferte and of Vandeuil, the French seized two advanced forts. La Ferte and its defences fell into French hands. On the east bank of the Arlette, the French made considerable progress and captured several villages, throwing back the enemy rear-guards from the forest of Concy.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 25.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Saturday evening communiqué says: "We occupied Roisel, seven miles eastward of Peronne. Strong enemy detachments attacked our positions at Beaumetz-les and Cambrai. They obtained a footing, but an immediate counter-attack drove them out. We made progress on a front of 1½ miles south-west and west of Econst-St. Mein, where we repulsed all attacks. We also moved forward northward of Boiry and Becquerable."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 25.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France cables that the British cavalry has occupied Ytres, eight miles east-south-east of Bapaume. Ytres has been a point of considerable resistance, standing on a plateau 135 metres high and commanding a fine sweep of gently undulating country north-east, toward Cambrai. Ytres also commands the branch railway from Velu to St. Quentin.

The occupation of this village and the entry into Roisel by the British cavalry are the only definite changes on the British front since March 24.

The French communiqué this afternoon says that the French have made progress Saturday night north of Grandes-Rancourt in the direction of St. Quentin. They also advanced appreciably north of Chauny along the east bank of the Ailette.

The French communiqué of Sunday evening states that the French continued their offensive from the Somme to the Aisne. The struggle was stubborn owing to the Germans' vigorous defence, but the French, inflamed by the sight of the destruction wrought by the enemy, everywhere drove back the Germans, who sustained heavy losses. The French threw back the enemy between the Somme and the Oise beyond the important position of Clastres, Essigny-le-Grand and Hill 121. A violent counter-attack debouching on the Essigny-Beay front was broken by the French fire. South of the Oise the French penetrated in the lower Cauey forest and reached to the outskirts of Tolembray and Coucy-le-Chateau.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 26.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Monday evening communiqué, says: "We captured Leconicourt northward of the Bapaume to Cambrai road and took prisoner thirty of the enemy. We drove off determined counter-attacks from the east and north-east. Our artillery dispersed a third attack. We made a bombing attack to the north of Beaumenlz."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 27.—The French artillery dispersed forces of the enemy gathering between Denay and Orvillers. The French have made important progress in the lower Coucy forest and occupied Tolembray and La Feuirle, notwithstanding the difficulties of the terrain and the vigorous resistance of the enemy. North of Soissons, in the region of Oregny, progress has also been made.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

London, March 27.—Reuter's correspondent with British Headquarters in France, under date of March 23, writes:

The principal news of the past 24 hours on the western front is that the weather has been of the worst possible wintry type, with the result that it has almost brought field operations to a standstill.

More definite resistance is being offered by the German rear-guards as they are pressed back by our advance. It is clear they want to delay us from continuing to progress as rapidly as we have done since Saturday. Whilst some cavalry skirmishes are reported and trifling affairs between reconnoitring parties, there is no appreciable change in the situation since yesterday, beyond the tendency of the enemy to render resistance to which I have already referred.

All behind our newly advanced front, the most tremendous activity continues, both in the movement of troops and the construction of, and repairs to roads and railways. So far, about 10,000 inhabitants have been left behind by the Germans during their retreat. They are mostly elderly or very young people. Young women between the ages of 17 and 35 are being sent to the fortress at Maubeuge as the Germans say if they were left behind they would make munitions for the French. So they are keeping them to make munitions for themselves.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Mar. 20.—Firing and reconnaissances continue on the Western and the Rumanian fronts. The enemy south of the Naroch Lake made a gas attack.

Caucasus front. South of Bana the Russian troops repulsed the Turks from a range of positions. They retreated in the Pendjevin direction. In the Kermanshah direction the Russian troops pursued the Turks, dislodging them from their positions and seizing Harunabad 30 kilometres south-west of Kermanshah. Fifteen kilometres west of Ognat the Russian scouts, having dislodged the Turks from their positions, seized the village Varabi, capturing cartridge and handgrenade stores. In the Sakkis direction, the Russian troops, in spite of the huge snow masses dislodged the Turks from Suran, seizing this point. While pursuing the retreating Turks the Russian vanguards entered Bana. The Russian troops are advancing under the most difficult conditions. The passages dug out in snow of about 7 feet deep are soon filled up again by the raging snowstorms. The troops have to pass the night in snow holes. In the Sivas direction, 25 kilometres south-west of Kalkit, Russian vanpost repulsed by fire and bayonet the advance of Turkish scouts.

A Turkish column, consisting of two battalions with 6 mountain-guns and 3 squadrons, was under the pressure of the Russian cavalry retreating from Senne to Kermanshah, but was met by another Russian cavalry detachment and turned in disorder into the mountains in the western direction, no road existing in this place. The pursuit north-west of Kermanshah continues. The bridge near Maidesht, west of Kermanshah, was seized by the Russian troops in an undamaged state.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 21.—The Russian official communiqué reads: "While pursuing the Turks in the direction of Sakkiz, we entered Turkish territory. There is great reconnoitring activity on the western front."

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, March 23.—On the Western front, in the direction of Lida, in the region of the river Berezina, near the villages Saberezina and Potashnia the enemy succeeded, after a strong artillery preparation, in occupying the Russian positions but by a skilful counter-attack, the Germans were driven out of the village Potashnia.

Northwest of Brody, in the region of Baldury, the enemy attacked the Russian positions but after fierce fighting was compelled to withdraw.

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On the Rumanian front, in the direction of Focsani, the enemy's aeroplanes show an intense activity.

On the Caucasus front, in the Djevanrud and Bagdad directions, the pursuit of the enemy continues.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Mar. 23.—Western front. After a series of bayonet counterattacks in the Lida direction near Zabrezin, the trenches, which had been taken by the enemy on March 22, were recaptured by the Russians and the position was practically re-established. On the rest of the front firing and reconnoisances continue.

Rumanian front. The enemy artillery and aeroplanes are developing a great activity near Focsani. In the Braila direction the Russian troops dislodged the enemy in the night before March 21 from the station Halta Vedeni. German aeroplanes have dropped bombs on Galatz.

Caucasus front. A Russian scout detachment penetrated surreptitiously into the enemy's trenches near Hatvan, on the south-western bank of the Van Lake, and seized by a daring rush, a detachment of 3 officers and 18 soldiers with 2 machneguns. In the Pendjivin direction, the Russian troops opened fighting with the Turks, who had seized the southern bank of the Abishirvan river 10 kilometres north of Pendjivin. In the Kazrishirinsk direction, on the 16th of March, the Russian troops dislodged the Turks, after a fight of 16 hours, from their position near Shares and seized Arilabad 5 kilometres from Kerind. A fight with the Turks near Kerind is in progress. The road of the Turkish retreat is covered with abandoned carts, cartridges and corpses. On the rest of the front, the usual firing and reconnoissances are in progress.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Mar. 25.—Western front. Near Mojeiki, north-west of Postava, the Germans used poisonous gas, which caused no damage to the Russians. Firing and scout encounters continue on the rest of the western, and on the Rumanian front.

Caucasus front. In the Hanikin direction, the Russian troops on March 18 dislodged the Turks from the position near Harir and from the Simil-Kerind mountain summit. Fights with the Turks, who had occupied the positions, near Miantag, were going on on March 19th.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, March 25.—"In the Khanikin direction, on the Caucasus front, the Russian forces captured Kerind. The Turks, before abandoning it, had razed it to the ground and set fire to the ruins. The enemy withdrew to prepared positions near Harir. Firing is in progress on the rest of the front and the fleeing Turks are being pursued.

"Twenty kilometres west of Moinsohi the enemy attacked the Russian positions and under pressure our troops were forced to retreat to the next positions, 3 kilometres to the east.

"Firing and reconnaissances still continue on the western front."

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

[Delayed in Transmission]

London, March 23.—The Italian communiqué to-day reads: "There has been considerable activity on the upper Quanoi and in the Travignolo valley on the front in the Julian Alps. There have been patrol encounters on the slopes of Dosso and in the Casina and Visdende valleys and on the Carso Plateau, where we have taken a number of prisoners."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

[Delayed in Transmission]

London, Mar. 22.—An Italian communiqué of March 22 reads: "During the night of March 20 to 21 attempted enemy attacks on our positions on the slopes of Monte Sef and Monte Groce were completely repulsed."

MR. JOHN BUCHAN'S WEEKLY REPORT

[H.B.M.'S DESPATCH THROUGH KOKUSAI]

London, March 23.—The movements of the armies in France during the past week have been of the greatest importance. Speculation is rife as to the meaning of the present German strategy. There are indications in the form of fires behind the lines that the enemy's retreat may go further than the Hindenburg line. The intention of the Germans is conjecturable, but it is possible that they may pivot on Lille. The pivot of their retreat is at present a point in the original line just north of Arras, and the swing of movement has naturally caused their retreat to be swifter. The depth of their retreat is greater at the southern end than at the northern. It is also natural that the enemy's resistance should be more vigorous. It is increasingly so at the northern end, and this has been fully proved. From the military point of view the destruction of roads and railways is permissible, but nothing can justify the wholesale destruction by the Germans carried out behind the lines. If there are any objects beyond mere savagery we must look for political motives. One of the most evident is that the Germans intend it as warning of what may happen to the rest of Northern France. Their retirement from trench system is comparatively a simple operation because the movement in trenches is very difficult to observe. Very possibly the German high command believed that the difficulties of advance in the circumstances would be so great that their troops could spread their retreat over a very considerable period of time, thus hampering the Franco-British offensive and enabling the Germans to regain an initiative. It is quite clear that the delay caused by their rearguard action is insufficient for their purpose indicated.

The situation in Mesopotamia and Western Persia has continued to develop most satisfactory. General Maude, the British Commander, gives the Turks no rest but continues to sweep the broken columns before him northwards from Bagdad up to the Tigris and north-eastward up to the river Diala. So far, every enemy attempt to stand before him has been instantly broken. The Turkish forces which were consequently compelled to retire before the Russians in Western Persia are in clear danger. The detachment of these Turkish forces which was unable to escape in time by road between Sinna and Kermanshah has been broken up and driven into the mountains. The main body is retreating in the utmost haste by the main pass leading down into the Mesopotamian plains.

RUSSIA HASTENS TO SET HER HOUSE IN ORDER

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Mar. 21.—The Provisional Government has published a manifesto confirming the Constitution of Finland and decreeing its application in extenso. The manifesto grants, among other things, immediate, far-reaching political amnesty and also summons the Diet to meet shortly.

A Governmental Ukase, just published, reads: "Following the imperious dictates of the national conscience, in the name of justice and in commemoration of the definite triumph of the new regime founded on the rights of liberty, the Provisional Government decrees a general political amnesty."

The Provisional Government has been ordered firstly to consider what steps are to be taken with regard to the abdicated Tsar Nicholas and his spouse, who has been deprived of her liberty and placed in the Tsarskoie Selo Palace, and secondly to order General Alexieff to place at the disposal of the four deputies sent by the Duma to Mosileff, a detachment of troops to guard the person of the Emperor.

On March 22, the Minister of Justice, M. Kerenski, will publish a Ukase, abolishing the death sentence.

Washington, Mar. 21.—It is stated on high authority that the United States expects Great Britain, France and other nations to recognize the new Russian Government within a few days. After which the Washington Government has preparations ready for doing so.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, Mar. 21.—The Provisional Government of Russia has proclaimed a general political amnesty and has also confirmed the granting of a constitution to Finland. The early convocation of a Finnish Diet is also provided for.

The Russian Government has increased by two milliard rubles the amount of notes the State Bank may issue.

The Government has ordered the former Tsar and Tsaritza of Russia to be deprived of their liberty and brought to the Tsarskoie Selo Palace. General Alexieff has been instructed to place a detachment to guard the former Tsar at the disposal of four members of the Duma, who are to be sent to Moghilev, where the former Tsar is now staying.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 22.—In the House of Commons to-day, following a Government motion of notice this resolution was adopted:

"The House sends the Duma its fraternal greetings, and tenders to the Russian people its heartfelt congratulations upon the establishment among them of free institutions, in the full confidence that they will lead not only to the rapid and happy progress of the Russian nation, but to the prosecution, with renewed steadfastness and vigour, of the war against the stronghold of autocratic militarism which threatens the liberty of Europe."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Mar. 22.—Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs that the deposed Emperor and his consort shall be regarded as prisoners and be brought to the Tsarskoe Selo Palace.

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Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Mar. 24.—The Provisional Government has issued the following proclamation.

"The shaking of the basis of national economy during the war being liable to bring innumerable and irreparable calamaties to the country, the Government declares it will faithfully fulfil all pecuniary obligations contracted by the previous government. Namely: the payment of interest due for state loans; the settlement of Commercial and industrial contracts; the payment of Salaries and pensions of state officials and so forth. At the same time, it will collect rates and taxes as previously until the modification of the laws on a new basis.

"The Government recommends the state institutions to practise the strictest economy and guarantees efficacious control to further this. The war entails such heavy expense, that the Government cannot avoid certain rates, but the new fiscal systems will be elaborated and the Ministry of Finance will divide these rates according to the paying capacity of the different classes."

The Grand Duke Nicolas has been superseded in the supreme command of the armies by General Alexieff.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Mar. 26.—Advices from Petrograd state that the central committee of the parliamentary representatives of the constitutional democrats have voted in favour of a republican form of government for Russia.

The Russian Foreign Minister, M. Miliukoff, gave out a statement to the press representatives in Petrograd on March 22, in which he explains the unshakable determination of the new Government to continue the war against the Central Powers. The gist of the statement as it reached here yesterday is as follows:—

"The change of government does not affect the foreign policy of Russia in the least. The Allied countries have looked upon the political change of Russia with the confidence that it will help Russia to co-operate with more vigour in carrying on the war; and already Great Britain, France, and Italy have recognized our Provisional Government. My urgent duty is to secure trust in Russia's true conviction of the necessity to prosecute the present war. The ideals of the free Russia is common with the ideals of the Allies. Russia seeks no aggrandizement. Her object is to perform her national duty in securing freedom for the Slavic people under Austria's yoke in finishing the war, and in giving liberty to small nations. The Finland policy of the new Russia is its living example; the new Government will confer autonomy in a broad sense on Finland.

America did not like the old Russia but she has welcomed the free Russia. The American Ambassador to Russia has received instructions to recognize the new Government and Mr. Jacob Schiff, who was prejudiced against the old Russia now has cabled a welcome to the new Russia.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Mar. 27.—The new Minister of War, M. Goutchkoff has been three days already at the [illegible] He has not only visited the Staff Headquarters, but the regiments in the first line trenches, making speeches and mixing with the soldiers. Everywere he has been the centre of great ovations. The soldiers have unanimously replied to his queries that they will gladly die for victory.

HOW COUNT WITTE WAS RUSSIA'S SAVIOUR ONCE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, Mar. 22.—The "Bourse Gazette" announces that correspondence between the former Tsaritza and M. Protopoff, formerly Minister of the Interior, has been discovered, providing proof of the Germanophile tendencies of the late Government. The correspondence confirms the reports of the efforts and adherents of the old régime to conclude a separate peace with Germany.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, March 26.—The "Bourse Gazette" writes that during the Russo-Japanese war, when the outlook for Russia was gloomy and internal troubles broke out, Tsar Nicholas and Kaiser Wilhelm elaborated a Russo-German offensive and defensive alliance against France. Tsar Nicholas showed the text to Count Witte, who was greatly alarmed and implored his monarch to destroy the document. The former Tsar did so.

The President of the Duma, M. Rodjianko, to-day received a delegation of troops from the active armies. The members declared that they will defend the Duma till the last drop of their blood. Each will watchfully serve the Provisional Government and will fight to the last man against the Germans. The Deputies of the Duma, who visited the front, have returned here bringing back the best impression. Discipline, they say, is perfect and the officers and men are closely united and swear allegiance to the freed Russia.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, March 27.—Yesterday great manifestations occurred in the streets of this city, which was gay with flying banners inscribed with "Victory" and "Liberty," which words are indissolubly associated, as only victory can ensure the free development of the new internal régime. Irrespective of political opinions, the nation proclaims a war to a finish. This is being recognized not only at the front, where M. Goutchoff is visiting and by the reports of the Government delegates sent to the different armies; it is also shown by the patriotic élan of the troops and by their swearing allegiance to the new government. It is also manifested everywhere in the rear where all plants and factories, preparing war material started work a week ago more energetically than ever. Thus at some plants, on their own initiative, the workmen increased the working hours. Recruits have continued streaming into the barracks. Notwithstanding the revolutionary crisis, the daily drilling of soldiers commenced a week ago in every garrison in Russia, where all reforms have already been published by the new War Minister. They concern the internal life of the soldiers and consist in raising the moral personality of the soldiers by granting them more dignity than heretofore. Also they are free to elect their own officers. All these reforms have acted as a stimulant to the combative energy of the soldiers.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, March 27.—The fundamental principles of the programme of the new government of Russia comprise the necessity of assiduous work and intensive organization. The absolute calmness with which the provinces have joined the provisional Government enabled all the state institutions to re-start work eight days ago.

The Telegraphs, Posts and Railways never for a moment ceased their functions. The number of trucks loaded daily surpasses the maximum attained by the old régime, thus avoiding victualling difficulties. All great state administrations have retained their technical personnel, thus ensuring the routine of political organisation.

In all the villages, the police have been replaced by the militia assisted by the local garrisons. The capital has completely re-assumed its ordinary aspect. Cabs are running and all theatres, concert halls, circuses and cinematographs have reopened. All banks are working and the Exchange here shortly re-opens and will liquidate a considerable amount of arrears. The Moscow Exchange is already open.

Simultaneously with the starting of factory work, all newspapers began to reappear regularly and new papers have been founded this week.

The Ministry is actually representing the nation and inspiring the people to recommence their ordinary peaceful operations, fully confident that the great reforms announced will be urgently fulfilled.

The Proclamation of a Constitution for Finland, violated by the old régime, the general amnesty and the abolition of national religious restrictions have been acclaimed with enthusiasm as the best proofs for Russia's great future.

ENTENTE RECOGNIZE RUSSIA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, Mar. 23.—The British, French and Italian Ambassadors, on Thursday, conveyed to the Foreign Office their Governments' recognition of the Provisional Government in Russia, and asked for a formal reception as soon as Sir George Buchanan, the British representative has recovered from his present attack of influenza. The whole Cabinet will be present at the reception.

U.S. RECOGNIZES RUSSIAN GOV.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, March 23.—The State Department announced to-day the formal and full recognition of the new Russian Government by the United States.

CHINA RECOGNIZES RUSSIAN VT.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Peking, Mar. 22.—The Chinese Government has decided to recognize the new Government of Russia and has sent instructions to the Minister at Petrograd to inform the Provisional Government of China's readiness to enter upon official intercourse.

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SITUATION DESPERATE IN GERMANY, IS REPORT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Amsterdam, Mar. 22.—Reports of great rioting in Berlin in connection with the scarcity of food have reached here. The regiments stationed on the frontier have left for Berlin to maintain order.

The "Breslauer Volkswille," which by this time has probably been suppressed for its temerity, publishes the following details of this case:—

Thousands of petitions are received daily at the Chancellery of the Crown Princess from soldiers' wives who have been waiting—and waiting in vain—for their long overdue share in the War Babies' Charitable Fund, which is under the administration of her Imperial and Royal Highness.

Insult is added to injury by the fact that a certain enterprising firm has contrived to act as intermediary between the Princess and the petitioners, many of whom now receive, instead of the hoped for money, the following letter:—

"High honour and recognition has befallen our children's patent food through the here-reproduced communication on the part of the Crown Princely Court Marshal's Department:—

"Court Marshal's Office of his Imperial and Royal Highness the Crown Prince of the German Empire and of Prussia.

"At your request the Court Marshal's Office declares that . .'s children's food has been largely used by the children of their Imperial and Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess, with the very best results."

The receipt of this document naturally aroused anger and indignation among the women, who, instead of procuring from the special children's fund the support to which they are properly and justly entitled, are tricked by an advertising manœuvre.

References to this unsavoury subject in other papers have been rigorously cut out by the censor, only the headings being left to indicate the subject-matter and the rest of the columns being left blank, save, in two cases, for a signature. All that can be said for certain is that about £150,000 which should be available for the sustenance of the starving children of the Kaiser's soldiers has mysteriously disappeared.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Mar. 22.—The byelection in Potsdam, to select a successor for Herr Karl Liebknecht in the Reichstag, has resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Socialist candidate Mohring, who has been for a long time under preventive arrest.

Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, referring to Russia, says that it would be a dangerous mistake if equal suffrage is not introduced into Prussia during the war.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

London, Mar. 23.—Reuter learns that news has been received in London from an absolutely authentic source to the effect that the situation in Germany is becoming "daily more desperate." The position is painted in the blackest colours, and one reads that persons, who have come out of Germany declare that in consequence of the food question alone, the country cannot hold out much longer.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Mar. 23.—Following the recent statement in the Prussian Diet that the grain stocks are less than generally believed, it is now announced that the bread ration will be reduced by one quarter from April 15.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 24.—German papers comment despondently on the increased hardship caused by the reduction of the bread ration. The "Koelnische Zeitung" bitterly complains of the conduct of the wealthy and expresses contempt for the common soldiers carousing while hollow-cheeked and under-fed children beg at their doors.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rome, Mar. 24.—Private reports from Germany state that the internal situation is grave and causing serious apprehension. The Government has proclaimed a state of siege in all principal towns owing to the riots. Attempted risings have occurred almost everywhere. Even in Berlin the population is threatening to demand the end of the war. Somewhat similar reports come from Amsterdam, which, however, it is impossible to confirm.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, March 25.—A bitter debate has taken place in the Reichstag on the food question in Germany.

Herr Kumert, a Socialist, denounced the Kaiser and Bethmann-Hollweg as the originators of the war. He compared the German reactionaries to the late régime in Russia and declared that he would be delighted if the same progress were made in Germany as had lately been made in Russia.

At this point the speaker was called to order by the President of the House.

Herr Koch, another Socialist, complained of the "terrible underfeeding" of the population, while still another, named Diltmann, declared that the Government, as well as the workmen, is collapsing under hunger. There was great commotion.

WHY AMERICAN RELIEF COMMISSION IS RECALLED

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, March 26.—The State Department in announcing the withdrawal of the American Relief workers in Belgium who will be replaced by a joint neutral commission, gives the following explanation.

"In view of the fact that several relief ships have recently been attacked, without warning, by submarines in flagrant violation of the solemn engagements of Germany, this Government is no longer warranted in leaving Americans in territory under German occupation."

TO BOOST EGYPT'S TRADE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 21.—Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, announced to-day that steps have been taken to establish an organization called the British Trade Corporation. It will be given a charter and its principal object will be to facilitate and establish trade in Egypt. A bank will be connected with the existing banks for the purpose of developing British trade abroad.

AMERICO-GERMAN CRISIS FAST REACHING HEAD

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Mar. 21.—The Navy Department has asked the Navy Yards to submit estimates for and state the number of submarine chasers they are able to construct quickly, as the construction of several hundred is contemplated.

Already sixty-four have been ordered in the Navy Yards at New York and New Orleans.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Mar. 22.—President Wilson has called Congress to assemble at an extra session on April 2. The President has proclaimed that "a grave question of national policy" compels the calling of an extra session. It is generally believed that it is for the purpose of asking Congress to take action regarding the state of war which admittedly already exists between the United States and Germany.

The President will undoubtedly lay before Congress an account of the German submarine aggressions. Congress is then expected to declare that a state of war has existed for some time. While not a technical declaration of war, it is practically the same thing.

A sufficient sum, perhaps $500,000,000 will be voted to the President to take further steps for the protection of American interests on land and sea. The Entente diplomats received the information that the extra session had been called a fortnight sooner than expected, with acclamation, believing that it presaged the entry of the United States into the great war.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Mar. 22.—Governor Harding of the Federal Reserve Banking Board, in an address here to-day advocated that the United States should lend a credit to the Entente to the extent of a billion dollars, taking as security a simple Anglo-French obligation note.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

[Delayed in Transmission]

New York, Mar. 24.—The Associated Press correspondent at Washington says the Government has decided that steps to meet the situation with Germany shall include preparation for effective and aggressive warfare, in addition to measures being taken for the protection of shipping. It was learned after the Cabinet meeting that there had been no decision as to whether any proposal to send military forces to Europe shall be made, but both the army and the navy, as well as the industrial resources of the nation, shall be made ready for any demand.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 24.—A dispatch from Washington states that the United States Government has decided that its steps to meet the German situation shall include preparation for effective, aggressive warfare, in addition to measures looking toward the protection of shipping.

The Government is undecided whether to send an army to Europe, but its entire army, navy and industrial resources will be made available to meet any demands.

The first step of the United States is expected to be that of supplying money to the Allies.

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KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Mar. 25.—After a Cabinet meeting it was learned that the Government is preparing to take vigorous action once Congress has declared that "a state of war" exists with Germany.

One of the first steps under consideration is to supply the Entente Powers with loans and credits in the United States.

Preparations are also being made to speed up the manufacture of war-materials.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Mar. 25.—The United States has refused to accept the German suggestion to amend the Prussian-American Treaties, Germany's object being to extend the mutual exemption of merchants in the case of war to general exemption.

It has been decided to withdraw the members of the American Relief Commission to Belgium. They will be replaced by neutrals. The American Minister to Brussels goes to Havre.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, March 26.—Through Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to America, the State Department has informed Germany, that the United States declines to extend the existing treaties with Germany, as requested by the Kaiser's Government on February 17.

The following two messages, published at the time give full particulars of Germany's request:—

I

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Feb. 14.—It is reported that on the eve of the departure from Berlin of Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, the German Government requested him for the renewal of the clauses pertaining to the protection of American and German subjects and vessels after the outbreak of war, as provided in the clauses of the Americo-Prussian treaties of 1799 and 1828. With regard to these the American Government some time ago applied to Germany for the cancellation of the treaty stipulations relative to the enforcement of the new American Seamen's Law. Mr. Gerard having refused to entertain the request of the German Government, the German Government has applied direct to the American Government to discuss the matter through the Swiss Minister together with its new proposal re submarine warfare.

II

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Feb. 18.—It is officially announced that the United States regards the Treaty of Prussia of 1799 as still being in force. This Treaty promised protection to the respective subjects and property of Prussia and the United States in the case of war. The American Government has already proclaimed that German ships will not be seized or used by the American Government in case of war.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Mar. 27.—Fourteen regiments of the National Guard in various states have been called up to protect industries from domestic disorders in the event of hostilities. President Wilson has signed an order increasing the personnel of the Navy from 62,000 to 87,000.

CHINA MUST NOW TAKE THIRD STEP, IS OPINION

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Peking, Mar. 22.—The necessity of China taking a third step very soon, in order to avoid complications, is already becoming evident. It is understood that the Dutch Minister, on the grounds that the German still enjoy extra-territoriality, claims that he is entitled to take charge of German consular rights, and is sending Dutch officials to various parts to watch German interests.

On the other hand, the Chinese Government, while anxious to protect German subjects' property, contends that Germans no longer enjoy special privileges, and the officials appointed by the Dutch Legation cannot be recognised.

Shanghai, March 16.—Yesterday was a great day for discussion of probabilities, and many amateur prophets have ventured forecasts as to what is to happen when the various German consuls in China are presented with their passports.

What is to become of the consuls after they get their passports? That is the most common question, and the natural answer is "Java," as the Netherlands Indies are the nearest neutral territory. Wherever they may go, how are they to get there? On what steamers? Will the special privilege of "safe custody" allow the German Minister to travel to the Fatherland via Siberia or America? Shanghai is unique in being an international self-governing Settlement,—will the German consul here be served with passports like his compatriots in other places where the concessions are not international? If China goes a step further and a state of war between China and Germany comes about,—will the Germans in the Settlement be interned by China along with those of other ports? Would the Municipal Council, representing interests still neutral—an international governing body—permit China to intern Germans now in Shanghai? If not,—what about China's sovereign rights here?

These are a few of the unanswered questions, and some of them will probably remain unanswered, for a time at least. As there is reason for thinking that Holland is to look after Germany's interests here, the view that the German diplomats will go to Java seems a reasonable one—how they are to get there is another thing. A Dutch steamer might be sent for them without great difficulty as the Dutch mail line has already begun to run from her colonies to San Francisco and the Panama Canal via Japan, in fact the first ship touched at Japan ports only last week. Whether Java would relish receiving her new guests does not enter into the discussion.

Some hold the opinion—and it is not altogether an unreasonable one—that the international character of Shanghai will be considered and that the Consul-General here will not be asked to leave at all; that the Settlement will be as a neutral country in which civilian enemy subjects may reside so long as they behave themselves. International law does not interfere with the liberty of enemy civilians so long as they go about their usual peaceful vocations, but is there any international law left in these days of new precedents? If a state of war develops and China demands, say, certain military Germans, can the Settlement give them up? Has China the right to make the demand? At first thought it might be said she has, but has she? The Settlement refuses to surrender to China her own nationals who come here as political refugees.

Yet there is a precedent on the other side, in China's favour. During the China-Japan war in 1894 Japanese interests here were looked after by the United States. Two Japanese were arrested in the Settlement, or possibly in the French Concession, and China, claiming they were spies, asked for their surrender, for punishment by China as spies, the penalty was beheading. Mr. T. R. Jernigan, then American Consul-General here, refused to give them up. Peking took the matter up and finally the State Department at Washington ordered that the two Japanese be handed over to China on the guarantee of the Chinese Minister at Washington that the men would be properly tried. It was said afterwards that the two were taken to Nanking and beheaded without trial but that is aside from the point. It certainly would not happen now.

If China and Germany were at war, would the Germans here in the Settlement be interned? That is a question that only an International lawyer can answer, and perhaps he could not as there is no other such thoroughly international territory as this,—there are no precedents.

Later.

A total of 32 National Guard Regiments forming 6 separate battalions have been ordered into the federal service for protection of property in the event of internal disorders.

CARRANZA GETS RAP OVER KNUCKLES FROM U.S.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, March 21.—The American Note to Carranza, President of the Mexican Republic, has been published.

It declines, on the ground that it would be discriminating and unneutral, for America to participate in his proposed conference of neutrals looking to the enforcing of peace in Europe through a cutting off of exports to the belligerents, and calls attention to the hopelessness of the idea of bringing about peace at present.

The Note continues:—

"To render the situation more acute, the Government of the United States has unearthed a plot by the Government dominating the Central Powers to embroil not only the Government and people of Mexico, but also the Government and people of Japan in a war with the United States. Although at the time the plot was conceived the United States was at peace with Germany, German officials and subjects were abusing the privileges freely accorded them on the soil of the United States."

HONGKONG HARBOUR REGULATIONS

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Hongkong, Mar. 26.—The lights on Gap Rock, Waglan and Cape Collinson will be extinguished on and after March 31. Shipmasters are warned not to approach Hongkong except in the day time.

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VON HINTZE AND PARTY LEAVE PEKING AT LAST

Peking, Mar. 21.—It is understood that the German Minister to China, Admiral von Hintze and his Staff will leave Peking for Shanghai on March 24, in order to board the Dutch Steamer Rembrandt, from Batavia, at Woosung. Thence the party will proceed to America, viâ Nagasaki and Honolulu. The Foreign Office here has applied to the allied Legations for safe-conduct.

The Imperial Japanese Government was some time ago requested by the Chinese Government to give consent to the passage of the German Minister in Peking and members of his staff, who are returning home on board a Dutch steamer by way of Japan and America. The Imperial Government, after consulting with the authorities of the Governments of the Entente Powers, has given its consent promising to give a safe conduct to the German Minister and the members of the Legation staff and the German consular officials.

Marquis Komura, chief of the Chinese section in the Foreign Office, is quoted as stating that there being but two routes available for the return home of the German Minister, namely one by taking the Siberian route and the other the route through the Indian Ocean and through Turkey, negotiations were first made by the Chinese Government with the Russian Government for giving facilities on the Siberian railway to the homeward passage of the Minister and his staff, but the request was refused by the Russian Government because of the shortage of accommodation on the line which is not equal to the transportation of so large a party consisting of the Minister, members of the legation and members of the consulates at various places, numbering over fifty in all. The other route could not be availed of owing to the lack of available steamers at present. Steamer service is available as far as the Netherlands India, but the line does not go beyond there. It being thought undesirable to send the German Minister and his staff to the Netherlands India and have them detained there, and moreover it being contrary to their wish, it has been finally decided to send them back by way of America. As the direct voyage from China to America cannot be undertaken owing to the inconvenience for the supply of fuel and water the steamer has decided to call at Nagasaki or Kobe or Yokohama according to convenience. The party will go to Shanghai by train and embarking there will sail for Japan direct. At the port where the steamer calls the government will give assurance for the safety of their lives and property, but as the regulations for the control of the enemy subjects are to be enforced against them they will not be permitted to land. According to circumstances, they may be conveyed from Shanghai by a Japanese steamer to the Japanese port whence they will be sent to America on board an American steamer.

[It would appear evident from the telegram, and from the statement attributed to Marquis Komura that the consent of Washington has already been obtained though no mention of the matter is made. Ed. J.T.]

THE DEEDS OF THE MOEWE

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Mar. 23.—A wireless message from Berlin announces: "The German Admiralty reports the return of the Moewe from a second cruise during which her commander captured 22 steamships and five sailing vessels."

The Associated Press, in commenting on the incident, says this is the first identification of the vessel operating in the South Atlantic in January.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Mar. 24.—A message from Berlin states that the auxiliary cruiser Moewe has returned home after her second cruise in the Atlantic. She is said to have accounted for 183,100 tons of shipping, comprising 22 steamers and 5 sailing vessels. Eight steamers are said to have been armed. The Moewe brought back 593 prisoners.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 24.—The Admiralty states that information circulated by the German wireless press shows that in addition to the ships sunk or captured by the Moewe, as listed in the communiqué of January 17, the following British or French vessels were also sunk: Prince Eddie, Brecknockshire, Rhodan, Katherine, Esmeralda, Otaki, Demeterton, Governor Jean and the Norwegian vessel Start. The St. Theodore, previously cabled as captured, it is now definitely known was sunk.

Note: Katherine 2926 tons built 1904 Seaton Shipping Co., owners.
Esmeralda 4545 tons built 1906 Pacific Str. Nav. Co. owners.
Otaki 7420 tons built 1908 New Zealand Shipping Co. owners.
Demeterton 6065 tons built 1914.
St. Theodore 4992 tons built 1913 British & Foreign S.S. Co. owners.
Start 701 tons built 1909.
Rhodan 3061 tons built 1902 London Marine S.S. Co. owners.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, Mar. 23.—The Allied governments have granted the German Minister, Admiral von Hintze, safe-conducts for himself and his entourage. The American Legation authorities, at Peking, also handed to the Waich aopu, to-day, a safe-conduct in order to enable Admiral von Hintze and his party to travel across the United States of America.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Mar. 25.—Admiral von Hintze, the German Minister, and party left here by special train for Shanghai at 6.25 p.m. to-day.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Mar. 24.—Minister von Hintze's departure again is postponed, this time until Sunday morning, owing to the discovery that one of the safe conduct passports was not in proper order. It is understood also that the German Minister is not unwilling to delay his departure, as the steamer Rembrandt will not arrive at Woosung until March 27 and von Hintze does not wish to stay in Shanghai any longer than is necessary. The Chinese Government is providing for the entire party, consisting of twenty-five members, including women and children, until the party boards the Rembrandt.

POLTAVA IS ASHORE

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, Mar. 21.—The Russian steamer Poltava, which sailed from Nagasaki recently, has gone ashore on an island off the coast of China near Shanghai and is sinking.

A wireless message was received here at 6.30 o'clock this morning from the Poltava, stating that the steamer had gone aground in the fog at South Bay, Saddle Island, 91 miles from Shanghai. Two holes were made in her after-compartment, and the steamer was sinking by the stern. The message stated that she could hold out twelve hours.

The passengers have been put ashore. The American cruiser Cincinnati has left Shanghai for Saddle Island.

The Poltava is a vessel of 3,476 tons, built in 1909, owned by the Russian Volunteer Fleet and registered at Vladivostok.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, Mar. 26.—It appears that there is no hope of saving the Russian Volunteer steamer Poltava, which went aground near Shanghai a few days ago, and she has now been abandoned.

BRITISH SHIPPING CONTROL

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 23.—The Government has made a general requisition of all liner tonnage of what is generally known as the conference lines. It is understood that this extended control scheme is intended to deal systematically with the whole British tonnage, bringing it under direction of the Shipping Comptroller, Sir Joseph Maclay.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 22.—The Admiralty has issued the following statement: "The arrivals during the week were 2,528 and the sailings 2,554. Vessels over 1600 tons sunk number 16; under 1600 tons 8. Nineteen vessels were unsuccessfully attacked. Twenty one fishing vessels, including seventeen sailing vessels were sunk."

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 23.—The French official statement from the Admiralty reads: "For the week ended March 18, the arrivals of merchantmen over 100 tons, excluding fishing craft, were 920 and the departures 914. The sinkings of French vessels over 600, and under 1,600 tons were six in number. Fifteen fishing craft were sent to the bottom and three attacked without success."

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 21.—An Italian Naval communiqué says 448 vessels, with a tonnage of 429,060 tons entered Italian ports during the week ending March 15. A tonnage of 461,795, made up of 458 vessels sailed, while only one small sailing vessel and a steamer were sunk.

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NEW FRENCH CABINET

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, March 21.—The new French Cabinet, under M. Alexandre F. Ribot, consists of the following members:

M. Ribot—Premier, Foreign Minister.
M. Painleve—War.
Admiral Lacaze—Marine.
M. Thierry—Finance.
M. Albert Thomas—Munitions.
M. Malvy—Interior.
M. Clementel—Commerce.
M. Violette—Food Controller.
M. Bourgeois—Labor.
M. Maguet—Colonies.

ANOTHER AMERICAN STEAMER LOST

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, March 24.—The American steamer Heldron has been torpedoed.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, March 24.—The American Consul at Amsterdam reports that the American steamer Heldron was sunk without warning off the Terschellings, one of the chain of islands north of Holland, on Wednesday evening. Twenty members of the crew were drowned and one died from injuries.

FRENCH BATTLESHIP SUNK

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 24.—Official announcement is made in Paris that the battleship Danton, of 18,028 tons, built in 1911, was struck by torpedoes in the Mediterranean March 19 and sank half an hour later. A total of 806 persons were saved and 296 were drowned.

BRITAIN'S MILITARY EFFORT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 26.—The immense military effort of Great Britain is strikingly illustrated in the Army appropriation account for 1916, showing the total net expenditure on the army was £543,187,548. This amount includes pay £98,157,156; supplies and clothing £212,960,815; quartering transport and remounts £963,733,107, of which sea-transport of troops cost £30,687,382. The Indian Government was credited with £5,570,320 for ordinary expenses for the Indian Expeditionary Force.

CHINA'S MILITARY EXPENDITURES

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Peking, Mar. 22.—A number of members of Parliament have lodged an interpellation with the Government, protesting at the amount of money allotted for military expenditure in the Budget for the current year, which is 60 per cent. of the total expenditure and exceeds the outlay for the previous year.

Since the establishment of the Republic, the interpellation points out, the pre-war military appropriations only formed 26 per cent. of Germany's expenditure and 19 per cent. of Japan's. It concludes by saying that while the Government declares its plan for the disbandment of the troops, the military expenditure is yearly increasing.

FRANCE PAYS TRIBUTE TO JAPAN'S EFFORT

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Mar. 26.—The committee of "L'Effort de France et ses Allies," organized at Sorbonne yesterday a great manifestation in honour of Japan, in the course of which a lecture was delivered by M. Paul Labbe. The speaker dwelt upon the wonderful assistance of the Japanese Red Cross units in Paris, London and Petrograd.

M. Stephen Pichon, who occupied the chair, recalled the great part played by Japan in the war and the great conflicts in which Japan's military power had affirmed itself brilliantly and dealt decisive blows in the Pacific and in China waters.

The Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Matsui, who was also present, declared that Japan having adhered to the London pact on September 4, 1914, would, under no circumstances abandon the great nations now fighting for the same ideal. National sentiment and the real interest of Japan, he said, are with the Allies. "Once her word is pledged, Japan does not hold her engagements as scraps of paper. Japan will multiply her efforts until the final victory is won."

Paris, March 23.—At the auditorium of the Sorbonne University here yesterday a lecture meeting was held. M. Pichon presided and Mr. Matsui, the Japanese Ambassador to Paris, also attended the meeting. In a lecture entitled "Japan's part in our victory" the speaker said, "Japan has accorded us not only valuable military assistance but also financial and maritime assistance. At the time of the battle of the Marne Japan kindly placed at our disposal guns and cannons which she had ordered from the Creusot factory. Moreover she has done a great deal in the protection of merchantmen and the maintenance of the safety of the sea since her occupation of the South Sea islands." In conclusion, the speaker paid a high tribute to Japan's "great" moral and material power, and touching on points of resemblance between the character and thought of both Japanese and French emphasized the necessity of promoting the relations between the two powers.—"Asahi."

U.S. LOAN TO CHINA

New York, Mar. 26.—In connection with the American loan of 100,000,000 dollars to China, representatives of the National City Bank, the First National Bank and others have recently met the Secretary of State in order to sound the opinion of the government about the proposed loan. After a consultation with the President, Mr. Robert Lansing replied that the opinion of the government remained the same as before and that the government could not give any guarantee to a political loan, but at the same time he is believed to have expressed his support of any American economic assistance to China. —"Asahi."

VICE-PRESIDENT OF CHINA VICTIM OF CARRIAGE SMASH

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, Mar. 23.—A special dispatch to the Shanghai Mercury from Nanking reads: "As Vice-President General Feng Kuo-chang was going for a drive in a pair-horsed carriage, this morning, the horses suddenly took fright and bolted. The carriage was overturned. The General received a severe shock; his arm was badly torn and he lost a great quantity of blood."

MORE GERMAN "PEACE DROPS"

London, Mar. 27—A Geneva dipatch says that the "Geneva Journal" publishes a report from a most reliable source according to which Germany is inclined to propose peace to France on the following terms:

1. To return all occupied territories, except the mining concessions in Lorraine. 2. The cession to Germany of Calais or Dunkirk. 3. The payment by Germany of an indemnity amounting to 750,000,000 pounds.

To Belgium, Germany is willing to propose the assurance of the restoration of the independence of Belgium with the abolition of her national army; the stationing of a German garrison at Namur, Liege and Antwerp; the placing of the Belgian railways and ports under German control. Though Britain is not willing to conclude an immediate peace, Germany is making endeavours for the recovery of peace and perhaps will conclude peace overtures within the present year if an available opportunity presents itself—"Nichinichi"

San Francisco, March 27.—The "Geneva Journal" reports that Germany has again proposed separate peace to Russia.—"Nichinichi."

London, March 27.—The German Socialistic organ "Vorwaerts" reports that the German Chancellor will propose a separate peace to Russia.—"Nichinichi."

GERMANS IN MEXICO

San Francisco, Mar. 27.—Reports are coming in stating that many Germans have entered Mexico from the United States and South America, and are staying near the American border with a view to invade the United States immediately upon the outbreak of war between America and Germany.—"Nichinichi"

GERMANS SHELL RAMSGATE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 20.—The British Admiralty announces that German destroyers shelled the undefended watering place of Ramsgate, on the southeast coast of England Saturday night. The German vessels made a hurried escape in the darkness. It is impossible to ascertain the damage sustained by the raiding squadron.

German sea forces torpedoed and sank a British destroyer east of Dover. There were eight survivors, all of the officers being drowned. A second British destroyer was torpedoed while picking up survivors. This destroyer was not seriously damaged.

A British merchantman has also been torpedoed and sunk.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

SAKE WARNING FROM RUSSIA

The revolution in Russia shows the extensiveness of the possible effect of the present European war upon all nations of the world, and the possibility that other nations may be also effected by the war in the similar manner, says the "Yorozu". The paper believes that the Russian government failed to understand the public and especially the effects caused upon them by the war, and other nations which do not respect the wish of the people, may receive a similar effect from the present war, if their governments do not pay proper attention to the wish and condition of the public.

The revolution in Russia was expected, but it was never imagined that it would be carried out so speedily. In Russia, there are two classes of revolutionists, and one group is the followers of the late Count Tolstoi, and although they preach revolution, they do not expect actual revolution, and the other group is composed of ardent advocaters of revolution, who are willing to sacrifice themselves for the cause. The Russian people, excepting, Bureaucrats, Court followers and the ignorant public, belong to one or the other class.

Under the oppression of the Government, these revolutionists, had not been able to find their opportunity. But since the beginning of the present war, the Teutonic people in the Russian Court and the Bureaucrats who are pro-German, tried to prevent the Russian Military campaign. Further more they paid no attention to the lack of food and the increase of the cost of living, which made the general public suffer exceedingly, and they disregarded the measures proposed by the Duma to relieve the situation. The result of these conditions was the uprising of the entire public, and the Army has joined the revolutionists and the revolutionary campaign has been successfully carried out.

The new Cabinet of Russia has the support of the whole populace of Russia, and it has already started to solve the food supply problem, and the public has now nothing against the Government. The question whether the Romanof Family will still rule the country or not, cannot be answered at this moment, but the "Yorozu" declares that the Grand Duke Michael will be the reigning Tsar, as the Grand Duke has a good reputation among the people and when the administrative power is given to the Duma, there is no necessity to oppose a Romanof Ruler. However whether the Romanof family be deprived of power or not, will remain with the people of Russia.

The paper says that there is no doubt that the Russian revolution will affect other nations. Germany has been hard hit by the change of the political situation in Russia. The political change of Russia was brought about for the sake of the war for freedom and justice. The "Yorozu" hopes that the public of Japan will study the Russian revolution and realize the extensiveness and importance of the effect of the present war upon all countries of the world. The revolution of Russia has given a great lesson to many statesmen, and when the government sees only the material change caused by the present war, and does not understand the true wish and condition of the people, it may result in a regrettable outbreak. For the sake of the Entente powers, the paper is glad that the revolution in Russia was so successful.

EXPECT MORE REVOLUTIONS

Revolution is a byproduct of long wars, and if the present European war continues for many years to come, more revolutions will happen in the belligerent nations, declares the "Tokyo Nichinichi".

The recent revolution in Russia was caused by the intention of the people to destroy the pro-German influence, and their disappointment with the progress of the Russian campaign against Germany. However the revolutionists are not satisfied with the destruction of the pro-German elements in the Russian Court and Government, but are now trying to change the form of the Government. During the Russo-Japanese war, the repeated defeats of the Russian forces made the Russian people uneasy, and a revolutionary movement was started. The consequence of the revolution was the change of absolute monarchism to constitutional government. Again recently a revolution has broken out in Russia, and it seems that at least with Russia, the revolution is the inseparable byproduct of war.

The aim of the revolutionists, is without any doubt, to destroy the German forces as soon as possible, and the Russian public desires to destroy the old political institutions, and to bring the entire Army and public against Germany. But the paper believes that the task will be a difficult one. The oppressions from outside often enable the people to exert their efforts for one purpose, and the paper hopes that the Russians will succeed in organizing a stronger force against the Germans, and carry out the aggressive campaign backed by the entire populace.

Although many opinions have been expressed that revolutions are generally started by the people for the reformation of the political conditions, the "Nichinichi" declares that almost all revolutions in the past were brought about by material causes. The French revolution is said to have been the outbreak of free and democratic thoughts, but the paper says that the harvest of the year in France was so scarce that the people suffered from hunger, which led to the rioting that developed into the revolution. The freedom and the right of citizens were merely used as the platform of the revolutionists, and the real cause of the revolution was the material dissatisfaction of the people. In the recent revolution of Russia, the scarcity of food and high cost of living were the main causes. While the Russians were dissatisfied with the progress of the Russian campaign which was not even able to drive away the enemies out of her own territory, the public recently suffered from the difficulty to obtain sufficient food and the high cost of living. This condition led to the outbreak of the revolution.

Such a condition, says the "Nichinichi" is prevailing in many of the belligerent nations, which are all suffering from the heavy loss of men, the heavy burden of war expense, the suspension of traffic and the lack of food. Germany and Austria are suffering most, but the Entente powers are not free from such difficulties. These material dissatisfactions of the people will effect the political and social conditions, and when it breaks out, it will become a revolution.

The longer the present war continues, similar revolutions will break out among the belligerent nations.

THE TOKUGAWA CAMPAIGN

Prince Tokugawa, recently visited the poor quarters of Osaka to personally investigate the conditions of those people and to give them words of encouragement. Prince and Princess Tokugawa, also visited the poor districts of Tokyo sometime ago, and made a very good impression upon the people of the poor districts, says the "Hochi".

As the world progresses, the difference between the rich and poor is becoming wider, and the rich despise the poor and the poor envy the rich. As their social circumstances and material conditions differ, it is impossible to have a thorough understanding between them, and many social and economic problems arise from the misunderstanding between the two classes of people.

The poor is also a part of the populace that makes the nation, and they should not be slighted, and it is the duty of the rich and the educated to lead the poor. There are many organizations established for the purpose of leading and enlightening the poor, but the paper says that the works of such organizations lack the personal touch and interests which influence so deeply the recipients of the kindness.

The paper advises the Peers and rich who have leisure moments to devote themselves to the task of leading and educating the poor, following the good example set by Prince Tokugawa. If the Peers and the rich personally visit the poor and comfort them, not only will the poor feel deeply grateful for the kindness, but the impression made upon them by their benefactors will be more valuable.

There is unfortunately a strong voice cursing the peers and rich in the district of the poor, and there is no way to prevent any such outburst, except the personal and intimate understanding of one another. The gratitude the poor feel at the personal kindness of the Peers, will surely soften their enmity and hatred of the Peers and the rich.

To bring perfect harmony to the community, the work of the Peers among the poor is essential, and the "Hochi" hopes that the Peers and the rich of the country will follow the example of Prince Tokugawa, and will interest themselves personally in the welfare of the poor and distressed.

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THE LATE MR. GUTHRIE

The Navy Department officially announced on Wednesday that the cruiser Azuma will be despatched to the United States to carry the body of the late H.E. Mr. George W. Guthrie, the American Ambassador to the United States. But the date of the departure of the warship has not yet been decided.

The announcement of the Navy Department says that the Japanese Government desired to express the sympathy of the Japanese Government and public for the death of the American Ambassador and to convey the remains of the late Ambassador on a Japanese warship. The Government had also asked the Washington authorities that in the event of the acceptance of the proposal to have the body of the late Ambassador conveyed to the United States on a Japanese warship, the United States Government will make an exception to the neutrality regulations regarding the coaling and other necessary preparations for the warship at the American port in the discharge of her mission.

The Japanese Government has received the consent of the American Government to the proposal and the cruiser Azuma has been selected for the mission.

When the body of the late Ambassador is carried on board the cruiser, a detachment of marines will furnish a Guard of Honour.

Upon the departure of the warship bearing the body of the late Ambassador, a salute of nineteen guns will be fired.

As soon as the preparations on board the cruiser Azuma are made for the trip, the vessel will proceed to Yokohama there to await the convenience of the American Embassy and Mrs. Guthrie.

One of the warships, it is expected, of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet now at Shanghai, will soon reach Yokohama to be present when the Adzuma sails on her sad mission. The report that an American warship would escort the Adzuma is discredited.

Mrs. Guthrie, widow of the Ambassador, it was learned at the American Embassy yesterday, will take passage by one of the steamships leaving Yokohama about the same time as the Japanese warship and will be in San Francisco a few days ahead.

A dispatch from San Francisco to the "Asahi" states that the Chamber of Commerce at Los Angeles, California, has applied to the Japanese Consul at San Francisco to be allowed to extend a welcome to the officers and crew of the Japanese cruiser Adzuma, during the vessel's stay in port.

ENGLAND'S SHIPPING LOSSES

According to the statistics made by the Department of Communications, since the beginning of the European war England had lost 903 steamers, totalling 2,674,679 tons, by the end of 1916. The number of ships lost is barely more than one-tenth of the total ships of England.

Of the 903 steamers lost, 748 vessels with a total tonnage of 2,230,431 tons, were sunk, and 61 ships with 239,931 tons were damaged. Eighty ships, aggregating 171,603 were confiscated by Germany, nine ships with 12,496 were confiscated by Turkey, and five vessels with 20,218 were confiscated by other allies of Germany.

COMMERCIAL MAGNATES FEAST MR. WANG TAH-SIEH

Mr. Wang Tah-sieh, the Chinese special envoy, who had a very busy programme on Saturday last when he was the guest of honour at luncheons and receptions given him by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, the Tokyo Business Men's Association and the Japan-China Association (Nikka Kyokai), was also the chief guest at a dinner given by the Japan Foreign Trade Association at the Seiyoken, Tsukiji, in the evening of the same day. Besides the envoy, the members of his suite, Mr. Chang Tsuo-hsiang, the Chinese Minister in Tokyo, and many prominent officials of the Foreign Office and leading traders and bankers of the city were present as guests. Mr. Kenzo Ikeda, the president of the Association, made a speech welcoming the envoy in a few well-chosen words.

Mr. Wang, the chief guest, made a reply in which he dwelt on the importance of realizing closer friendship between Japan and China, saying that the peoples of the two neighbouring countries should not rest satisfied at merely discussing the necessity of closer relationship between the two nations as hitherto, but should strive to materialize that much coveted theory. The need of the present day was fact and not the theory.

The question of promoting friendly relationship between Japan and China had been fully discussed in the past and its importance was well recognized by peoples of both countries, so that steps must be taken for making the much talked of theory a realized fact. Referring to commercial traffic between the two nations, the envoy stated that the international trade could be compared to veins of blood in the human body, by which means warm friendship between the two nations concerned could be nurtured and promoted. The development of the trade between Japan and China was the important key of cementing the bond of friendship between the two peoples for which purpose it was desirable to form an association of leading traders and business men of the two countries aiming at the advancement and development of the international commerce between Japan and China. The envoy concluded by expressing his wish to realize the closer friendship between the two countries by fomenting closer commercial relations between the two nations and placing the mutual economic interests on a stronger and closer basis. The meeting was a success being attended by a large number of the members of the association representing banking, trading and industrial community in Tokyo.

The businessmen of Tokyo held a theatre party in honour of Mr. Wang Tah-sieh and party at the Imperial Theatre on Sunday. To the regular programme for March, a special dance by the actresses was performed in honour of the guests.

Baron Kondo, Baron Okura and Mr. R. Toyama and others representing the businessmen of Tokyo, acted as the hosts of the day. During the intermission, a banquet was held for the invited guests, when Baron Kondo spoke on behalf of the hosts and said that the coming of Mr. Wang as the special Envoy of the Chinese Republic, bringing the friendly message of the Chinese Government and people to the Japanese Imperial Court and the public, was the proof of the amicable relations between the two nations.

Mr. Wang responded to the address of Baron Kondo, and said that he deeply appreciated the courtesies extended to him and his party by the Imperial Court and the Japanese public, and he was pleased to take back to China the pleasant impression of the good will of the Japanese towards China.

Among those present were Marquis and Marchioness Komura, Viscount and Viscountess Kiyoura, Count S. Tokugawa, Count Terauchi, General Oshima, Baron Den, Minister of Communications, Mr. Matsumuro, Minister of Justice, Mrs. Matsumuro, Mr. Nakashoji, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

COMING W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Madame Kaji Yajima has lived to see the coming of the twenty fifth National Convention of the Japanese Women's Christian Temperance Union, which she herself founded thirty years ago. And as President, she expects to attend all the sessions, which, at 85, she is able to. The place of the convention this year is in Tokyo at the Friends' Girls' School, 30, Koun-cho, Mita, Shiba, where the first session will be held on Saturday evening, March 31st. At this time the delegates from all over the Empire will be welcomed.

The next day, Sunday the 1st of April, is to be devoted to the dedication of the beautiful new National Headquarters building, at 46 Sanmachi Sanchome, Akasaka. This building is another of Madame Yajima's dreams which she has lived to see realised. At the service beginning at 1 p.m. one of the interesting events will be the unveiling of a bust of the founder, who so well deserves a permanent place in the building which is now her home. That evening will also see a service at the Headquarters in memory of those members and officers who have died during the year.

On the morning of the 2nd of April the first business session opens at the Friends' Girls' School, but the afternoon session will be held at the Rescue Home (Ji-Ai-Kan) in Hyakunin-machi, Okubo. Here the Foreign Auxiliary of the W.C.T.U. in co-operation with the Japanese conduct one of the most valuable branches of the work. The scene changes again in the evening, for a large banquet is to be held at the Tsukiji Seiyoken, at 6 o'clock in commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the City of Tokyo and of the 25th National Convention of the W.C.T.U. To this, leading Government and educational officials are invited, and all interested, both men and women, are cordially urged to be present. Tickets for those not delegates are 1.50 yen.

But the banquet is not the only session of the conference to which men are invited, for on Tuesday, the 3rd, after a morning at the school devoted to business, the conference will adjourn to the auditorium of the Higher Commercial School, Nishiki-cho, Kanda. Prominent Educationalists and all the Primary teachers of the city are invited to this meeting to consider Purity instruction in the schools.

An evening session devoted to business, held at the school in Mita, and a morning and afternoon one the next day. Wednesday the 4th will close the conference, which to one who understands Japanese, will be well worth attending from start to finish, and to one who does not, will offer, at any of the sessions, a glimpse of what energetic, business-like, Christian Japanese women can do.

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PRIZE DAY AT FOREIGN LANGUAGE SCHOOL

The graduation ceremony of the Tokyo Foreign Language School was held on Wednesday's afternoon. Various prizes were handed to the successful graduates from foreign governments and associations, whose representatives addressed those present.

After handing diplomas to the 233 graduates, Prof. N. Murakami, Director of the school, gave a short address to the graduating classes. Speaking of the demands for the graduates of the school, Prof. Murakami said that since the outbreak of the present war, the demand has greatly increased and far exceeded the number of the graduates, and in some courses, the number of the positions offered to the graduates was twice as large as the number of those eligible.

Marquis de la Bégassière, Councillor of the French Embassy, represented the French Government, and awarded the prizes from the French Government, and from H. E. M. Eugene Regnault, the French Ambassador, and the Franco-Japanese Society of Tokyo. H. E. M. Marchetti Ferrante, the Italian Chargé d'Affaires, addressed the graduates, and awarded the prizes of the Italian Government to the honour graduates. M. Paul Vaskevitch, Secretary of the Russian Embassy, also spoke to the graduates and gave the prizes from the Russo-Japanese Society and from H. E. M. Krupensky, the Russian Ambassador.

The address of Mr. Okada, Minister of Education, congratulating the graduates upon their graduation from the school, was read by his representative.

Addresses of thanks were made to the Director and professors of the school by T. Shirai (English) K. Kameyama (Russian), I. Kobayashi (Spanish) Y. Uehara (Corean) and M. Hayashi (Chinese), the representatives of the graduating classes.

Mr. J. Iijima, thanked the representatives of the foreign governments and various associations which had conferred prizes.

The prize winners were as follows:

Prize of the French Government, J. Nagai; Prizes of the French Ambassador, Y. Iijima and M. Yamamura; Prizes of the Franco-Japanese Society, K. Yamamura, M. Uchida, Y. Iijima, K. Ban, M. Yamamura, M. Tsubota; Prizes of the Italian Government, K. Ioka, N. Takizawa; Prizes of the Russian Ambassador, K. Kameyama, S. Fukami, K. Kawaguchi; Prizes of the Russo-Japanese Society, K. Kayeyama, M. Kondo; Prizes of the British Society, T. Shirai, K. Ozaki, E. Yoshizawa; Prizes of the Latin-American Association of Japan, I. Kobayashi, B. Hibi, S. Takeshita; Prize of the Indo-Japanese Society, Z. Shibata; Prizes of Count Cho, I. Suzuki, Y. Uyehara; Prizes of H. E. M. Fiovaranti Chimenz, S. Iwai, M. Ushiyama.

PREPARATIONS MADE FOR MAY OLYMPIA

Officials and committee for the coming Far Eastern Olympiad have been finally appointed. The committee named will at once start preparations for the games which will be held in Tokyo in May. The track will be laid in the Shibaura reclaimed grounds.

Marquis Okuma has been elected Honorary president, and Mr. Jigoro Kano, President. Messrs. Chiyosaburo Takeda and Dr. Seiichi Kishi have been appointed Vice-Presidents. The Contest Committee consists of Messrs. Iso-o Abe, M. Nagai, Tsunekichi Asabuki, Aisaku Hayashi, Yonezo Minegishi, Jikichi Imamura, and F.H. Brown. Other committees appointed are as follows:

Reception Committee, M. Kamo, N. Kuroda, A. Hayashi; Announcement Committee, Y. Minegishi, M. Akamatsu; Prize Committee, A. Hayashi, K. Nomura; Ticket and seat Committee, T. Tanabe; Equipment Committee, Z. Morikubo; Track events Committee, Z. Morikubo, K. Akashi, S. Sakamoto, Tennis Committee T. Asabuki, K. Yamazaki, H. Mikami, Y. Nomura; Base Ball Committee, I. Abe, N. Fukuda, M. Naoki, T. Takasugi, K. Gorai, K. Satake, K. Shinya, T. Nakano; Swimming Committee, S. Honda, H. Nakano, T. Goto, W. Suzuki; Foot-Ball Committee, D. Nagai, T. Uchino, G. Takei; Volley Ball and Basket Ball Committee, M. Kondo, K. Sato; Bicycle race Committee, T. Tanabe.

It is expected that about seventy-five representatives from China and about one hundred from the Philippines will arrive to participate, and the Committee are endeavouring to select suitable candidates to represent Japan. Many unknown athletes have been found by the committee and they are hoping that more of the available athletes will be found before the opening of the game.

Regret has been expressed by the base ball fans of Japan at the non-participation of the Keio team. It is reported that the Keio University will not allow the students to participate in the game.

Foot-ball matches to select the best association team will be held on the ground of the Tokyo Higher Normal School at Otsuka on or about March 28th. The training of the track runners is progressing under the coaching of Messrs. Brown, Mishima, Kanaguri and others.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Mar. 24.—Preparations are under way to send a team of Chinese athletes to take part in the Far Eastern Olympic Games to be held in Tokyo May 8-12. The Chinese Government has granted 5,000 dollars.

ENGINE-DRIVER MEETS DEATH IN TUNNEL

While a freight train was passing through the Karuizarwa Tunnels on night of the 22nd an engine driver was suffocated to death by the smoke of the engine which filled the tunnel, and another driver and two firemen were made unconscious by the smoke.

The freight train No. 171 made up of twelve cars pulled by two engines neared No. 17 tunnel about nine o'clock at night, when it was found that the water in the boiler of the first engine had run down, and it became impossible to pull the train. Water was eventually obtained and the train started again, but while passing Tunnel No. 21, the drive wheels continually slipped, and the train made little headway.

The slow progress through the tunnel, and the efforts of the firemen to make sufficient steam to pull the train, filled the tunnel with heavy smoke from the crude oil used as fuel. The engineer of the first engine became unconscious, and the engineer of the second engine took his place. But before the train had proceeded any further, the second driver also succumbed to the smoke and fell unconscious.

The firemen of the two engines managed to work the engines, but before the train passed the tunnel No. 26th, Gentaro Furukawa, the driver of the first engine died. When the train reached Karuizawa early yesterday morning, several hours behind schedule, the remaining fireman also fell unconscious.

It is said that this is the first accident of the kind that ever happened in Japan, and the authorities of the Imperial Railways were at once despatched to the scene to ascertain the cause of the accident. Several years ago oil was substituted as fuel on the engine pulling trains through the tunnels, and it was thought that oil would be much safer than coal. The chief reason for using oil as fuel was to prevent the occurrence of such an accident.

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THE NEW FACTORY LAW

Among the exhibitions, given under the auspices of the Fukushima Spinning Company, of articles and compositions by the 1,137 girls in the employ of the factory, a composition written by a girl of fifteen was found dealing with the Government's Factory Act. It reads:

"It was in September last year that the Factory Law was promulgated for the sake of us workers. The employers and employes in Japanese factories have always lacked public spirit; the employers have always wanted more labour than what they could pay for at the same time, and the employees have always tried to escape as much work as possible. This trend has brought about a harsh and severe supervision from employers. When once a worker become ill he is immediately dismissed without any compensation so that much suffering has been caused. Our Government have long made a study of the case and have finally taken steps which appeared in the form of the Act passed lately.

"But there still remains that habit of trying to shirk work on the part of labourers and the over-stepping of the regulations by the employers; such a tendency bodes ill for both sides. It is moving contrary to the spirit of the Government who have looked to protect workers. If the Government protects us it is up to us to live up to our contract."

TOKYO'S NEW HEAD POST OFFICE IS READY NOW

On April first, the Central Post Office of Tokyo will move to its new building in front of the Tokyo Station. To place the Office at the centre of the city and near the Tokyo Station, a new building was planned as soon as the station was constructed, and it is now ready for occupation.

Although the new Central office will be officially opened on April first, the Parcel Post department of the Central office, moved to the new building on March 15th.

The new building is equipped up to date, and every convenience to facilitate the handling of mail, has been installed. The main feature of the building, is the installation of an electric car line from the basement of the building to the platform of the station. The electric car to convey mail matter from and to the station platform will pass under the street, and on arrival at the station, the bags will be carried on elevators to the platforms. This feature will greatly facilitate the speedy despatch and distribution of mails.

An excellent lighting system has been installed to give every room in the building comfortable and clear light, day and night. The new post office is in one sense the model post office in Japan. On March 28th the new building was thrown open for the inspection of the invited guests.

UNCLE SAM DOUBLES POLL TAX

Steamship companies of Japan have received notice from the United States Government that the poll tax levied upon foreigners entering the country will be increased to eight dollars from May first. The poll tax was formerly four dollars but according to the report received those who are under sixteen years of age will not be taxed, although formerly even a baby was taxed four dollars.

The details of the new regulation have not reached Japan, but the steamship companies which run their ships to the United States will hereafter collect eight dollars from every passenger booked to the United States. It has been customary for the steamship companies to collect the poll tax from the passengers and hand them to the United States authorities.

The passengers who leave for the United States on board the O.S.K. steamer Mexico Maru on April 14th will be the first to pay the increased amount.

CHINESE OFFICERS COMING

The Chinese Government has decided to send seven picked army officers to this country for the prosecution of military studies. They consist of three sub-lieutenants of cavalry and four sub-lieutenants of infantry, the former will matriculate at the military cavalry school at Shimoshizu and the latter at the infantry school at the same place. The officers will arrive during this month to enter the respective schools from the beginning of the new term that opens early next month. The Chinese Government has further decided to send about 30 army officers to this country for similar purposes in December next. Most of them will enter the military cadets school and the military artillery and engineering college at Ichigawa, a few of higher rank are to be admitted to the military Staff College, where they will receive training in advanced military science required for staff officers.

SCIENCE LABORATORY TO BE ERECTED SOON

The permission for the establishment of the Scientific Laboratory was issued by the Minister of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce on March 22nd, and the actual preparation for the establishment of the Laboratory will be commenced at once.

Baron Shibuzawa has just returned from a trip through the western parts of the country where he went to solicit contributions to the Laboratory, and more than one million yen have been already promised. The Japanese Government will give the Laboratory a subsidy of two million yen, and the Imperial Court has conferred the sum of one million yen towards expenses.

It is reported that H.I.H. Prince Fushimi will be appointed President of the Laboratory, and as one of the two Vice-Presidents, Baron Shibuzawa will be named, but no one has been selected to occupy the chair of the other Vice-Presidency.

Dr. S. Sakura, Dean of the College of Science, Tokyo Imperial University is reported to be named as Director of the Laboratory. The site for the Laboratory is not yet decided, but a report says that the laboratory will be probably built at the site of the former power warehouse of the army at Meguro.

YAMAHIKO STRUCK OFF

The destroyer Yamahiko (268 tons) will be struck off on April 1 owing to age. The destroyer was formerly a Russian ship and was captured by the Japanese navy in the Russo-Japanese war and placed in active service on October 19, 1905. She is a third class destroyer, with a speed of 23 knots and carrying 2 3-inch guns and 4 3-pounders, and was built at the Russian navy yard at Koulpinoisshowsky.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Daily Mail.

WEEKLY EDITION

毎土曜日　　一回發行

No. 14]　REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER.　TOKYO, APRIL 7, 1917.　明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可　VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail
WEEKLY EDITION
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

THE JAPAN MAIL
AND
THE JAPAN TIMES
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Single copies	Sen 15 each
„ (back numbers)	Sen 25 each
One month	Sen .50
Three months	Yen 1.50
Six months	Yen 3.00
One year	Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

The Women's University at Mojiro will hold the graduation ceremony to-day.

The opening of the Asano Dock Co., Tsurumi, will be celebrated at 2 p.m. to-day.

A new telephone exchange office will be erected at Koishikawa, and will be opened for business from October.

The establishment of the Kanagawa branch of the Japan Weights and Measures Association was celebrated on last Sunday in the local Kencho.

Easter Day Services will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at the Church of the Transfiguration Nikko by the Rev. Dr. Geo. Wallace of Tokyo.

The construction of the Atami line of the Imperial Railways will be started in the early part of this month. The work will take six years, and twenty three tunnels will be bored, the longest of which will be four miles and 50 chains

The hospital attached to the Osaka Medical college, which was burnt down by fire some time ago, will be rebuilt at a cost of 700,000 yen. It is reported that the work on the new buildings will probably be started in this month.

A movement is on foot for the establishment of an Oriental Trust Guaranty and Exchange Co. with American and Japanese capital. The promoters are reported to contemplate opening an exchange in Shanghai forthwith.

Mr. N. Saigo and two others have formally applied to the Municipality for the establishment of a music hall in the Yokohama Park. They propose a small admission fee for five years, in order to recover the 20,000 yen required for the buildings.

Another proposal made by an American resident in Yokohama for the boring of a tunnel between Moto-machi, Yokohama, and the neighbourhood of the Kirin Brewery, Bluff, was informally referred to the Municipal Council by Mayor Ando. This scheme would certainly be for the benefit of public communication.

The Tokai Steel Works is now expected to be established somewhere in Kansai district. The site of the said works was recently selected at Hiranuma-cho, Yokohama, but Tokyo capitalists are said to have prevailed upon the shareholders in Yokohama for the transfer of the site, on the ground that coal and labour are dearer in Yokohama than in Kansai district.

The abolition of the tipping system on the Japanese Imperial railways and the establishment of a system at the stations of providing tickets to passengers who require the services of red-caps bearing the amounts of charges for carrying luggage and parcels for them are now contemplated by the railway authorities. The problem under the first head has been a subject to which the railway authorities have been paying special attention.

Hitomi Kawakami, who murdered the Rev. William Alexander Campbell and Mrs. Campbell at Karuizawa on the night of July 16 last year and was sentenced to death was executed on the 29th ullt. at the Tokyo Prison. It is said that when asked by the authorities whether he had any will to leave, the culprit replied in the negative. He expressed deep repentance for the crime and met his death bravely.

One hundred and eight steamers with an aggregate tonnage of 291,774 tons were sunk by German submarines during 19 days commencing March 1, according to the latest investigation made by the Tokyo Marine Insurance Co. Shipping of 15,000 tons was daily lost on the average. To classify the victims by nationality they were:—British 46; Italian 5; French 7; Norwegian 27; Swedish 1; Greek 4; Spanish 2; Danish 2; Dutch 1; Japanese 2; Russian 2; American 5; Persian 1; Portuguese 1 and unknown nationality 2.

For wireless message between Japan (through the Funabashi Station) and Hawaii and San Francisco and vice versa, the authorities concerned recently gave permission for the use of the following codes, provided that the name of the code used be stated in each message:—A.B.C. Code, 4th and 5th editions, Bentley's Complete Phrase Code, Lieber's Standard Telegraphic Code, Scott's Code and Western Union. In addition to the above, it is now announced that the A.B.C. Code, improved 5th edition, and Excelsior's Code may be used for wireless messages as mentioned above.

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The Imperial Railway Bureau has decided to make a survey of a route selected for the proposed Osaka Harbour Railway. This will be welcome news for many people. The authorities hoped to purchase the necessary land within this fiscal year, but it is very doubtful if they will be able to do so as there are only a few days of the fiscal year left. The cost of construction of the railway, Y.9,297,000, has been already approved by the Diet. The line will connect Imamiya with the Harbour Works; three iron bridges will be constructed to span the Shirinashigawa, the Kizugawa and its tributary. The Osaka Municipality now intends to push on with the work of improving the Harbour.

From the first of this month greater facility is provided for giving the alarm of a fire by telephone to the fire brigade headquarters in the Metropolitan Police Board of Tokyo or to any of the fire brigade branch offices scattered over the city. The Tokyo city authorities have instituted a new system of telephone service by which any one, who has noticed the outbreak of a fire, may report to any telephone exchange office in the city and the telephone girl who received the report will inform the same without loss of time the nearest fire brigade office in the city with which the telephone exchange office has been specially connected. The wire for this purpose will be kept always disengaged, ready for use at amoment's notice.

No private wireless stations are found at present in Japan, where the wireless telegraph service is a State enterprise, but at least two private stations will shortly be established in Tokyo. The Oki Company in Shiba and the Annaka electric works in Shibuya, some time ago, filed applications with the Department of Communications for permission to build private wireless stations according to provisions of the wireless telegraphic law, and the applications have just been granted. The work on these authorized new stations will be started soon, but they will not handle any public communications being only used for the experiment of various wireless instruments. The Japan radiograph apparatus manufactory is reported to have applied to the authorities for the same purpose.

A general meeting of the Dai Nippon Silk Association takes place in the Yokohama Park at 2 p.m. this afternoon. The selection of Yokohama as the present rendezous is in consideration of the establishment of the Yokohama branch of the Association, and of the fact that Yokohama's silk exports last year broke the records by 260 million yen. Among those, who are expected to deliver congratulatory addresses, are Marquis Matsukata, Baron Shibusawa, Governor Ariyoshi, Mayor Ando, Mr. Ch. Bastin doyen of the Consular Body in Yokohama, Mr. Alex. Cumming, President of the Foreign Board of Trade, Mr. K. Otani, President of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Ed. Bosshart, representing foreign exporters, and Mr. I. Wakao, representing Japanese exporters.

RELATIONS BETWEEN ENTENTE AND CHINA

The Entente Governments, including Japan, are waiting for China to make her international attitude clear and definite before they will give consent to China's proposition to open negotiations on the raise of her customs duties, the postponement of the Boxer indemnity payments, and the revision of the treaty forbidding Chinese soldiers to enter the foreign concessions in Tientsin. China has stopped at the point of severing diplomatic relations with Germany, and has since been procrastinating before going any further.

In disposing of the Germans in China, she is showing much hesitation. Though almost all the German consuls in the various cities have now flocked to Shanghai to take passage from there to the United States, many secretaries or other members of consular staff are being left to be stationed to assist the Dutch to protect the German interests, apparently with the consent of the Chinese authorities. Of more than fifty Germans in the service of customs offices less than twenty have been discharged. Besides, China has not done anything vis-à-vis Austro-Hungary, the German ally. These facts all go towards preventing China from being able to formally approach the Entente Governments with the request to take up the discussion of her demands. All the rumours hitherto that had it that China had presented her counter-proposals to the Entente ministers in Peking were denied by the Foreign Office here yesterday.

It is understood that until after China has proved sincere and earnest in clearing her ground of Teutonic influence, the Entente Governments are going to watch the course of events, listening to no proposals by China even should she present them.

To this indecisive attitude on the part of China, a high official of the Foreign Office ascribed the reason for the delay of the American bankers' decision to participate in the Five-Power-Loan to China. Negotiations over this matter have been in progress for several months in New York, but do not seem to assume any definite form. Information is to hand indicating that the American International Corporation of New York and the Continental Commercial Bank of Chicago perfected an understanding between themselves to take up the American share of financing the Chinese Government. These great financial institutes of America are ready to take part in the five Powers' scheme even, it is reported, in spite of the recent reiteration of Secretary of State Lansing's that the U.S. Government has not altered its policy not to back up any political loan to China. American financiers like British financiers, are beginning to learn to carry on their foreign investments without being backed up by the Government. What is causing them, therefore, to delay in their decision on the present loan is China's vagueness in determining her course against Germany. For should she actually join the war on the side of the Allies the probabilities are that she would successfully secure the consent of the Entente Governments to raise her tariff rate to 5 per cent. ad valorem, and to the postponement of the payment of the Boxer indemnity. This would increase her annual revenue by thirty or forty million yen, making it unnecessary for China to obtain a loan.

THAT HUN PLOT TO INDUCE JAPAN TO BETRAY ALLIES

Washington, Feb. 28.—The Associated Press is enabled to reveal that Germany, in planning unrestricted submarine warfare and counting its consequences, proposed an alliance with Mexico and Japan to make war on the United States if this country should not remain neutral.

Japan, through Mexican mediation, was to be urged to abandon her allies and join in the attack on the United States. Mexico, for her reward, was to receive general financial support from Germany, reconquer Texas, New Mexico and Arizona—lost provinces—and share in the victorious peace terms Germany contemplated.

Details were left to German Minister von Eckhardt in Mexico City, who by instructions signed by German Foreign Minister Zimmermann, at Berlin, Jan. 19, 1917, was directed to propose the alliance with Mexico to Gen. Carranza and suggest that Mexico seek to bring Japan into the plot.

These instructions were transmitted to von Eckhardt through Count von Bernstorff, former German Ambassador here, now on his way home to Germany under safe conduct obtained from his enemies by the country against which he was plotting war.

Germany pictured to Mexico, by broad intimation, England and the Entente Allies defeated; Germany and her allies triumphant and in world domination by the instrument of unrestricted submarine warfare.

A copy of Zimmermann's instructions to von Eckhardt, sent through von Bernstorff is in possession of the United States Government. It is as follows.

Berlin, Jan. 19, 1917.

On Feb. 1 we intend to begin submarine warfare unrestricted. In spite of this, it is our intention to endeavour to keep neutral the United States of America.

If this attempt is not successful, we propose an alliance on the following basis with Mexico: That we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give general financial support, and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas and Arizona. The details are left to you for settlement.

You are instructed to inform the President of Mexico of the above in the greatest confidence as soon as it is certain that there will be an outbreak of war with the United States and suggest that the President of Mexico, on his own initiative, should communicate with Japan suggesting adherence at once to this plan.

At the same time offer to mediate between Germany and Japan.

Please call to the attention of the President of Mexico that the employment of ruthless submarine warfare now promises to compel England to make peace in a few months.

(Signed). ZIMMERMANN.

The document has been in the hands of the Government since President Wilson broke off diplomatic relations with Germany. It has been kept secret, while the President has been asking Congress for full authority to deal with Germany, and while Congress has been hesitating. It was in the President's hands while Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg was declaring that the United States had placed an interpretation

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on the submarine declaration "never intended by Germany," and that Germany had promoted and honoured friendly relations with the United States "as an heirloom from Frederick the Great."

Of itself, if there were no other, the document is considered a sufficient answer to the German Chancellor's plaint that the United States "brusquely" broke off relations without giving "authentic" reasons for its action.

It supplies the missing link to many separate chains of circumstances, which until now have seemed to lead to no definite point.

It sheds new light upon the frequently reported but indefinable movements of the Mexican Government to couple its situation with the friction between the United States and Japan.

It adds another chapter to the celebrated report of Jules Cambon, French Ambassador in Berlin before the war of German's world wide plans for stirring strife on every continent where it might aid her in the struggle for world domination which she dreamed was at hand.

It adds a climax to the operations of Count von Bernstorff and the German Embassy in this country, which have been coloured with passport frauds, charges of dynamite plots and intrigues the full text of which never has been published.

It gives new credence to persistent reports of submarine bases on Mexican territory in the Gulf of Mexico.

It takes cognizance of a fact long recognized by American army chiefs, that if Japan ever undertook to invade the United States it probably would be through Mexico, over the border and into the Mississippi Valley to split the country in two.

It recalls that Count von Bernstorff, when handed his passports was very reluctant to return to Germany, but expressed a preference for asylum in Cuba.

It gives a new explanation to the repeated arrests on the border of men charged by American military authorities with being German intelligence agents.

Last of all, it seems to show a connection with Gen. Carranza's recent proposals to neutrals that exports of food and munitions to the Entente Allies be cut off, and an intimation that he might stop the supply of oil, so vital to the British navy, which is exported from the Tampico fields.

What congress will do, and how Members of Congress who openly have sympathized with Germany in their opposition to clothing the President with full authority to protect American rights will regard the revelation of Germany's machinations to attack the United States, is the subject to-night of the keenest interest.

Such a proposal as Germany instructed her Minister to make to Mexico borders on an act of war, if, actually, it is not one.

No doubt exists here now that the persistent reports during the last two years of the operations of German agents, not alone in Mexico but all through Central America and the West Indies are based on fact. There is now no doubt whatever that the proposed alliance with Mexico was known to high Mexican officials who are distinguished for their anti-Americanism. Among them are Rafael Zubaran, Carranza's Minister to Germany, and Luis Cabrera, Carranza's Minister of Finance.

It is apparent that the proposal had taken definite form when Zubaran returned to Mexico City from Berlin recently. His return from his foreign post was covered by the fact that Carranza had called in many of his diplomats for "conferences." Some time before that, Cabrera while still at Atlantic City in the conferences of the American-Mexican joint commission, had suggested in a guarded way to a member of the American section, that he regretted that the commission had not succeeded fully in settling the difficulties between Mexico and the United States, for, he said, he had hoped it might continue its work and make peace for the world.

When pressed for some details of how the commission could restore world peace, Cabrera suggested that the American republics controlled the destiny of the war by controlling a large part of its supplies. Mexico, he intimated, might do her part by cutting off exports of oil. The American commission dismissed his ideas as visionary.

Almost coincident with Zubaran's return from Germany, Cabrera returned to Mexico City, open in his expressions of anti-Americanism. Zubaran, before being sent abroad, had represented Gen. Carranza here while the Niagara mediation conferences were proceeding, and was no less avowedly anti-American than Cabrera.

Meanwhile, Baron von Schoen, Secretary of the German Embassy here, was transferred to the legation in Mexico City. No explanation could be obtained of the reason for his transfer, and such investigation as was possible failed to develop. Why a secretary from the United States should be sent to the German Legation in Mexico.

Baron von Schoen's association with the moxes, if any at all, does not appear. The only outward indication that he might have been connected with them is found in the fact that recently he had been detached from the German Embassy in Tokyo and was well acquainted with the Japanese Minister in Mexico City.

Carranza's peace proposal was openly pronounced an evidence of German influence in Mexico by officials here, who declared it was intended only to embarrass the United States. Then, apparently, some influences showed their effect on the course of the Mexican Government, and on Feb. 25 Cabrera, the Minister of Finance, issued a statement describing the "amazement" of the Mexican Government that the American newspapers should have interpreted Gen Carranza's proposal to cut off exports of munitions as a suggestion that he might cut off shipments of British oil. They were, Cabrera declared, "entirely groundless," and that feature of the situation ended. There was an intimation that Germany's astounding proposal that Japan turn traitor to her allies had been answered by Tokyo.

Count von Bernstorff's connection with the plot, further than serving as the channel of communication, is intensified by the fact that the German Embassy here was not merely the medium of delivering a message in this instance but was really a sort of headquarters for all the German missions in Central and South America.

The German Naval Attache, Capt. Boy-Ed, and the Military Attache, Capt. von Papen whose recall was forced by the State Department because of their military activities in this country, also were accredited to Mexico and between the outbreak of the war and their departure from this country made at least one visit there.

For months many naval officers here have believed that the mysterious German sea raiders of the South Atlantic must have found a base somewhere on the Mexican Coast and that such a base could not be maintained without the knowledge and consent of Mexican officials. Last November the British Charge at Mexico City presented to the Carranza Foreign Office a notification that if it was discovered that Mexican neutrality thus had been violated, the Allies would take "drastic measures" to prevent a continuance of that situation.

In a note almost insolent in tone Foreign Minister Aguilar replied to the charge that, in effect, it was the business of the Allies to keep German submarines out of Western waters, and that if they were not kept out, Mexico would adopt whatever course the circumstances might commend.

To German influences also have been attributed in some quarters the vigorous steps taken by the de facto Finance Minister to force loans from the Banco Nacional and the Bank of London and Mexico, owned by French and British capital. The institutions were closed by the Mexican officials and some of their officers imprisoned and held for weeks despite repeated protests by France, Great Britain and the United States.

Reports of German machine gunners in the Carranza army also have been persistent, although the relative importance of that to the proposed alliance is not fully established. It is recalled to-night, too, that last November, when the Mexican-American Joint Commission was making its futile effort to adjust the difficulties between the two countries, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Mexico City, Count Kadman Kama Voikanya, made a trip to the United States on what he described as a secret mission.

A suggestion interpreted by some officials as an indication that Germany might have made approaches to Mexico at that time was made by Cabrera in an address at Philadelphia on Nov. 10.

"The foes of the United States will certainly assume to be friends of Mexico," said Cabrera, "and will try to take advantage of any sort of resentment Mexico may have against the United States. Mexico, nevertheless, understands that in case of a conflict between the United States and any other nation outside America her attitude must be one of continental solidarity."

It has been an open secret that Department of Justice agents in their investigations of plots to violate American neutrality by setting on foot armed expeditions in Mexico more than once have uncovered what appeared to be trails of the German Secret Service. A few days ago Fred Kaiser, suspected of being a German agent, was arrested at Nogales on charges brought under the neutrality statutes, Department of Justice agents declaring he had attempted to obtain military information on the American side of the border and had cultivated the society of American army officers with an apparent intention of promoting those efforts.

The full extent of the evidence of Germany's plotting against the United States, gathered by the American secret service, may become known only according to the course of the future relations between the two countries. It is known that much evidence of the operations of the German Embassy and persons who were responsible to it never has been permitted to come out, because officials preferred to guard against inflaming the public mind in the tense situation with Germany. The public amazement which a full exposition of the evidence in the hands of the Government could cause cannot be over-estimated.

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SPRING HAS COME ONCE MORE TO BRIGHTEN US

The "Winter is past and the voice of the turtle dove is heard in our land." Only yesterday all was bleak and dreary, and no Sedan flower smiled on the roadside, but the Spring Zephyr has returned and is again with us bringing burning peach blossoms and cherry flowers to adorn and doubly embellish the fondly called "Flower Land of the East" with the charming floral beauty and the balmy air of the eastern mid-spring. Death prevailed over the world only yesterday and all nature seemed to be indulging in its weary long winter sleep with no sign of life, but at the gentle touch of Zephyr's hand, life has returned to the earth and its offspring. Yes, life was in the earth and it only wanted her gentle and soft touch to bring nature to life and make it green once again. In a few days more Tokyo, nay the whole length and breadth of our fairy-land, will be a-burning in the full swing of floral beauty and under the sway of cherry flowers, so emblematic of the spirit of the nation and land of the Rising Sun or the Cherry Land of the East.

Commencing with present week Tokyo and all leading cities and towns will witness most lively scenes as is usual in this season of the year. It is a well known fact that no people on the earth are so fond of flowers as the Japanese, the cherry flower viewing forming the greatest event of the year to Japanese and the annual event is the greatest pleasure to them. By flower viewing is usually meant an outing of a family or a group of friends, bent on cherry flower viewing, into the popular flower resorts in and out of the city, and it is a fashion for aristocratic circles or those who can afford to do so, to make a distant excursion to Yoshino, the well known historic resort in Yamato province, near Nara, and to pay a round of visits to the noted flower resorts about Kyoto, such as Higashiyama and Arashiyama, not only from the neighbourhood of Kyoto or Osaka, but from Tokyo or other distant places. For the ensuing few weeks Tokyo and vicinity will witness an immense concourse of people streaming into Uyeno, Mukojima, Asukayama, Koganei and along the bank of the Arakawa on the upper stream of the Sumida River to view the beautiful sight of cherry trees there in full bloom. Even those at the bottom of the social ladder, who usually lead a hand-to-mouth existence, never grudge a day or two for themselves to spend in flower viewing at this season of the year. We stand apart from those affected "sober" people, who would complain or pretend to complain about the nuisance of the clamorous, noisy crowds, who, as they would have it, spoil the pleasure the floral beauty affords. On the contrary we would endorse such merriments for the sake of the common weal, and especially among the lower classes, who pent up by their busy, tiresome daily drudgery year in and year out, eagerly look forward to this annual floral fête, which returns only once a year, with ever longing wishes to give vent to their sense of relaxation. All work and no play is proverbially admitted to make Jack a dull boy. Human nature displays its best side when under influence of nature, and of all floral offsprings of nature the cherry flower in its pure beauty and in its peculiar beauty, so characteristic of the national traits of Japan, appeals to every rank and every social strata alike. It is the flower of freedom and liberty, never to be monopolized by the nobility or by the rich or by poets, but to be enjoyed by all men of all classes. Before nature all men, whether of obscure origin or of distinguished birth, are all her children, and nature has created the earth and all its environments for the use and pleasure of her children. And in flowers, yes only in flowers, we see and recognize the embodiments of the idea of nature fully displayed, and to its best advantage. The immortal Saigyo, the most sober of all Japanese priest poets of old, has sung:

Negawaku ba
Hana no moto nite
Haru shinan,
Sono Kisaragi no
Mochizuki no koro.

(Ah, let me die in Spring time,
When the moon is full on high,
And the fragrant cheery blossoms
Fall upon me where I die.)

The ode, immortal as is the name of its author, and short as it is, well illustrates the national sense of the love of flowers of the Japanese people. The passing beauty of the cherry flowers, emblematic of the "heart of Japanese," will never wait for those indolent stay-at-home travellers, who are too weary and idle to go out and enjoy the full display of the beauty of the flora, which is proverbially known to last for only three days in its prime, later to give place to the equally beautiful wistaria, azalea, peony, sweet flags and divers other floral guests of the season.

Prompted by the genial weather of the past few days the cherries at Uyeno, Mukojima, Shiba Park, and Asukayama have begun to bloom, putting on an air to beckon the flower-loving people with their sweet smiles, fragrant with their floral offsprings as if to welcome the return of the happy Spring. Though the season is still too early for the prime of the floral beauty at Asukayama, Koganei and Kumagai, the flowers at Uyeno and Mukojima will be at their best next Saturday and Sunday, when these resorts will witness floods of humanity streaming in from all quarters and will present to the eye a very lively and enjoyable sight except the prevalent indulgence in saké, nay a Japanese crowd is proverbially good-natured and never more so than when in its cups. Koganei is one of the prettiest spring resorts in the suburban quarters of Tokyo and noted for its cherry groves; it is practically a long small struggling village with a swift narrow stream running through it for some 3 or 4 miles. The surrounding country is, however, low and rather uninteresting, but the cherries which are mostly two or three centuries old, and are the giants of their kind and enormously productive of flowers, make up for whatever lack of beauty there is elsewhere. The floral bank of the Arakawa, on the upper course of the Sumida, and Kumagai, in Saitama, which lies on a still higher reach of the same river, are all noted for their ancient and magnificent cherry trees, and moreover, the surrounding country-side affords a lovely landscape with the enchanted view of the mountain ranges of Musashi, Sagami and Hitachi soaring in the clear azure sky in the distance beckoning, as it were, through the window of the railway car, while the boundless stretch of barley fields with peach trees a-blooming and golden sheets of rape flowers intermingling here and there greet the eye on left and right as one passes in the train.

IMPROVE TOKAIDO LINE AT ATAMI SECTION

The construction of the railway tunnels on the Atami section of the Tokaido line, which on its completion about six years hence will replace the present line via Gotemba, is to be started early this month. To commence the work of the excavation of the railway tunnels on the new line, Mr. Tomita, the director of the Atami line construction office of the Railway Board, accompanied by Mr. Takiyama, engineering expert, and other officials and engineers, started for Atami a few days ago. Two latest machines for the boring of the railway tunnels which had been ordered from America have recently arrived at Yokohama and will be shortly conveyed to Atami. According to the chief expert, 23 tunnels are to be built on the line the longest tunnel being one to be excavated through the side of Tannayama, which traverses the foot of Mounts Higane, Kurodake and Takijiyama, belonging to Hakone Mountain range, and extends for a length of 4 miles 59 chains (about 26,000 feet), and therefore the longest railway tunnel in this country, being 1 mile 50 chains longer than the Sasago and Ikoma tunnels on the Shinetsu line, which are 3 miles in length. It is the tenth longest of the railway tunnels of the world being about one-third of the length of the Simplon tunnel, Switzerland, the world's longest railway tunnel.

The work of the construction is not so difficult as experienced in the excavation of the Sasago tunnel, which took about 8 years for the construction of single line. The nature of stratum is rather hard as the mountains belong to the Fuji volcanic belt and the land consists of Andesite rocks, which offers great convenience to the work of excavation and is no difficult work to bore through with the excellent boring machines of latest fashion. The Tanna tunnel will be of double tracks and as the work of construction is be started from both ends at the same time the work of boring is expected to be finished in three years and the construction of the tracks will require another three years so that the completion of the railway tunnel will take full six years. Of the total estimated expenditure required in the construction of the new railway line, amounting to 25,000,000 yen, about 15,000,000 yen will be expended in the construction of the 23 tunnels on the section, the average cost of construction per mile between Odawara and Numazu (30 miles) being 880,000 yen and the average cost for the tunnel being 350 yen per foot. The new line will have no sharp inclines as on the present Gotemba line, and the track within the tunnels of the new line will be made straight. Both in the number of tunnels and the length of the tunnel at Tannayama the new line will rank the foremost in the railway lines in the Far East.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 27.—Reuter's representative at British Headquarters in France, under even date, telegraphs: "The British have occupied the large village of Longavesnes, the possession of which greatly improves our line between Roisel and Nurlu. They have also taken Equancourt, situated to the north of Nurlu."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Mar. 27.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France, under date of March 27, telegraphs:

"Notwithstanding the continuance of adverse weather conditions, there has been considerable activity during the past 24 hours along the stretch of the western front, whereupon the eyes of the world are now fixed.

"The taking of Lagnicourt, referred to in last night's communiqué, straightens our line between Beaumetz and the outskirts of Croiselles, the sector of our advance which the enemy continues to dispute more vigorously than elsewhere. The enemy evidently regarded this position as one of importance for his covering forces to hold, as a determined counter-attack, in considerable strength, developed during the afternoon from the direction of Quesot.

"Our troops, however, were able to successfully defend all their gains, and the attack presently died away. Later in the day, an attempt to recover the place was renewed, but by this time some of our field-guns had been brought up in support; and when the Germans moved out into the open, preparatory to trying to rush our position, they met with a burst of shell-fire that speedily dispelled them. Altogether Lagnicourt has proved quite a costly little spot to the Boches. Yesterday, the enemy made another effort in considerable strength to capture a large farm north of Beaumetzles and Cambrai. After offering a stout resistance, our men fell back upon the village. They were not long before returning with reinforcements, however, and although the Germans were well-supplied with bombs and fought hard, they were presently driven out again, having suffered heavily from the great superiority of our own grenade throwers.

"The village of Longavesnes was captured by our cavalry yesterday. Its position in our hands greatly improves our line between Roisel and Nurlu."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 28.—The French on Tuesday, south of the Oise, followed up their success, by capturing all the lower forest of Coucy and the villages of Babisis, Veucevil and Coucht-la-ville, reaching the western outskirts of the forest of St. Gobain. The French, north of Soissons, made important progress north of Neuville, Surmangival and Leuille.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 28.—The French afternoon communiqué says:—"We continued our advance in the lower forest of Couchy, of which we have occupied the entire northern position. The enemy has been driven beyond the Barisis-Servais line.

"In a brilliant night attack, we carried the village of Couchy-le-Chateau, south of the forest and north of Soissons. We also captured a farm north-west of Margival and a point d'appui, which was strongly held by the enemy."

The German communiqué says: "Our reserves, between the Oise and Couchy-le-Chateau, gave way before a threatened encircling movement."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 28.—Reuter's correspondent with French Headquarters at Soissons, under date of March 26 writes:—The plateau Crouy, up the southern side of which the French are fighting their way in the teeth of fierce opposition, is the south-eastern projection of the vast Laon plateau. The French are steadily driving the enemy from position to position. The wilderness of mud has disappeared and men and guns advance over fields taking cover on the lines of wars of a decade ago. The frequent fusilading shows that the rifle has come into its own again.

The brilliant capture by the French of the "Red Bridge" over the ravine on the Maubeuge road, gave them the key to the whole Crouy plateau. The French are also pressing forward on the left in the vicinity of Marival, and on the right in the vicinity of Vregny. Every gain is followed by a counter-attack in which the Germans are recklessly and fruitlessly sacrificing men.

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, March 28.—Marshal von Hindenburg was greatly mistaken if he imagined that the destruction carried out by his soldiers in all territory which they have abandoned, would prove an obstacle in the path of the French and prevent them from being accompanied by their artillery and followed by their baggage. Roads have been repaired and artillery and munitions have followed the infantry methodically so that when the Germans have tried, in the last two days, either to take up the offensive again or resist, they have suffered vigorous rebuffs. The French advance has, therefore, continued and considerable progress has been realized on two capital points at the front. The first is southwest of St. Quentin, where the Germans were thrown back to within a league of the town, and secondly on the Oise, where the French captured Coucy-le-Chateau.

Although the Germans told these people countless lies to demonstrate how invincible they are, the people had a pretty good general knowledge of the true state of affairs in the world beyond the German lines. They say the German soldiers have been talking a good deal, especially latterly, and in spite of all efforts to conceal the truth from them, it is surprising how much they appear to know. People say they could almost gather the progress of the battle of the Somme by the change of demeanour of the Boches, who made no secret of their apprehensions at the prospect of facing another great British offensive this year. One possible reason for this retreat, which may well be the bugbear of the German High Command is the question as to whether they could get their men to face any such possible continuation of the attack.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 29.—A telegram from Paris reports that the Germans have evacuated St. Quentin. They are burning villages for miles behind their present lines, indicating a renewal of the retreat.

According to news from the Belgian forces, the Germans are also destroying the country in the vicinity of Ghent, Bruges and Zeebrugge, implying a retreat there also.

St. Quentin, a town in the French dep. of Aisne, on the Somme, 95 miles NE. of Paris and 33 S. of Cambrai The church of St. Quentin is a fine Gothic structure, dating from the 12th to the 15th century. The town-hall (15th-16th c.) is also a fine specimen of Gothic. The town is a centre of cotton industries which give employment to 130,000 hands in the making of calicoes, tulle. cretonnes, jaconets, muslin, merino, cambric, and gauze. Embroidery is largely prepared, and machinery, hats, paper, sugar, soap, and beer are manufactured The population is about 55,600. The Spaniards and an English contingent inflicted a crushing defeat upon the French in 1557. Shortly afterwards the town, after a brilliant defence by Coligny, capitulated to the Spanish army. In 1871 the Germans routed the army of Faidherbe here.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 29.—Cavalry, which continue to play a big part in the British advance on the western front, have captured two more villages. Since Tuesday, the British have pushed on along a 5-mile front between Longavesnes and Equancourt over a distance of 3,000 yards.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in his Wednesday evening communiqué, says: "The cavalry have captured the villages of Villersfaucon and Saulcourt. We drove off an attack on Equancourt, inflicting considerable losses on the Germans. We have established ourselves at two points on the road between Doignies and Lagnicourt and made progress southward. Westward of Croiselles we met with strong resistance."

Reuter's representative at French headquarters says that the full atrociousness of the Germans in the evacuated territories is only now appearing. They not only broke open the vaults in the church-yards and used them for machine-gun shelters, but systematically pillaged the graves of the well-to-do to give them the lead linings from the coffins, and possibly the ornaments and jewels, if there were any. In several cases, the cemeteries were broken up and the remains of the dead scattered about, rubbish and filth being thrown into the graves.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 29.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Thursday communiqué, says: "After a sharp fight, we captured the village of Neuville Bourfouval. The enemy lost heavily."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 31.—The French, south of Ailette, made a successful attack on the enemy's position on the front Neuville-sur-Angival to Vregny, making considerable advance.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig announces: "We captured Heudecourt and made considerable progress east of it. We also are in possession of Martevillevermand and Sovecourt. The British artillery forced the enemy to retire from St. Emilie, which is now in our hands. We have, in addition, captured the villages of Jearn-

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court, Hersdelly and Hesbecourt. We captured posts in the neighbourhood of Otnonst St. Mein and Henin Siesajeud, after killing or capturing the whole garrison."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 31.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in today's communiqué reports that the British have occupied the villages Ruyaulcourt, Sorel-le-grand, and Fins, and gained ground after sharp fighting in the neighbourhood of Headecourt.

The French north-east of Soissons have progressed in the Uregny-margival section, and ejected the enemy west of Maisons de Champagne from the trenches in which he gained a footing on March 28.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 31.—Reuter's Headquarters, telegraphing on Saturday afternoon said: We made considerable progress to-day, weakening and substantially deepening the bulge towards St. Quentin and biting into the enemy defenses between Croiselles and the Bapaume to Cambrai road.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 1.—Reuter's representative with British Headquarters in France, telegraphing this afternoon, says: "We are still advancing. The enemy opposition is weaker along the southern part of our new front. Consequently we have made the biggest advance in this sector, while from Beaumetz to Arras every gain was the result of hard fighting. We have seized a hill which brings us within four miles of the Cambrai to St. Quentin road, while further south our advance has reached a point barely four miles from the centre of St. Quentin."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, April 1.—An expert commentator writes in the press: "We have reached the celebrated Lindenburg line. We will now pause in our operations until our new positions are consolidated and the weather improves."

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, April 1.- The French communiqués after speaking of the surprise attacks, and of the "coups de main" carried out on enemy lines generally resulting in the destruction of a fortified outpost, or the taking of a few prisoners, remark that the French excel in this kind of work in which they make use of their qualities of initiative, deftness and calmness.

The story of one of these little expeditions that took place quite recently in Argonne, in the famous Grurie Wood, where so much fighting took place in the first two years of the war, has been related by an eye-witness. We read:

The business was entrusted to a very young lieutenant in command of two subalterns, a sergeant and 35 men. The little band set out at sunset, and the enemy was taken by surprise and made only a faint resistance. A machine-gun that threatened to attack us obliquely was immediately silenced.

Grenades burst in dug-outs, green firework signals spouted in anxiety, a few revolvers went off in the earth-work; then a moment later, our men came back at the run, more numerous than when they left, driving a bunch of Germans before them. The whole manœuvre had lasted about 20 minutes. The result for the French was some twelve prisoners not counting twice that number killed and wounded. The cost to us was a few scratches only.

The Germans, who boast they have organized everything, have applied the division of labour to war and also have created attacking force "battle specialists" who are carefully reserved for operations on a large scale. The remainder is suitable only for doing full work and bearing the brunt of it.

With the French, everyone fights, everyone attacks and takes his share of the labour and honour.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 2.—The British are now within sight of the spires of St. Quentin, where the Germans have begun to loot the museums, picture-galleries and other works of art. The town is already ruined by fires and explosions. The strength of the St. Quentin position can be judged by the fact that it is defended by ten separate belts of barbed wire and well-protected from the rear. The enemy is using a new field-gun, which outranges its predecessors by 2,000 yards. He is also employing light guns drawn by a pair of horses. There are numerous traces of the effectiveness of the British gunners, and one graveyard contains 2,000 graves.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 2.—The French have captured several systems of trenches and strong points east of Neuville-sur-Margival. The enemy, after a vigorous defense, was driven back to the outskirts of Vauzillon and Tauffaux. He suffered heavily; we captured 108 prisoners and four machine-guns.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 2.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Sunday evening communiqué, says: "During March, we captured 1239 German soldiers, sixteen officers, three field-guns, twenty-five trench mortars and sixty machine-guns. From January to March our captures numbered 4,600.

"On Sunday morning, we occupied Savy, four miles to the west of St. Quentin. There was considerable fighting, and we inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. In the afernoon, we took possession of Savy Wood, one mile to the west of the village. We captured Vendelles on Saturday night and Epehy and Peizière on Sunday morning, making progress north-west of Croiselles."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 2.—Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters telegraphs: "We have made another important advance in the northern sector and carried by assault the desperately defended town of Croiselles and also Longette, besides the stubbornly contested village of Doignies. The British force, advancing from the direction of Vermand captured successively the villages of Villecholles and Attily, so that our line now forms an arc around the upland on which Bois d'Hornon is situated, about half a league north and west of Savy. Nearly four hundred killed or wounded Germans were picked up after we had occupied Savy."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 3.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Monday evening communiqué, says: "We have made substantial progress at numerous points. Northeastward of Savy, we carried by assault the villages of Francilly, Elemycy and Holnon. We captured six field-guns and are now within two miles of St. Quentin.

"We have captured St. Quentin Wood, Villecholles and Heudecourt and have established posts at Templers-le-Guerard and Vequelette farm. Two miles eastward of Heudecourt, we attacked and captured a series of strongly held positions on a front of ten miles. They formed part of the advanced defenses between the Bapaume-Cambrai road and Arras. During this operation, in which the enemy offered determined resistance and suffered heavy casualties, we captured the villages of Doigmies, Louverval, Noreuil, Longatte, Ecoust-St. Mein and Croiselles, taking 182 prisoners. Our artillery broke up all counter-attacks."

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 28.—The Russian official communique reads: "The enemy attacked us on the west bank of the river Shara. The second attack was accompanied by asphyxiating gases which compelled us to fall back to the east bank."

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Mar. 28.—Western front. The enemy artillery has developed near Postava a more than usual lively activity. Southeast of Baronovichi, the enemy, after an artillery and minethrowing preparation attacked the Russian positions on the western bank of the Shara. The first attack was repulsed but by the second attack, in which gas was used by the enemy, the Russians were pressed back to the eastern bank of the river. East of Baranovichi and northeast of Kimpolung two enemy aeroplanes were brought down and the aviators taken prisoner.

Firing and reconnaissances continue on the Rumanian and on the Caucasus front.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, March 29.—Western front. The Germans after an artillery preparation attacked the Russian positions east of Illuxt, but were repulsed. A German attack north-west of Postava was also repelled. In the night before March 27, the enemy after an artillery preparation, attacked the Russian positions near Bogushe and succeeded for a time in seizing a part of the Russian trenches, but by a Russian counterattack the front was reestablished. On the Stohod near Borovno, the Russians performed a gasattack. Having blown up a subterranean gallery East of Berezin the Russian scouts rushed into the enemy trenches and took 20 Germans prisoner. A German cuirassed train fired at the Russian positions east of Korosmezo.

Rumanian front. South of the river Zabaniosh, the Russian troops are fighting for the positions, which were given up on March 23. South of the river Usa, 20 kilometres south-west of Moineschi, the enemy attacked the Russian positions and seized a part of them after a stubborn fight. The advance of small enemy's parties along the railway Focsani to Mereschi has been repulsed.

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Caucasus front. Firing and reconnoissances are going on.

A detachment of Russian marine aeroplanes performed a flight on Dorkos about 30 miles north-west of Constantinople dropping about 50 bombs on the Constantinople water supply. Another aviator detachment dropped bombs on Tulcea.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, March 31.—Western front. Twenty kilometres south-east of Baranovichi near Colodovichi the Russians in the night before March 29 performed a gas attack; in the meantime the artillery was attacking the enemy's trenches with chemical shells. Near Martynovka on the Oginsky Canal, the enemy attacked the Russian positions developing a strong artillery fire. He succeeded in entering the Russian trenches, but was repulsed by a counter-attack and took to flight into his trenches. Unimportant German attacks north of Illuxt and in the Postavy region have been repulsed. South of Pogaichi a German aeroplane was knocked down and the aviators, two German officers, taken prisoner.

Caucasus front. Firing and reconnaissances continue also on the Rumanian front. The Russian artillery fired successfully on the German monitors, which tried to approach Galatz.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, April 1.—Western front. North-west of the Kapul mountains Russian scouts scattered a number of enemy detachment. After a bayonet encounter 2 officers, one sergeant and 16 soldiers were taken prisoner. Near Kirlibaba, the Austrians, about 3 companies in strength, with the support of artillery attacked the Russian positions. They succeeded, after repeated attacks, in entering the Russian trenches, but were dislodged by counter-attacks and the front was re-established. Firing continues on the rest of the front.

Rumanian front. The advance of the enemy south of Jacobeni and Valeputna was repulsed by artillery fire.

Caucasus front. The Turks 25 kilometres south-west of Giumishhan unsuccessfully attacked the Russian positions. On the rest of the front firing and reconnoissances continue.

A Russian aeroplane detachment has been dropping bombs on the harbour, the docks and the vessels at Braila.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Mar. 25.—The Italian communique to-day reads: "On the Trentino front, artillery action was hindered by weather conditions. At the head of the Viddende valley in Piave, the enemy attempted a surprise attack, but were driven off. There has been considerable activity on the front along the Julian alps. The enemy tried to raid our lines on the Lucate sector, on the Carso Plateau, but were driven off with severe loss."

The communique for March 24 reads: "In the Sugana Valley, after a violent artillery preparation, the enemy yesterday again attacked our positions at the head of the small valley of Coalba. They were, however, driven back and dispersed by our fire. On the Julian front, the enemy artillery, yesterday, showed increased activity on the area east of Golizea. One of our field hospitals in the town was hit, but there were no casualties. On the Carso, last night, we repulsed an attack south of Castagua Vizza and took a few prisoners."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Mar. 27.—An Italian Communiqué says in the Sugana valley, during the night of 25th, 26th, enemy detachments attempted to approach our positions on the left bank of the Maso torrent, west of Samone, but were driven off and dispersed by our fire. Yesterday there was considerable artillery activity on the Julian front. At dusk the bombardment was extremely severe in the section between Frigido, Vippacco and Dossofaiti. After destroying our defences the enemy launched two attacks in force, one of which was against our positions on Hill 126, where he succeeded in occupying some of our trenches. The other towards Dossofaiti was immediately repulsed.

A squadron of our aeroplanes dropped bombs on a hutment in Vallarsa valley in the neighbourhood of Geroli with good results. All our machines returned safely.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Mar. 28.—The Italian communiqué of even date reads: "Yesterday there was the usual artillery activity. It was most marked in the sector between Frigido and Vippaco, and on the northern edge of the Carso Plateau. Minor encounters are reported on the Mount Croce Pass, in the vicinity of Dalla, south-east of San Pietro and in the Lucaffi sector. The enemy everywhere was repulsed and a few prisoners were taken."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Mar. 29.—The Italian communiqué issued to-day reads: "In the Trentino small encounters have taken place in the Serravalle areas and on the left bank of the Maio and the Carso. The enemy rushed the Italian positions on the southern slopes of Hill 144, but were immediately repulsed.

"The enemy dropped bombs on Gorizia. There were no casualties.

"In the Sugana valley, during the night of March 25 and 26 enemy detachments attempted to approach the Italian positions on the left bank of the Maso torrent, west of Samone, but were driven off and dispersed by the Italian fire.

"Yesterday there was considerable artillery activity on the Julian front. At dusk the bombardment was extremely severe in the section between Frigido, Vippacco and Dossofaiti. After destroying the Italian defenses the enemy launched two attacks in force, one of which was against the positions on Hill 126 where he succeeded in occupying some trenches. The others toward Dossofaiti was immediately repulsed.

"A squadron of Italian aeroplanes dropped bombs on a hutment in Vallarsa valley in the neighbourhood of Geroli with good results. All the machines returned safely."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Mar. 31.—The Italian communiqué of March 26 reports that on the previous day there was brisk artillery fire in the Lagarina valley, the head of Travignalo, and the Carso. In the Upper Cordevale the enemy succeeded in entering one of our advanced positions on the slopes of the Monte Sief, but was immediately driven out. There have been successful raids on the front of the Julian Alps.

CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 31.—The official communiqué from Mesopotamia reads: "Our troops since March 19, operating northwards and north-eastwards of Bagdad have been actively engaged in pushing back the enemy and consolidating the positions of our troops. The Russians are also converging on Khanikin and have encountered considerable difficulties and considerable forces in this direction.

"Though they have met with strenuous resistance, they have inflicted severe losses on the enemy. We have occupied Delawah and Sindiyah and the rich productive areas, 35 miles north of Bagdad. We occupied Falleyah, 36 miles to the west of Bagdad on March 19, the Turks retreating towards Hit."

CAMPAIGN IN PALESTINE

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Mar. 29.—The British forces operating in Palestine have defeated a force of 20,000 Turks, capturing 900, including an entire divisional staff and a General.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 29.—An official communiqué from General Sir Archibald Murray, Commander-in-Chief in Egypt, reads: "The British forces have advanced 15 miles from Rafa to Wadie Ghuzzeh, five miles southward of Gaza, for the purpose of covering the construction of the railway. We were heavily engaged on Monday and Tuesday in this neighbourhood with a force of 20,000 of the enemy We inflicted heavy losses on them and took 900 prisoners, including the General command and the staff of the 53rd Turkish Division. Four Austrian officers were among the captured."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 2.—Speaking in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. A. Bonar Law announced that, in the recent battle of Gaza, the total British killed were under 400, while the enemy casualties were 8,000.

Gaza, one of the five chief cities of the ancient Philistines, situated in the south-west of Palestine, 3 miles from the sea, on the borders of the desert which separates Palestine from Egypt. In 333 B.C. it was taken after a five months' siege by Alexander the Great, and from then to 1799, when the French captured it, it witnessed the victories of the Maccabees, Calif Abu-bekr, the Templars, and the heroic Saladin. Constantine the Great, who rebuilt the town, made it the seat of a bishop. The modern Guzzeh is a collection of mere villages, its only building of interest the great mosque. Pop. 25,000.

GERMANS IN CHINA TO REGISTER

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, March 29.—The local police authorities have distributed forms to all Germans, which they are required to fill up within three days, giving their name, age, occupation and address. Similar measures are being taken at other centres.

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PRESIDENT WILSON ASKS WAR AGAINST HUNS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Mar. 30.—An Associated Press wireless message from Berlin quotes Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, in his speech in the Reichstag to-day as declaring that Germany never desired war with the United States and does not do so now. The submarine policy of Germany, says the Chancellor, is necessary for the defense of the country. If America considers she has a just cause for war, Germany will not bear the responsibility alone.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 30.—Speaking in the Reichstag to-day, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial German Chancellor, referred to the forthcoming extraordinary session of the United States Congress whereat the "question of war or peace between us will be decided." He declared that Germany never had the slightest intention to attack the United States and does not desire war with America to-day. The renunciation of the repeated request of the United States for Germany to abandon unrestricted submarinism was due to England's intensified blockading of Germany. Germany, he added, would not have to bear the burden of responsibility if America regards the refusal as a reason to declare war on Germany.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Mar. 31.—At the Cabinet's final sitting before the special session of Congress on April 2, various members submitted their reports of the steps taken to prepare for war. These showed that everything possible had been done to co-ordinate the country's resources. The general impression is that America is about to take an active part in the war, the speech of the German Chancellor being the last straw.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar 31.—In the Reichstag, Herr Zimmermann, the Foreign Secretary, replying to the Socialist Haase's criticism with regard to the embitterment of Germany's relations with the United States stated that he had instructed the German Minister to Mexico to take steps to negotiate a Mexico-Japanese alliance directed against the United States, but these instructions were to come into operation only if the United States declared war on Germany. Carranza would not yet have learned of these instructions if the United States in an objectionable manner had not published them. The cause of the leakage was being investigated.

After complaining about the hostile attitude of the United States Herr Zimmermann proceeded to defend the endeavour to enlist the support of nations notoriously antagonistic to the United States.

When he thought about a Mexico-Japanese alliance he had been guided by the consideration that German troops already have to fight a superior enemy force.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, April 2.—President Wilson appeared before Congress to-day, and asked Congress to declare that a state of war was existing between the United States and Germany. He said that war with Germany involved practical co-operation with the Entente, including liberal financial credit. He urged the raising of 500,000 men for universal military service, but made it clear that he desired no action to be taken against Austria or other nations.

He said: "We are about to accept the gage of battle with this natural foe of liberty, and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions to power. We are prepared to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world, the liberations of its peoples, [the Germans included]; for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to chose their way of life and obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy and its peace must be planted upon the trusted foundations of political liberty."

After the delivery of the President's address, a joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the German Government and the Government and people of the United States was introduced. It declared that the recent acts of the Imperial Government of Germany were acts of war. The resolution authorized the President to "take immediate steps to put the country into a thorough state of defense and exert all its power and employ all its resources to carry on the war against the German Government and bring the conflict to a successful termination." The matter was then referred to the Foreign Affairs Committees of the respective Houses.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, April 2.—President Wilson, in his address to Congress, said that one of the things which had served to convince the United States that Prussian autocracy could never be America's friend, was its criminal intrigues against American unity.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 2.—President Wilson's address before Congress which is expected to be delivered to-day will immediately be telegraphed to the American diplomats abroad. It is understood that foreign governments, on receipt, may assume, so closely does it approximate the recognition of a state of war, as necessity dictates, the issuing of neutrality proclamations.

Mr. Henry D. Flood, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives, has prepared a resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany; that the President be authorized to take immediate steps to put the country in a thorough state of defense and exert all its power and employ all its resources to carry on the war and bring the conflict to a successful termination.

The Congress will meet to-day in extraordinary session to decide the question of war with Germany.

The re-election of Mr. Champ Clarke as speaker is probable, signifying Democratic control in the House of Representatives. A later message says that the Democrats re-elected Mr. Clarke by 217 votes to 205.

President Wilson has sent his address to the public printer. Resolutions have already been drafted declaring that a state of war exists in expectation of the President's recommendations. An extraordinary wave of patriotic fever is sweeping over the city. Flags are floating from windows, men and women are wearing miniature flags on their coats and children are carrying flags to school.

A delegration of pacifists to-day called upon Senator Lodge, the ranking Republican in the Senate on the foreign relations committee, and importuned him to vote against war. Senator Lodge, in reply, declared that he would vote for war if the President recommended it. One of the pacifist delegates then proceeded to assault Mr. Lodge, who promptly floored his opponent.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, April 2.—The population is on the tiptoe of expectation awaiting President Wilson's message to Congress to-morrow. Messages from patriotic societies are pouring into White House in support of the President. Special trains are being run to this city, carrying war delegations. The pacifists are equally busy advertising wholesale in favour of arbitration.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Apr. 3.—Newpapers in the United States, irrespective of their political affiliations, unanimously support President Wilson's declarations. The "Tribune," a Republican organ, finds no praise too high for the words and purposes of the President. The "Sun" rejoices that the country has found a leader ready to lead in the direction of duty towards the common interests of humanity.

The Chicago "Herald" says that beyond doubt the vast majority of the people are with the President heart and soul.

These are typical of the comments everywhere. There were remarkable scenes of patriotism when the news of the Address by the President were circulated in the city. Mr. Gerard announced the President's declaration from an opera box in one of the theatres, when the throng rose as one man and cheered frantically. There were similar scenes in other theatres and restaurants and impromptu parades through the streets.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, April 3.—The administration's resolution declaring that a state of war exists with Germany was introduced into both Houses to-day. Consideration of the matter was postponed until to-morrow.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, April 3.—A despatch from Mexico City says that President Carranza has sent an announcement to the Presidents of Ecuador and Colombia States, of his government's acceptance of the former's proposal for a meeting of the representatives of the American nations. The alleged object of the proposed meeting is said to be the bringing to a close the European war. Recent rumours, from various Mexican and border sources of late, seemed to indicate that Mexico, in the event of war between the United States and Germany, would favour the latter

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, April 3.—The Navy Department announces that steps have been taken looking towards a working agreement between the American Navy and those of the Entente. They will be put into execution as soon as possible after Congress passes the necessary legislation. After the Cabinet meeting it became known that plans had been considered to raise a large war loan by popular subscription. It is understood that a Bill, authorizing this step, may be soon submitted to Congress.

The graduation of the cadets from West Point has been ordered to take place on April 20, partly to meet the deficiency of officers in the army.

[AMERICAN EMBASSY DESPATCH]

Tokyo, April 4, 11.05 a.m.—The President on Monday evening addressed a special session of Congress in re-

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gard to the international situation. After briefly reviewing the submarine controversy with Germany, he pointed out that the present submarine warfare was a warfare against mankind, that in view of developments armed neutrality is worse than ineffectual and is only likely to produce what it was meant to prevent: that the American people cannot choose the path of submission and are arraying themselves against wrongs which cut to the very roots of human life.

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step, he advised the Congress to declare the recent course of the German Government to be in effect nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States and proposed that it take immediate steps to put the country in a thorough state of defense and employ all its power and resources to bring the German Empire to terms and end the war. This, he said, would involve the utmost practicable co-operation in counsel and action with the Governments now at war with Germany; the extension of financial credits, material aid and addition to armed forces of at least five hundred thousand men upon the principle of universal military service. Legislation along these lines would be promptly introduced.

The President then continued: "We have no quarrel with the German people but only with the autocratic government which has brought on the present situation. The world must be made safe for democracy which seems to be in the balance. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifice we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind."

The following joint resolution was immediately introduced and referred to the Foreign Relations and Foreign Affairs Committees which were to meet on the following morning for its consideration: "Joint Resolution Declaring that a State of War Exists between the Imperial German Government and the Government and People of the United States and Making Provision to Prosecute the Same.

"Whereas, the recent acts of the Imperial Government are acts of war against the Government and People of the United States, be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the state of war between the United States and the Imperial Government which has been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared, and that the President be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take immediate steps not only to put the country in a thorough state of defense but also to exert all of its powers and employ all of its resources to carry on war against the Imperial German Government and to bring the conflict to a successful termination."

UNCLE SAM CALLS MORE MEN STILL TO COLOURS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Mar 28.—The War Department has ordered four more Militia regiments into the Federal service, and also called back into service six regiments out of the twelve recently returned from the Mexican border. These will be detailed for patrol duty.

NEW RUSSIA MAINTAINS EXCELLENT ORDER NOW

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, March 28.—Thanks to the energetic measures taken by the new Russian Government, order prevails throughout the country and a vigorous impulse has been given to the war organization.

The High Command has been re-organized along the same lines already adopted in France. It is now concentrated into the hands of a War Committee composed of the Ministers for War, Finance, Navy and Foreign Affairs. The General-in-Chief is administratively under the orders of the said committee, but retains full power with regard to the military.

The numerous addresses sent from the front to the new government are most convincing of the army's firm determination to pursue the struggle to a finish.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, March 28.—The Guards' Volhynia regiment, whose intervention on the side of the people, decided the issue of the revolution, has organised a great manifestation for continuing the war until the end, declaring that it will gladly reinforce its brothers-in-arms in the trenches. This manifestation will be followed by others organised by the rest of the regiments of the Petrograd garrison.

The principle of the pursuance of the war until complete victory has been gained, has been unanimously expressed during the last two days, leaving no doubt of the intention of the army and people to strengthen by external victory the conquest of internal liberty. Even the most radical workmen confirm this necessity, stipulating only no annexations.

Perfect union of officers and soldiers is more marked than ever by the imposing manifestation which lasted until last night among officers, workmen and deputies in which there was fraternity of union. All were wearing military uniform and it was proclaimed that henceforward this same fraternity should exist. This resolution was enthusiastically welcomed by the soldiers, who embraced their officers.

Yesterday the Government delegates returned from the northern front and said that the enthusiasm of the troops for the continuation of the war was ever growing, the soldiers vowing not to abandon their national territory. Other delegates back from Revel stated that the naval officers were resolved to entirely support the Government to achieve victory. Also, they said, thanks to the elected committee of officers and sailors, the mutual fraternity was stronger than ever.

Similar news comes from Sebastopol, where, owing to the presence of mind of Admiral Koltchak, beloved by the sailors, the resolution was passed without a hitch.

The press denies the alarmist rumours exaggerating that there was certain friction in the Baltic Fleet. As a matter of fact, there were only 32 victims in the revolution and all vessels now are quite prepared as before to fight the enemy.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Mar. 29.—The entire Cabinet went to the Senate yesterday and solemnly swore the following oath of allegiance:

"In the capacity of a member of the Provisional Government emanating from the Duma I swear before the Almighty faithfully to serve the Russian people, to do my utmost to defend their liberty, rights, honour, and dignity; to observe in all actions the civic principles of liberty and equality; to suppress by all means at our disposal all direct and indirect attempts to restore the old regime; to take all measures to summon as soon as possible a Constituent Assembly on the basis of universal suffrage; and to transfer jointly with my colleagues the powers which I temporarily hold."

The Government has authorized the Dowager-Empress Marie to live in the Crimea provided she and the Grand Duke Nicholas, former commander-in-chief go there escorted by a commissioner of the Duma.

The erstwhile Minister of War, General Polivanov has been delegated to the Headquarters of the various armies for their entire reorganization, and the establishment of mutual relations with the Great General Staff. The Provisional Government will distribute posts according to competency, and will eliminate generals who have reached the age limit.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, March 30.—M. Gouraland, Managing Director and M. Helfer, director of the Petrograd Telegraph Agency have retired. They have been replaced by M. Laviaghin and M. Nemanoff respectively.

Petrograd, April 1.—Prince Golitzin, ex-Premier, and M. Goremykin, formerly Premier, who were arrested during the revolution, have been released. Count Kokovtskov, President of the Russo-Japanese Society, and several members of the former cabinet who are now in incarceration will also be set free shortly.—"Nichinichi."

Petrograd, April 2.—Moderate elements of the Socialist and Democratic parties of Russia are urging the necessity of continuing to stand face to face with the foe with the spirit of the newly-won liberty so long as the enemy threatens Russia's forces, but members of these two political parties in general are desirous of an early restoration of peace without terms for indemnity and annexation of territory. Newspapers belonging to other parties, however, insist on the continuation of hostilities pending the day of final victory. "Nichinichi."

London, April 2.—The Parliament of Hungary has passed a resolution not to use the army for the restoration of the autocratic régime of Russia, says a dispatch from Budapest. It is of opinion that in Russia the despotic government authorities were responsible for the war which the nation in general little desired, so that Hungary must welcome the success of the Russian revolution. The press in Budapest have favoured the resolution of the Parliament.—"Nichinichi."

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, April 3.—General Rouzski, he Commander-in-Chief on the northern front has issued an order informing the army that the restoration of the old régime is now impossible and inviting officers and men to join hands and march against the enemy.

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General Brussiloff has telegraphed to the Minister of War, M. Goutchkoff, that the armies on the south-western front, whose fitness and morale are excellent, are burning with impatience to take the offensive again and are only awaiting the orders of the new Government.

The Cabinet members have returned here from Army Headquarters, where they held a council resulting in entire agreement between the provisional government and General Alexieff, who retains supreme command, while, at the same time being entrusted with the re-organisation of the armies.

The Minister of Agriculture has submitted a project for a law monopolising the grain harvested in 1916 and 1917 in favour of the government.

RUSSIA TO THE POLES

[OFFICIAL TO RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

The Russian provisionary Government has issued the following appeal to the people of Poland:

People of Poland! The old regime in Russia, the cause of our common servitude and of our disunion has just been upset for ever. Through her provisional government, invested with full power, the freed Russia hastens to send you fraternal greeting and calls you to a new and free existence. The old régime gave you hypocritical promises which it could, but was never willing to carry out. The Central Powers profited by the faults of the old régime to occupy and devastate your country. It is only in view of the struggle against Russia and her allies, that they have conceded to you illusory political rights which they will not extend to all the Polish people, but only to that part of Poland occupied temporarily by the enemy. They wish to purchase at this price, the blood of a people, who have never struggled for the maintenance of despotism. At this hour, the Polish army will no longer fight under the command of its secular enemy against the cause of liberty and for the dismemberment of its country.

Polish brothers!, for you also the hour of great decisions has struck. Free Russia calls you into the ranks of the fighters for the liberty of the peoples. The Russian people, which has shaken off the yoke of despotism, recognises equally the full right of its Polish brother people to decide its destiny in accordance with its own will.

The provisional Government, faithful to the agreements with its allies, faithful also to the common principles of the struggle against militant germanism, considers that the creation of an independent Polish Kingdom, consisting of all the regions inhabited for the most part by the Polish population, would offer for the future a sure pledge of a solid peace in new Europe.

Joined to Russia by a free union, the military state of Poland will offer a powerful rampart against aggressive currents of the Central Powers menacing the Slav nations. The Polish people, freed and united, shall determine themselves their political régime by expressing their wishes through the constituent assembly, which will be convoked in the capital of Poland, on the basis of universal suffrage.

Russia has faith that the peoples united to Poland by unbroken centuries of a common life, will thus obtain a solid guarantee for their civic and national existence.

It will be the duty of the constituent assembly of Russia to consolidate definitely the new fraternal union and to give its consent to the modifications of the territory of the State of Russia which are indispensable for the constitution of a free Poland, formed from all its three divisions disunited at this very time.

Accept then, Polish brothers, the fraternal hand that free Russia extends to you: faithful guardians of the grand traditions of the passed, uplift yourselves now to salute the new dawn of your history, the hour of the resurrection of Poland.

May the union of our sentiments and our hearts be able to anticipate the future alliances of our Kingdoms, may the ancient call of the messengers of your freedom recho with a new and irresistible force. Forward to the fray, side by side and hand in hand for our common liberty!

SPANISH PROVINCES AND CONSTITUTION

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Mar 29.—Reuter's correspondent at Madrid telegraphs that the constitutional guarantees granted to all provinces in Spain have now been entirely suspended. Earlier despatches said that seditious appeals had been circulated among the people.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Madrid, March 29.—Martial Law has been proclaimed throughout Spain, owing to the serious economic and political situation.

The various provinces and communes of Spain are governed by the provincial and municipal laws. Every commune has its own elected Ayuntamiento, consisting of from five to fifty Regidores, or Conceales, and presided over by the Alcalde, at whose side stand, in the larger towns, several Tenientes Alcaldes. The entire municipal government, with power of taxation, is vested in the Ayuntamientos. Half the members are elected every two years, and they appoint the Alcalde, the executive functionary, from their own body. In Madrid and Barcelona he is appointed by the King. Members cannot be re-elected until after two years. Each province of Spain has its own Parliament, the Diputacion Provincial, the members of which are elected by the constituencies. The Diputaciones Provinciales meet in annual session, and are permanently represented by the Comission Provincial, a committee elected every year. The Constitution of 1876 secures to the Diputaciones Provinciales and the Ayuntamientos the government and administration of the respective provinces and communes. Neither the national executive nor the Cortes have the right to interfere in the established municipal and provincial administration, except in the case of the action of the Diputaciones Provinciales and Ayuntamientos going beyond the locally limited sphere to the injury of general and permanent interests. In the Basque provinces self-government has been almost abolished since the last civil war, and they are ruled as the rest of Spain. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution pressure is too frequently brought to bear upon the local elections by the Central Government.

GERMAN RAIDER AGAIN IN SOUTH ATLANTIC

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rio de Janeiro, April 1.—The French barque Camboronne has arrived here with 285 British, French, and Italian sailors from the vessels sunk by the German raider in the South Atlantic.

The raider is described as a sailing vessel with a gasoline motor. The Cambronne met her 21 degrees west 7 south. She took twenty-two days thence to reach Brazil. The raider is armed with two guns of 105 millimetres and 16 machine-guns. She has three masts and is equipped with wireless telegraphy. She displayed the Norwegian flag until her prey was within reach of her guns.

Among the vessels reported sunk are the following:—Charles Gounod 3,100 tons; Rochefoicauld 3,050 tons; Antoinine 4,000 tons; Duplex 3,000 tons; Laxwisland 4,500 tons; Rohmgoth 5,500 tons; Hongarth and the Canadian schooner Perse 500 tons.

The Hongarth was en route to Plymouth with a cargo of grain. She disobeyed the order to halt and tried to escape. The captain surrendered after four of the crew had been wounded.

Telegrams from Rio de Janeiro report that the raider is the American barque Pass of Balmaba, 1,570 tons, captured by the Germans while on a voyage from New York to Archangel with cotton in 1915.

London, Mar. 31.—A message from Rio de Janeiro says that the French barque Cambronne has arrived there with 200, British, French and Italian sailors belonging to vessels sunk by a German raider off Trinidad. The raider is described as a sailing vessel with gasoline auxillary engine. She is probably one of the ships captured by the Moewe. The survivors state that many lives were lost in connection with the sinkings.

BRITISH REVENUE RETURNS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 1.—The features of the British Revenue Returns are the income tax and the excess profits tax. The former amounts to £205,000,000 compared to £128,250,000 last year, and the latter to £140,000,000 in comparison with £140,000 last year. The total revenue is £70,000,000 in excess of the estimates, but the expenditure was £373,000,000 in excess of the estimates approximately. The total deficit is £1,624,685,128.

CHINA WOULD HONOUR MR. HAY

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, April 3.—A Bill was introduced in the Senate here to-day, proposing the erection of a bronze statue of the late Mr. John Hay, American Secretary of State, in appreciation of his services rendered to China in connection with the Open Door policy and also in acknowledgment of the return of the American share of the Boxer indemnity in order to promote education in China.

The Bill quotes the erection of the statue of Commander Perry in Japan as a pre-

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THE SOCIALISTS IN GERMANY

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 31.—The fact that the whole of the Socialists in the Reichstag voted against the Budget is variously commented upon. Some of the English papers regard the fact as a manifestation of a new anti-war movement, whereas others consider that it was a pre-arranged move designed to delude the Russian Socialists into offering peace. The latter hypothesis is supported by the fact that Herr Bethmann-Hollweg prior to his speech consulted the party leaders.

The Reichstag by a vote of 227 to 33 adopted a National Liberal motion appointing a committee of twenty-eight members to examine constitutional questions, especially with regard to popular representation in the Reichstag and the latter's relations with the Government.

New York, Mar. 30.—A Copenhagen message, says that the representatives of the Socialist parties in Germany and Russia are holding a conference at the Danish city. It is understood that the German Socialists have asked the Russian representatives to transmit the peace proposals made by the Germans, including their conditions, to the socialist headquarters in Petrograd.—"Nichinichi."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, April 1.—There were stormy scenes in the Reichstag on March 30. The Socialists amidst shouts of treason, declared that a republic for Germany was inevitable. They demanded larger powers in the Reichstag regarding the nation's foreign policy.

"VORWAERTS" ON WAR PATH

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, March 28.—The "Vorwaerts," commenting on the situation in Russia, continues to warn the German Government against "a new and dangerous enemy—namely the conviction among free peoples that they are defending the peoples' freedom." The paper again urges that the German people be given a greater share in the Government. The attitude of the "Vorwaerts" is significant in view of the fact that it is under Government control.

TAKING OVER VIRGINIA ISLANDS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 1.—Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, handed the Danish Minister to-day a United States' Treasury warrant for 5 millions sterling in payment of the Danish West Indies. Henceforth they will be known as Virginia Islands. Admiral Pollock, commanding the warship Hancock, has been ordered to receive the islands in the name of the United States.

POLES TO DETERMINE THEIR NEW GOVERNMENT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, Mar. 30.—Government has issued a Proclamation to the effect that the Poles themselves will determine the form of their new government at a constituent assembly, to be called shortly, based upon universal suffrage.

"HANDS OFF PRUSSIA," SAYS GENERAL KLEIST

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, March 30.—The Upper House of the Prussian Diet discussed electoral reform to-day, simultaneously with the Reichstag. General Kleist declared that the reform of the franchise would simply lead to a republic, and concluded by shouting "hands off old Prussia."

Count Roon said Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg's panegyric in the Reichstag was quite uncalled for. The Reichstag had only done its "damned duty." Voting war credits was the Reichstag's franchise which needed reforming, he concluded.

During the debate in the Reichstag on emergency taxation, a number of speakers urged the reform of the franchise and demanded an official assurance that Germany would not attempt to restore Tsardom in Russia. The Chancellor emphatically denied that the Kaiser was desirous of abolishing Russia's hardly won freedom or re-establishing Tsardom upon Russia's enslaved subjects.

He went on to assert that China's rupture of relations was the result of outside pressure, and said he was confident the old friendship with China would revive after the war when Germany would recover her trade in East Asia.

Referring to internal questions, he declared that the speeches in the Reichstag had not convinced him of the possibility of beginning a reform of the Prussian franchise. It was a serious matter to decide such a question while millions of men were in the trenches

The Reichstag adopted the emergency tax measure Both Socialist parties voted against it after a statement by Herr Bernsteine, emphasizing the hostility of neutrals towards Germany.

HERR BATOCTI ADMITS HARVEST OVER-ESTIMATED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, March 29.—Speaking in the Reichstag, Herr Batocti the food controller admitted that the harvest had been over-estimated. The stock of pigs, he said, was insufficient also. Therefore, many more cattle must be slaughtered.

The increase of agricultural products was impossible owing to the shortage of labour and the transport difficulties. Herr Batocti urged all to recognize the seriousness of the situation.

A Socialist member declared that the deficiency in the harvest would prove to be 1,000,000 tons.

BETHMANN-HOLLWEG'S TRAP

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 1.—Nearly all the newspapers emphasize that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg's references in the Reichstag to Russia are intended to entrap the liberal opinion in Russia in favour of peace.

The "Novoye Vremya" recalls that the Kaiser was always interfering in the internal affairs of Russia and had officials and even Ministers appointed. The journal says: "We want a peace which a new crowned German fool cannot disturb. The best means to realize this is for Germany to take her destiny into her own hands."

GERMANS MURDERING BELGIAN DEPORTEES

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Apr. 1.—Reuter learns that the Belgian Government has received a number of letters written from Germany by an eye-witness describing the terrible fate of Belgian deportees in the various camps. Following are some extracts. One letter says:

"Here the fate of Belgian civilians is awful. The Germans are leaving them to die on a starvation diet and they are nothing but skin and bone. Yesterday, thirteen bodies were in the mortuary; this morning fourteen; this out of a total of 3,000 to 4,000 prisoners. If we are caught in the act of handing these unhappy people soup or other food, we are punished with five days in jail."

Another letter declares "the situation is becoming unbearable. The unhappy civilians die by scores. The total deaths for yesterday and to-day in this camp alone is seventeen. None of them die from illness. Every day two or three civilians are found dead in their suits. The doctors repudiate all responsibility. The deportees are no longer able to walk without help. The Belgian civilians are starving; they die at the rate of three a day. In another camp the deportees have devoured live rats. The treatment to which they are submitted is beyond all imagination."

A GRAVE ALLEGATION

Harbin, April 1.—The following startling news is believed to mainly account for the recent political revolution in Russia and the dethronement of the Tsar. It says that the Tsaritsa, in conspiracy with Frederics, the German spy, mixed a sleeping draught in her husband's wine. When the Tsar, after drinking the mixture, fell into a comatose condition the Tsaritsa produced some secret maps and important documents, and made the semi-unconscious emperor sign a written order giving directions for military operations to the army at the front, which was written by her own hand. The pseudo orders were issued to the army commanders at the front and at the same time the Tsaritsa secretly communicated the whole thing to the Germans in some secret code By chance one of the secret messages fell into the hands of ex-Foreign Minister M. Sazonoff and this lead to the discovery of the plot. It has been also revealed that the sad fate of the three Russian army corps which not long after the beginning of the war between Germany and Russia were defeated and annihilated by the Germans at Touff, was due to the intrigue formed by the Tsaritsa and the German spies in Russia. Part of these facts were disclosed by M. Kerensky in his speech at a sitting of the Duma while the former ministry was in power, but the speech was stricken off the records and kept in secret until now.—"Asahi."

London, March 28.—A Petrograd dispatch says that a patriotic wave is spreading over the whole of Russia. The government is making painstaking efforts for the restoration of peace and order, and the situation is fast improving.—"Asahi."

ARGENTINE KEEPS GRAIN

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Buenos Aires, March 28.—The exportation of grain and flour from the Argentine is prohibited in order to secure the stocks necessary for the country.

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MORE PEACE TALK

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Mar. 31.—The Austrian Foreign Minister in an interview in the semi-official Fremdenblatt states that "the central empires are ready to negotiate for a peace honourable to both our enemies as well as ourselves. Moreover, if negotiations fail, the war can continue." Coming after numerous reports of a new Austro-German peace move, this declaration is regarded as most significant.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Vienna, April 1.—The Austro-Hungarian press, following the lead of the Foreign Minister, clamours for peace, declaring that M. Czerinin's proposal offers an honourable settlement.

San Francisco, April 1.—The Peace Society of pro-German leaning put a full-page advertisement in all the papers here on March 30 agitating against an American declaration of war upon Germany. In their advertisement the anti-war agitators say that the power of women is now keenly required to avert the outbreak of war and that now that war mania is growing in the East they should rely on the opposition movement in Western States for the prevention of war. In this connection, however, about 5,000 ladies in social circles in San Francisco dispatched under their joint signature a telegram to President Wilson yesterday urging the President to participate in the great war for honour, justice, benevolence and humanity with a view to shortening the terrible conflict and saving the German people from the miseries and horrors of war.

A Californian Association has been organized by influential persons here in connection with the pending Americo-German situation. On March 3 about 100 influential people including Dr. Wilber, President of the Stanford University, Mr. Croker, millionaire, and judges, bishops and others, telegraphed to President Wilson to the effect that America should wage war against Germany and co-operate with the Allies. Dr. David Starr Jordan, honorary President of the Stanford University, is now travelling in the Eastern states for the peace movement, but the faculty of his University is opposed to him and on March 30 about 50 professors there telegraphed to the President that America should now back the Allies with all her financial resources as a state of war indisputably exists between America and Germany.

ITALY'S SHIPPING RETURNS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rome, March 29.—For the week ending March 25, 57 merchantmen entered and 489 left Italian ports. Four Italian steamers, each under 2,000 tons and one sailing vessel were sunk.

SPRING-RICE EXPECTS WAR

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 3.—Mr. A. Bonar Law, speaking in the House of Commons to-day, said that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador at Washington, had telegraphed that he expected Congress to give President Wilson authority to declare war.

ADMIRAL VON HINTZE HAS SAILED FROM SHANGHAI

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, Mar. 28.—Admiral von Hintze, the German Minister, and a party totalling twenty-seven went on board the Dutch liner Rembrandt at Woosung at 5 p.m. yesterday. The vessel sailed for Nagasaki at midnight.

It is understood the German Consuls from Mukden, Nanking, Hankow and Tientsin are leaving for San Francisco, by a Dutch steamer which is scheduled to sail from Hongkong on April 5.

The Dutch steamer Rembrandt, with Herr von Hintze on board the German Minister in Peking, and party, including the Legation Staff, their families and others, twenty-seven in all, arrived at Nagasaki on the 29th ult. at 9 o'clock in the morning. Prior to this, on the 28th, a warship with several torpedo boats arrived from Sasebo naval station and after entering the port went outside the harbour to keep guard on the sea. Early in the morning on the 29th the warship met the Rembrandt outside and followed her into port, keeping guard all the time while the steamer was undergoing quarantine examination. When the quarantine was finished and the steamer came to its mooring, a steam-pinnace with the chief of the water police station and several police officials on board, went alongside the steamer. The police officials boarded the steamer and examined the passengers and inspected the ship. No one else was allowed on board the steamer, which was subject to strict surveillance all the while, with the warships standing near by. The steamer sailed for Yokohama on the 30th on her way to San Francisco via Honolulu. On departure from rescorted her.

According to the crew the party includes, besides the Minister, and Legation staff, a lieutenant of the army and a Chinese boy from the Legation. At San Francisco the party will land and taking the Canadian Atlantic Railway route will go to New York whence they will embark on another Dutch steamer for Amsterdam.

A widow of a former secretary of the German consulate at Nagasaki, who is living at Konyamachi, Nagasaki, and who is a Japanese (aged sixty), has a claim against the German consular authorities, having not received her pension since the outbreak of the war and besides she has found the payment of the perpetual lease rent for the land on which the German consulate is built and defrayed the wages of the Japanese servants of the Consulate for the past two years. Hearing that the German Minister at Peking was coming over to Nagasaki on his way home the old woman, who has been rendered poor on account of her liberal accommodations on behalf of the German consulate, wanted to see the Minister and appeal to him for the settlement of her credit to the German Government, but her application for an interview with the Minister was not granted by the Japanese authorities.

ST. LOUIS RUNS THE GAUNTLET

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 27.—The St. Louis, the first American steamer to sail with defensive armament has arrived at Liverpool. The vessel's captain reports that no German submarines were seen during the voyage.

HOSPITAL SHIP IS PREY OF PIRATICAL HUNS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 28.—The Admiralty announces that the British hospital ship Asturian, 3195 tons, steaming with all navigation lights and all distinguishing Red Cross signs brilliantly illuminated, was torpedoed without warning on the night of March 20.

The military casualties are 11 killed, 3 missing including a female staff-nurse and 17 injured. The crews casualties are 20 killed and 9 missing including a stewardess. Twenty-two were injured. The torpedoing of this ship is one of the achievements claimed for the U-boats by the German wireless press.

TWO BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, April 1.—The British steamers Snowdon Range and Crispin, both with Americans on board, of whom a number have not been accounted for, have been sunk in English waters without warning by a submarine, according to advices received by the State Department.

The torpedo which struck the Crispin's engine-room killed five, of whom two are believed to be Americans.

The Crispin was a British steamer of 3,965 tons.

BRITAIN LOSES A DESTROYER

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, March 28.—The Admiralty announce that a British destroyer recently struck a mine in the Channel and was sunk. Four officers and 17 men were saved.

AMERICAN ARMED SHIP SUNK

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, April 2.—A German submarine, yesterday, sank the American steamer Aztec, 3,508 tons, built in 1894 and registered in this city. The Aztec was the first American armed ship to sail for Europe. The news was received by the owners from the United States Consul at Brest.

FRENCH SHIPPING LOSSES

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar 31.—For the week ending March 25 874 merchant ships entered French ports and 793 left. Two vessels above 1,600 tons were sunk and five under that tonnage. One vessel was unsuccessfully attacked and seven fishing vessels were sunk.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Mar. 29—The Admiralty report shows that the arrivals for the week were 2,314 and sailings 2,433. Eighteen vessels of 1,600 tons were sunk, including the Red Cross vessel Asturias. Seven vessels under 1,600 tons were also sunk. Thirteen vessels were unsuccessfully attacked and ten fishing vessels, of which nine carried sails only, were sent to the bottom.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

It was believed that the political campaign before the coming election would prove fierce, but although the election day is only three weeks off, the situation has not yet become lively as expected, says the "Tokyo Nichinichi". The coming election has an important significance as it is the election following the dissolution of the Diet, and its result will effect largely the future development of the politics of the nation.

Judging from the present situation, the paper believes that the coming election will be nothing but a meaningless one. The Cabinet had depended upon the activity of the impartial candidates, but the public are not paying much attention to those candidates. Furthermore, the "Nichinichi" is afraid that the number of the people who will not cast their votes at the coming election will be much larger than before.

In Japan there are many who do not cast their valuable votes. The total number of the voters in the country is about 1,500,000 while there are fifty five million of people on the mainland of Japan. But among the voters there are many who do not realize the importance of their right and duty to vote for the candidates for the membership of the House of Representatives. In the past, about fourteen per cent. of the voters, did not cast their votes at elections. The right to cast his vote, is the important privilege and duty of the citizen, and if so many of the voters refuse to avail of the privilege the elections become meaningless.

It is said that the people who do not cast their votes at elections do not know the value of their votes, and do not realize the importance of their privilege, and consequently they are not eager to vote, believing that it is an useless trouble. But the "Nichinichi" says, that the cause of there being so many who renounce their rights of election is not only their ignorance; and one of the strong reasons for such a condition is the fact that the public do not place much confidence in the political parties now existing.

All political parties, the Kenseikai, Kokuminto, and Seiyukai have all their platforms and convictions, but the public believe that the platforms of these political parties are made for the benefit and interest of such parties themselves. When one party appoints candidates for the election, and opens an election campaign, the party only considers the interest and convenience of the party, and does not pay any attention to the desire or the circumstances of the voters. Such a method has made the public entertain ill feelings against the party.

Another reason why so many of the voters take no interest in the election is the presence of so many neutral candidates who do not belong to any of the existing parties. Such candidates have no definite political opinion and they cannot be trusted. The lack of confidence in the candidates is one of the main reasons why the voters do not cast their votes at the election.

Among those who advocate the revision of the present election law, there are some who desire to punish such voters who do not cast their votes at the election. But the "Nichinichi" declares that such a method will not be proper, as the casting of votes is the privilege of the citizens, and their liberty and free will should be always respected.

The Government, political parties and the candidates themselves are to be blamed for the existence of so many renouncers of the right of election.

ANTI-JAPANESE INTRIGUE

The "Tokyo Asahi" Seoul correspondent sends to his paper a report of the discovery of an anti-Japanese intrigue formed by some Korean malcontents and the arrest of the ringleader on March 3rd. According to the correspondent An Sho-seki, a Korean subject, aged 45, harbouring discontentment towards the Japanese rule in Korea and wishing for the restoration of the former Korean government, secretly formed a conspiracy against the Japanese administration. In 1889 he went to Vladivostok and joined a political association organized by a body of the Korean malcontents residing there. In August 1891 he came to Wonsan, Korea, as an emissary to inspect conditions in Korea by the order of the president of the association with which he identified himself, but seeing the impossibility of carrying out the attempt formed by the members of the association he later went back to Vladivostok. After the association was dissolved by order of the Russian authorities at Vladivostok, he wandered about the frontier between Russia and Korea for about five years leading an aimless life. Later he entered Chientao, the Chinese territory close to the Korean domain on the upper stream of the Yalu, and enlisted himself in another association formed by Korean malcontents taking refuge at Pitzuho, a city of Chientao, and was secretly engaged in a fresh anti-Japanese plot aiming at the overthrow of the Japanese administration in Korea with a number of his compatriots.

The plan matured and between the summer and autumn of 1915 they went to a village in Kirin province, China, and establishing their rendezvous in a Korean colony there organized an insurrection with a force of some eighty Korean malcontents. Provided with guns, revolvers and a quantity of ammunition they started on an expedition towards Tumengang with a view to attack the Japanese government office and its staff. While marching through the district along the river they were overtaken by a detachment of Russian cavalry and were repulsed losing about a half of the men. An and his followers were compelled to retreat and retired to the neighbourhood of Honchun where they established a new rendezvous storing arms and impedimenta there, and were waiting for another available opportunity to present itself for the carrying out of their scheme. While An was making preparations for a second attempt and carrying on negotiations with some Chinese for the support of his scheme, he was arrested by the Japanese authorities in the neighbourhood of Mosan, North Hamgyondo, on March 3rd. He was turned over to the gendarmerie station at Mosan and after examination at the gendarmerie station was sent to the public procurators' office at Chonjin on March 15th.

SMALL ENTERPRISES

Enterprises operated with small capital, on a small scale and with insufficient equipment, are not promising for their own development, and the existence of such enterprises will be disadvantageous to the development of the industry and commerce of the nation.

The present condition of Japan, the "Hochi" points out, shows that although there is a tendency for the organization of enterprises with large capitals and on a sufficiently large scale, enterprises operated under imperfect organization, are exceedingly large in number. It seems that small enterprises of all sorts will be established throughout the country in future. The paper believes that as far as the circumstances warrant, these small enterprises should be amalgamated, and should be operated under perfect administration, with sufficient capital and equipment to cause healthy development of industries.

To open a profitable market in the orient, South Seas, and other parts of the world, it will be necessary to have such enterprises amalgamated. The European and American nations, had their enterprises amalgamated under trusts, and it is natural that the tendency of trust-forming will be more active in these countries after the conclusion of the present war.

The "Hochi" is pleased to note that recently an amalgamation of several spinning factories has been discussed. These factories found that it will be profitable for them to join together under one organization, as they will gain in purchasing materials and machinery, and will be able to fill large orders from abroad, which the independent small factories were not able to accept.

The paper believes that Life Insurance, Fire Insurance, Sugar manufacturing companies, and other firms, will find it to their great advantage to amalgamate into larger concerns. The manufacturers of the articles for export will be able to give strict examination so that no inferior goods will be shipped to foreign countries, if they join together and form larger and better concerns.

The benefit to be obtained by the amalgamation of various factories and firms, is beyond any doubt. However there will follow a certain injurious effect by the organization of trusts, but if the Government and the public will keep a keen watch over the trusts, such effects could be eliminated.

To plan commercial and industrial development after the conclusion of the war, it is absolutely necessary that small and imperfect enterprises should be amalgamated, or else, they will be defeated by the trusts and larger organizations of other nations.

BLIND TO THEM.—"I can't see the point of all these jokes about the Christmas cigars a man's wife buys him." "Do you smoke?" "No." "Have you a wife?" "No."

WHEN SHE SWERVED.—Lady of the House—I trust that you are always truthful, Mary.

The New Maid—Yis, mum, I am on me own account. I only lies to the callers for the missus.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE GERMAN RETREAT

No one has yet guessed at the object of the recent retreats of the German forces in the western front, says the "Yorozu." Some say that Germany is intending to withdraw her forces from the Western and use them in an attack on Petrograd, while others believe that Germany is planning a decisive attack on some part of the Western front.

If Germany is retreating in order to amass her armies on the Eastern front, it is not only an enormous task but a losing gamble, as the situation in the Western front is becoming so important that Germany is not able to withdraw such large forces as she expected.

The opinion that Germany is intending to attack Petrograd is unfounded, as it was clear many months ago that in the event of the advance of the British and French forces on the Western Front, Germany had to retreat, and the German armies had prepared for the necessary retreat. Also it is believed that Germany had become tired of trench fighting, and desired decisive open field fighting. She realized that by trench fighting, she would never be able to gain victory and conclude peace, and had determined to draw the enemies out of their trenches and fight in the open. At any rate, the recent retreat of Germany has been expected by both sides.

The future problem will be how far the German forces will retreat, and when and where the big open fighting will take place. But the paper says that it is important for the Entente forces to be careful not to be tricked by the German forces. The Entente forces should make every necessary preparation to make it impossible for the German forces to make an attack on Petrograd or on any special point in the Western front. Italy is expected to make an advance in the South, and the situation of the European war has become very interesting. Within two months, the paper believes, a decisive attack by the Entente forces will be made upon Germany from all sides.

ON CONCENTRATION

Concentration is the foundation of individual success, and a nation has also to depend upon the power of concentration to develop the country. The Entente powers are wonderfully concentrating the national power for the one aim of defeating the enemy, says the "Yorozu".

The British subjects understand the object of the present war, better than the people of any other nation, and England is consequently most powerful in the present war. While England is a nation where the individual right is highly respected, the individual rights and interests are being willingly sacrificed for the sake of the war. The conscription law was enacted, and all necessary factories were turned into munition and arm factories. Labour was placed under the control of the Government, and all other enterprises of individuals are now under Government supervision.

Even in France, the national powers have been concentrated equally well, although the French do not understand the object of the war as well as the British do. In Russia, it was impossible to concentrate the Government and people on the war, and the difficulty to bring together all powers in the country for the sake of the war, caused the recent revolution. Now the Government of Russia has changed, and it will undertake the concentration of energy.

The power of concentration is necessary for a nation not only at the time of war but even in the time of peace. The Government should have the full confidence of the people, and the reason the British public are eagerly bent upon the victory of the war, is because they have confidence in the Cabinet of Mr. Lloyd-George. Without such a Premier it is difficult to actuate any sort of concentration. Even in Germany the power of concentration is well proved, but recently the German public has begun to realize that the blind submission to the Government is not profitable for them. The power of concentration of a nation depends upon the Government which enjoys the full confidence of the people.

At present the preparation behind the gun is more important than the fighting lines, and if any Government desires to concentrate the power of the nation to obtain the victory in the war, it requires the confidence of the people, and such a concentration cannot be done by oppression.

In this respect, the Terauchi Cabinet is an obstacle to the development of the nation, and the Cabinet is unfit to concentrate the power, energy and faculties of the nation for any object.

THE FUTURE OF RUSSIA

It is natural that a republican Government will be established in Russia, says the "Tokyo Asahi" judging from recent developments in the country. The first notable step the provisional Government made was the release of the Jews, and recently the Government has officially announced to Poland that she should select any form of Government suitable to the condition in the country. This attitude shows, the paper says, that the new Government respects the right and liberty of the people, and this noble policy to free the Jews and to give self-Government to Poland, also proves that the Government to be established in Russia before long will be a republican one.

The greatest problem in Russia for many centuries was the racial question, and the Jew, the Pole, and the Finn are the three largest races inhabiting Russian territory. On the establishment of the provisional Government Russia solved this racial question, and not only freed the Jew but gave permission to the Polish parliament to select any form of Government for its own benefit.

The paper believes that this policy of the Russian Government towards Poland will cause dissatisfaction in German Poland, and the Poles under the German control will naturally desire similar freedom as given to their brothers in Russia.

The "Tokyo Asahi" is so far satisfied with the policy and attitude of the provisional Government, but the paper hopes that the new Government will at once solve the troublesome problem of passports in Russia. The regulations now in force in Russia regarding the requisition of passports for any traveller entering or leaving the Russian Territory, has not only prevented the development of the country, but caused no small inconvenience and difficulty to foreign travellers. Such a strict system governing the free travel of the people, was the product of the absolute Government which caused the organization of various secret associations and anti-Government organizations. To keep a watchful eye upon the activities of these organizations, it was necessary for the Government to restrict the right of travel of the Russian people.

Now, the old system of government has been demolished, and liberty has been given to all races in the country, and it is no longer necessary to restrict free travel. The people of Russia was almost unable to travel out of the country in the past, and it not only caused inconvenience but held the country from the possible development stimulated by intercourse with foreign countries. The paper hopes that the new Government will at once free the people to travel as they wish, and remove the present inconvenience and difficulty for all people, natives and foreigners, who desire to enter or leave Russian territory.

ONE VALUABLE VOTE

The election day is only twenty days off, but the "Jiji" is surprised to note that the political circle has been extraordinarily quiet. In the past history of elections, there was not a single instance when the month before election day, opened so quietly and without active political campaigns. It is believed that the Government has been so severely interfering with the activity of the campaign workers, that they are not able to work as they did in the past.

A booklet entitled, "One valuable Vote" has been distributed all over the country, and several hundred thousand copies of the booklet have been already sent to the voters of the country. Where the booklet came from nobody knows. The value of one vote is well-known to the voters of the country, and he who votes for his own benefit, for a promise or on account of the fear of the government interference, does not realize the value of the vote. The "Jiji" hopes that the voters of the country will realize the value of their votes, and cast them according to their own conviction and will, and not be directed by temporary gain or persuasion.

The Government has been interfering with the election with the intention to make the election just and above corrupt influence, but the paper says that the method of such a step should be well considered. First of all it is necessary to consider the condition, social and financial, of the people, in dealing with such affairs. There have been several cases when a mere serving of tea caused the arrest of voters and campaign workers as violaters of the election law. Such a step is not only illogical but cannot be understood. The paper hopes that the Government will pay more attention to the condition of the localities and the country when trying to interfere with the election.

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RUSSIA'S FINANCIAL PROSPECTS

Anxiety is felt about the financial condition of the new Government of Russia, but the "Tokyo Asahi" points out that the fear about the financial difficulty of the new Government is groundless. The revolution has destroyed the pro-German elements in the Court and Government, and Russia will be able to adopt a decided policy against Germany, and the most important question for Russia now is its financial prospects.

At the beginning of the conflict, the war expenditure of Russia was 500,000,000 yen a month, and after two years of war, the expenditure increased to 670,000,000 yen a month. The total war expenditure spent by Russia up to the end of 1916 was 23,458,000,000 yen. The Russian Government obtained this large amount of funds by issuing notes, and floating bonds in Russia and abroad. The notes issued amounted to 7,800,000,000 yen while the total amount before the war was only 1,600,000,000 yen.

The increase of the circulation of notes caused the high cost of living, and the fall of the value of the Russian notes. The monthly war expenditure at the beginning of the war was only 500,000,000 a month, but recently it is reported that the amount has increased to 1,000,000,000 yen. This increase was of course, partly caused by the widening of the war zone, and by the large scale of campaign made recently, but partly by the decrease of the value of the notes and the increased cost of living. To remedy this condition, the Russian Government took the policy of floating bonds, and obtained 8,000,000,000 yen in Russia, and 9,400,000,000 yen in foreign countries.

By these methods, Russia has been able to continue the war campaign against Germany. But if the present war continues until the end of this year, Russia will require 12,000,000 000 yen more for war expenditure. The "Asahi" declares that there is no other way to obtain such a large amount of money than to float more bonds.

Regarding the lack of food supplies, the Japanese are mostly misinformed, says the paper, and the recent revolution should be judged as one caused mainly by the food scarcity. The actual condition in Russia is that in the northern parts of the country, the people are suffering from scarcity of food, but in the warm southern parts, the people have a superabundant supply of food. Only because the railway facilities being insufficient, the surplus production in the south, is not sent to the north which is in need. When the food is properly distributed, Russia will never lack supplies to feed her entire population.

When the food is equally distributed and the surplus is exported to other nations, the financial condition of Russia will have a brighter aspect, and the people will be able to subscribe to more bonds. With the increase of munition and arm factories and the wages of workers the pockets of the people have been fattened. Consequently the "Asahi" points out that it will not be difficult for Russia to float more bonds in Russia, and the future of the war finance of Russia needs cause no anxiety.

KIRI-HITOHA STAGED AT IMPERIAL

An unusually long programme is billed for April at the Imperial Theatre, which takes almost eleven hours to finish. The "Kiri-hitoha" the historical drama is in six acts and fourteen scenes, and it takes eight hours. The second piece, the "Sukeroku" is in one act, and two scenes, and takes more than two hours and a half. The theatre opens at one p.m. and closes at a half past eleven.

The "Kiri-hitoha" is written by Dr. Tsubouchi, and is one of Japan's greatest modern historical dramas. It is a wonderful play, and Koshiro, Baiko, Sojuro and other actors play their parts exceedingly well. It is an admirable play when one reads it, but when it is produced as it is on the stage, it is too long. If the play was condensed to, say, three acts, it would be a better attraction. The "Kiri-hitoha" was produced before at the Kabukiza and other theatres when it was shortened to make it appeal better to the audience. While the efforts of Dr. Tsubouchi to bring out his characters vividly before the audience, is to be appreciated, it cannot escape the criticism that the play is tediously long as produced at the Imperial.

The story tells of incidents immediately after Tokugawa Iyeyasu became the Shogun, succeeding Hideyoshi. While the wife of Hideyoshi, and Hideyori, his son, were still trying to regain the lost power, Katagiri Katsumoto, the faithful follower of Hideyoshi, was accused of conspiracy against the Toyotomi family, scheming against his own master. Katagiri is the chief character of the play, and Koshiro, the leading man of the Imperial Theatre plays the part.

In some part of the play, the side-incidents are so fully and minutely given that the audience are at a loss to know who is the principal character. Koshiro, Baiko, Sojuro and other actors are well supported by the actresses.

The second play is one of the most famous of the typical Japanese dramas, and in fact is one of the eighteen prominent dramas of Kabuki, selected by the Ichikawa family. To produce this play, it is necessary that permission be obtained from the Ichikawa family, and Koshiro, who plays "Sukeroku" the leading part, uses the costumes and other accessories lent to him by the Ichikawa family.

"Sukeroku" is the most difficult character for Japanese actors, and there is a certain prescribed model to be followed, and while Koshiro played the part for the first time, he did well in executing the difficult rôle.

In costume and stage arrangements, the play is the most typical of Japanese dramas. The opening scene, showing the picturesque entry of six "Oiran" dressed in the finest brocade costumes is really beautiful. The character of "Sukeroku" is one combined with the Samurai and Kyokaku spirits and in fact "Sukeroku" is a disguised Samurai, searching for a lost valuable sword. The drama is woven around this incident, and tells of various customs and unique happenings at Yoshiwara.

As it is played according to the established old execution of the play, visitors to the Imperial this month, will notice a marked difference between the "Sukeroku" and other old dramas usually played at Japanese theatres.

DIRECT APPEAL TO EMPEROR

At the meeting of the Privy Council held on March 28th, it was decided that a new regulation covering the method of the direct appeal by the people to H.I.M. the Emperor should be framed. The regulation will be officially sanctioned by His Majesty, and will be shortly published by the Cabinet.

The question of direct appeal has been discussed by the Government officials as well as the public for many years, and it seems that the Government, after a careful consideration of the subject, has decided to issue a regulation to make it possible for the people to make direct appeals to the Emperor.

By the thirtieth clause of the Japanese Constitution, the Japanese subjects are granted the privilege of making direct appeals to H.M. the Emperor, but no regulation was made regarding the direct appeal, and the clause has been void.

Since the Russo-Japanese war, many attempts have been made to make appeal to H.I.M. the Emperor, illegally and without any respect to law. When the association of the newspapermen of Tokyo desired to make an appeal regarding the Yamamoto Cabinet, it was made through H.I.H. Prince Fushimi, then Lord Keeper of the Imperial Seal.

These attempts have caused the government to draft the new regulation to allow the people to make appeals to H.I.M. the Emperor in a proper and lawful manner. The new regulation will describe in detail the method and manner by which the appeal should be made. Such appeals conforming with the regulations in spirit and manner, will be accepted by the Lord Keeper of the Imperial Seal and brought to the attention of H.I.M. the Emperor. It is believed that when this regulation is made, the illegal attempt to appeal to His Majesty will be stopped.

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BOCCACCIO A SUCCESS AT OPERA COMIQUE

Realizing the progress made by the members of his Opera Comique company, Mr. Rosi, has adopted "Boccaccio" by F. V. Suppe, for production in April. The famous opera by Suppe is far more difficult than the pieces given at Rosi's Opera Comique in the past six months, and when the announcement was made that "Boccaccio" was to be given in April by the company, some doubt as to the ability of the company to perform it, was felt by the music lovers of Tokyo.

When the first performance of the opera was given on to the 15th, the able execution of the difficult opera by the company, surprised the first night critics. The singing part of "Boccaccio" is far more difficult than others already staged at Rosi's theatre, but every member of the company showed immense progress, and executed his or her part so well that in several cases encores were demanded.

Miss Hara as Boccaccio played better than ever, her voice sounding much fuller than in some of the past performances. Her part was well supported by other singers, to the delight of a most critical audience. Mr. K. Shimizu as Lotteringhi, the barrel-maker, had a part that suited him perfectly. He made the most of all the comic situations. But the most delightful thing to the audience was the fact that in "Boccaccio" Shimizu had the opportunity to use his voice fully. In past performances at the Royal although he always had the leading male part, his part consisted more of acting and speaking than singing. In "Boccaccio" he sings, in solos, trios and chorus.

Mrs. Inouye, as Fiametta, the daughter of the Prince, did well, despite the fact that in that rôle her songs were in a higher key than usual. On account of the higher key in which she sang, her voice in high places was small, but she has greatly improved in feeling.

Pietro, the disguised Prince, was played by Mr. Y. Katsura. The part suited him well, and his characteristic acting was well brought out in the rôle. It was regrettable, however, that he did not have many occasions to prove his voice.

Lambeltucio, the merchant, was played by Mr. Takata, and he and Shimizu, were the mainstay of the male parts, and the two, with their comically big noses, kept the audience laughing all through the entire evening.

The curtain rises on the street scene where the people of the village are seen singing on St. John's Day. Fellatelli, the book-peddler arrives, and tries to sell the new books by Boccaccio, but his announcement makes the people angry at the author and they declare they will punish him for writing books in which the people of the village had been characterized.

Lotteringhi, Lambeltucio and Scalza, appear on the scene, and begin to sing in order to awaken the daughter of Scalza.

When Boccaccio, enters the Church, he is followed by a mass of citizen. At the entrance of the church Boccaccio meets Fiametta, and the two sing a duet. Later Boccaccio makes his appearance disguised as a begger, and meeting Fiametta, the two again sing love duets.

Pietro is mistaken for Boccaccio, and is pursued by the people. The book-peddler again appears and the people overturn his cart and burns the books. Boccaccio comes on the scene and criticises the destruction of books. The people sing against the books, and Boccaccio and his friends sing in support of them. The chorus by the entire company at the end of the first scene was excellently done.

The second act shows the love scenes in the back yards of Lotteringhi and Lambeltucio. Duets between, Pietro and Isabella, and Boccaccio and Fiametta, are the features of this act. Lotteringhi, the barrel-maker, sings a bibulous song, hammering on his barrel, and received hearty applause. At the end of the Act, Fiametta was taken away from Lambeltucio. Boccaccio sings to Fiametta from behind the wall and the whole company join in bewailing Fiametta's departure.

The third act shows the scene in the Palace, where Fiametta was brought as it was found that she was the youngest daughter of the Prince. Pietro was to marry Fiametta, and in celebration of the marriage, he ask Boccaccio to write a comedy to be performed at the banquet. Boccaccio writes one telling of the past misdeeds of Pietro who finally consents to the marriage of Boccaccio and Fiametta, knowing the love between them. The act closes with an interesting and pretty finale in the form of a song and chorus by the entire cast which reflected much credit on the efforts of Mr. Rosi and Mr. Takeuchi.

CHINESE ENVOY WAS PLEASED

Mr. Wang Tah-sieh, the Chinese Envoy now on his way back to China after presenting H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan with the highest decoration in the gift of the Republic, sent a telegram of appreciation to Minister of Foreign Affairs Viscount I. Motono on the eve of his departure from Japan last Friday from Sannomiya, Hyogo Prefecture, which reads as follows :—

"For the courteous treatment accorded me by the Imperial House, as well as by the Government and people during my sojourn in your land and for the successful discharge of my honourable mission, I feel that thanks are due to your kind assistance. On the eve of departure for home, I feel ever grateful. Allow me to avail myself of this opportunity to express my respectful regards."

RALPH THAYER STANDS TRIAL

The first hearing of the public trial of Mr. Ralph Hoyt Thayer, charged with violation of the law for the protection of military secrets was held at the Yokohama District Court on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Chief Judge Jimbo presided. Mr. Thayer, the accused, was present accompanied by Lawyer Hirasawa, his counsel, and wore a happy smile as he took his eat. Among the audience were in evidence Bishop McKim, of Trinity Cathedral, Tsukiji, and several Americans and a few Japanese ladies.

Public Procurator Wakabayashi read the charge against the accused and said that he, without permission of the authorities concerned, sought free access to the fortified zone of the Yokosuka naval wireless station, built on Kusanokiyama at Yokosuka for the purpose of national defense, about 5 o'clock of the afternoon of the 17th January, 1917, and the above stated act of the accused constituted a violation of the law for the protection of military secrets. After the Chief Judge had questioned the accused as to his name, age, calling and address, the court began to examine the accused as to the truth of the charge of the public procurator, when at the request of the authorities concerned the hearing was closed to the public and proceeded behind the closed doors for the reason of its being detrimental to the maintenance of peace and orde..

The examination held behind closed doors was concluded at noon. Lawyer Hirasawa, the counsel for the accused, asked the Chief Judge to summon at the next hearing Commander Fujii, the adjutant of the Yokosuka marine barracks, as a witness, the request being granted. The court closed shortly after noon. The next hearing will be held on the 13th at 10 a.m.

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The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

每土曜日 一回發行

No. 15] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, APRIL 14, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

THE JAPAN MAIL
AND
THE JAPAN TIMES
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Single copies	Sen 15 each
„ (back numbers)	Sen 25 each
One month	Sen .50
Three months	Yen 1.50
Six months	Yen 3.00
One year	Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

The general meeting of the Japan Red Cross Society will be held at Hibiya Park on May 2, 3, and 4th. It is reported that H.I.M. the Empress will probably attend the meeting.

The Kitasato Institute of Infectious Diseases has recently made a purchase of 7,000 adders with a view to obtaining poison. It is reported that one ounce of poison has been secured from each of these venomous snakes.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha will shortly inaugurate a steamship service between Kobe and Christmas Island, a British island in the Pacific. The Manyei Maru, the company's steamer, is expected to be placed on this new line. The line is opened mainly in order to import phosphate from Christmas Island to Japan.

Orders for 4,500,000 lbs. of Kwantung salt have been placed with Japanese merchants in Dairen, says a dispatch to the "Asahi." The merchants, as well as the Russian Minister in Peking, are negotiating with the Chinese authorities as to the transportation of the ordered salt to Russia. The salt is reported to be for the Russian fronts.

The committee of the Privy Council on prevention of trade with the enemy, met on the 5th at the office of the Privy Council. Besides the committee, Viscount Motono, the Foreign Minister was present. The bill to prohibit trading with the enemy will be soon passed by the committee and will be brought to the regular meeting of the Council.

Tramcars in future will run at a somewhat reduced speed when they come to places, such as Ochanomidzu, Uyeno, Hanzo-mon, Shiba Park, etc., where there are many cherry-trees, so that passengers may enjoy floral views from the window at this time of the season. This instruction has been given to tram drivers by Dr. Okuda, mayor of Tokyo. His suggestion is warmly appreciated by many people.

According to investigations recently made by the Department of Communications, Japan at the end of February possessed 446 steamers over 1,000 tons, their aggregate tonnage reaching 1,423,318 tons. Of the number, the N.Y.K. accounts for 98 vessels totalling 455,676 tons, the O.S.K. for 57 vessels amounting to 190,136 tons, the T.K.K. for 11 vessels aggregating 94,916 tons and the M.B.K. for 11 vessels of 35,086 tons.

The Nippon Bijutsu Kyokai (Japan Fine Art Association) is holding one of its biannual art exhibitions at the Association's art gallery at Sakuragaoaka, Uyeno Park, from the 11th of this month till May 10th. Paintings, both old and new, as well as other fine art works will be exhibited together with the rare art works of the ancient master kept in the households of nobility and wealthy persons. The show will add to the attractions of the season of the park.

The new aerodrome under the control of the second military flying battalion which will be organized shortly at Kagamigahara in Gifu prefecture is all but finished. In connection with the opening of the ground it is understood that it is under consideration to carry out a direct flight from Tokorozawa to the new aerodrome by aviators of the flying corps at Tokorozawa of the fifth-term class. The journey will be broken at either Shizuoka or Hamamatsu for supplies of petrol.

Among the Japanese departures during March from Yokohama were 275 men and 147 women emigrants and 144 men and 65 women non-emigrants. Forty-seven men and 76 women emigrants and 13 men and 2 women non-emigrants were for Hawaii, while 26 men and 13 women emigrants and 6 men and 5 women non-emigrants went to Canada. The Japanese arrivals during the same month were 430 men and 162 women from America, 235 men and 178 women from Hawaii, and 55 men and 32 women from Canada.

The Tokyo Employment Office under the direction of the Tokyo Municipality has just published its 5th annual report, according to which it looked after 391 boys and girls last year. Most of them were over the age of 15 years and 86 per cent. of them were those from provincial districts. The report states that of these 391 boys and girls, there were a number of self-supporting students, but on the other hand many came up to Tokyo heedlessly in search of a livelihood apparently taken in by the honeyed words of men at registry offices. The office cared for them until there were suitable jobs for them, and also endeavoured to give work to juvenile vagabonds, of which there are many in Tokyo.

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AMERICA AROUSED AT LAST

THE United States, according to Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State, was on the "verge of war" with Germany last December. More than three months have passed since then, and the Republic at length practically recognizes that a state of war exists. To-morrow there may be a formal declaration of war. If the patience displayed by President Wilson in those several weeks was amazing, it was no more than in keeping with the policy he has pursued for the past two years. In the words of an American journal, by her invasion of Belgium and by her deliberate violation of the rules of civilized warfare Germany at the outset of the world war affronted every civilized nation, including the United States. In February, 1915, she threw down the gauntlet to every user of the high seas by her so-called war zone decree. In this she announced warfare against non-combatants and neutrals. To that decree the United States replied by declaring that in case of the loss of American lives or American ships the American Government would hold Germany to a "strict accountability." Germany chose to disregard that warning and destroyed American life, and did so with immunity. Then, with a deliberation attested by official announcement of her intention, Germany murdered over a hundred Americans and over a thousand other non-combatants in the shocking destruction of the Lusitania. Mr. Wilson did not do what he had said he would do.

The United States Government did not hold Germany to accountability, strict or otherwise. It protested however. Throughout the summer of 1915 Germany continued her war on non-combatants and neutrals. The list of her crimes on the high seas is too long to rehearse. It culminated in March, 1916, in the attack on the Sussex to the peril and injury of Americans and the death of other non-combatants who were travelling on that Channel steamer. Then, at America's warning, Germany gave a pledge not to do what America in the name of civilization demanded, but at least to refrain from being utterly ruthless. This pledge had a proviso which the United States rejected. On the eve of the first of February came Germany's repudiation of her pledge, and a proposal that America paint and navigate her vessels, according to Germany's command. This repudiation and insult strained President Wilson's patience to the breaking point. He broke off diplomatic relations with Germany. Even then there was no active step taken to protect American shipping. The President awaited an "overt act." Then followed the sinking of the Housatonic. That the Republic condoned. Then came the sinking of the Lyman M. Law. That, too, was condoned on the ground that (to quote the President's own words) it "disclosed a ruthlessness of method which deserves grave condemnation, but was accompanied by no circumstances which might not have been expected at any time in connection with the use of the submarine against merchantmen as the German Government has used it." The loss of the Lyman M. Law was followed by the sinking of the Laconia. In every respect except the arithmetical one of the number of lives lost the case of Laconia duplicated that of the Lusitania.

Thus far the American journal. Making an allowance for its somewhat critical tone, because of its political complexion, the summarization, we think, is free entirely from exaggeration or vilification. One almost wonders that Mr. Wilson has after all been aroused to taking any action. However, the great thing is that he has been aroused and most heartily we welcome it. If we were dubious before of the desirability of America's entry into the war, we now believe that it will contribute materially toward shortening its duration. In view of Mr. Wilson's utmost effort to avoid armed intervention and of his inexhaustible patience, the present turn of affairs is undoubtedly the strongest condemnation of Germany as the enemy of the whole civilized world. The indignant protests of the neutrals in Europe which they served upon Germany early last month, in the circumstances in which they are placed, is as good as the action which the United States now takes.

We notice that the American newspapers are elated with the President's declarations at the Congress on Monday and there is a wave of patriotic enthusiasm running over the country. Only we recall that the American press and people gave him a similar reception when he sent forth the "strict accountability" note. We ardently hope that the bringing the "German Empire to terms" will not be another case of a "strict accountability."

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA

King George of Great Britain sent a message to President Wilson on April 6 congratulating him and the people of the United States on the action against the common enemy of the Allies. The substance of the message as it reached here Monday is as follows:—

"On this occasion of America's entrance into the war for the benefit of the great ideals which you have expounded in your address to Congress, I convey the heartfelt congratulation of the British Empire. The spiritual effect of that national declaration will be as immeasurable as will its material effect. The world's civilization, at this unprecedently great crisis owes much to the decisive action of the Great Republic."

Mr. Asquith, the former Premier, on behalf of the non-government parties sent the following greeting to the people of the United States:—

"When we know that now all the English speaking nations, by the final decision of the President and Congress of America, are carrying on the world war hand in hand, there is not a man in Great Britain who does not feel greatly relieved. President Wilson says Germany has made the world her enemy. The motive of the Allies in the war is to protect the common interest of the various peoples and their right to natural alignment. The American people has decided to offer their lives and property for this great object. The President urges the people to co-operate with the Allies to their uttermost strength and assures the Allies of strong assistance.

"We express our deep sympathy and appreciation for this action of America. Although we have never done anything to order or counsel members of our race in America what they must or must not do, it has been our suppressed desire at heart to see America co-operating with us. And now that desire has borne fruit. We are fully confident that the day will come when the great English speaking nation, with democratic principles, will share as a co-worker and fighter the joy in the triumph of liberty and justice."

MUCH ACTIVITY SEEN AS ELECTION NEARS

The canvassing movements of parliamentary candidates and election agents are daily growing more active throughout the country with the approach of the day of the general election which is only a week ahead now, and according to the latest investigation made by the "Asahi" altogether 660 candidates are now in the field competing for election to the House of Representatives. Of these 660, 30. are anti-government candidates and 40 are "neutrals," as they denominate themselves, but 70 per cent. of these neutral candidates, despite their ambiguous attitude, are considered to be supporters of the Terauchi Ministry, so that the pro-government candidates number about 341 against 319 of the anti-government parties, a balance of over 20 aspirants in favour of the Government.

Thus in the number of candidates the government apparently commands numerical strength, but in which favour the scale of the forthcoming election will finally turn, says the "Asahi," cannot be judged by numerical strength. To the best of the belief of the Tokyo paper, on the other hand, the Opposition parties will come out victorious in the approaching contest at the polls on which the destiny of the Terauchi Ministry now solely depends. It is true that these "neutral" candidates of whom many are stigmatized as "drossy" aspirants for seats are not popular among franchise holders owing to their vague attitude and the proportion that will be returned on April 20, the day of the election, is regarded as open to great doubt. However the Government and the Seiyukai are confident of final victory, while the Kenseikai and the Kokuminto, the Opposition parties, foretell their solid success too, and the final result will be awaited with great interest.

Like other cities, Tokyo is witnessing a very hot electioneering campaign now; there are 25 candidates here for 11 vacancies. Election-agents are in full swing day and night in Tokyo and even wives, daughters and mothers of a section of the Tokyo candidates are lending a helping hand in canvassing movements. Woe to citizens who have the franchise! They are now bored to death being flooded with abrupt visits from election agents who beg and implore them to cast their votes for their respective masters, and this is the reason why posters or placards on which "I will vote for Mr. So-and-So" and such sentences are inscribed and found attractively stuck on window glass or paling or gates here and there. This kind of defensive measure, however, little daunts keen election agents with the approach of election day, and some peace-loving constituents seem to be devising other measures to keep off canvassing bores. Near Kaminari-mon, Asakusa Park, there is seen a poster stuck on an entrance gate and inscribed with the following angry sentence: "Mr. So-and-So will have my vote. Other candidates and their canvassers are not allowed to enter my premises even by a single step." Not far from there another

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placard on the window of an intelligence office reads, "I will respectfully waive my franchise so that I refuse to see any candidate or canvasser," while near Atagoshita, Shiba, a book store posts up a notice reading "my vote will be cast for whosoever bothers me with calls least of all." Another curious poster is reported from Kyoto. A grocer there posted up the other day a notice before his store on which was written "We will discount our prices by 20 per cent. for whoever votes for Mr. So-and-So." This notice however, was ordered to be withdrawn by the police. There is no end to these campaign episodes.

The authorities are maintaining a very strict control over the election and the canvassing movements throughout the country and practically no stone is left unturned in their prosecution for offences committed by candidates and constituents. In such cherry flower resorts as Uyeno, Asukayama etc. where holiday-makers merrily enjoy floral views with prevalent indulgence in saké, detectives are on the move now-a-days not only vigilant over light-fingered gentlemen but also straining their attentions to discover possible infringements of the election law by merry holiday-makers, because the proverbially good-natured Japanese grow especially good-natured when in their cups and are likely then to commit themselves.

In these days, says the "Yorodzu," the control of the election has become rather a matter of splitting hairs. The paper says that if one visits a restaurant in Asakusa and thereabouts in company with a friend or friends now, a waitress will first of all ask these visitors to give her their cards irrespective of whether they may be patrons or not, and next comes, "what are your orders, sir?" This sounds strange indisputably but it is easily accounted for by the fact that restaurants and the police are in co-operation to prosecute offenders of the election law. These cards will be sent to detectives and investigations are started as to whether their visit to a restaurant constituted a case of bribery or other infringement or not.

Be that as it may, prosecutions in connection with violation of the election law have been so far comparatively few in the present election, as compared with 1,473 cases of violation involving 9,837 offenders at the previous election.

YOKOHAMA'S SILK HOUSE

The Yokohama Silk Conditioning House is to be reconstructed from the beginning of June. One half of the wooden structure is to be transformed to a three-storeyed brick building. For such work 110,000 yen will be spent, and it is expected to be finished with the end of the present year. Pending the reconstruction work, the Conditioning House is to be removed to godowns at No. 211, Yamashita-cho. They belong to a German firm, but a contract was duly arranged with the Union Estate and Investment Co.

The reconstruction of the Yokohama Silk Conditioning House is due to increasing silk exports of Yokohama. Last year the export reached 30 million kin, value 260 million yen. This amount should be doubled when the alterations have been completed.

CHINA AGAIN IN DOUBT AS TO ACTION AGAINST HUNS

A Peking dispatch under yesterday's date says that the Chinese Senate held a meeting of the whole House committee on Tuesday when the chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations minutely explained the reports about the outbreak of war between America and Germany and the pacification of the situation in Russia to over 90 members present. The reports over, the question of China's attitude towards Germany was put to debate. Some members opposed the idea of China's declaring war against Germany, which, according to their views, was against the good and welfare of China, while other members opined that the House should deliberate on the problem after listening to the opinion of the government. Still others advanced the opinion that the House should make a leisurely study of the question taking into consideration the reports of the foreign relations investigation committee and further take steps to exchange views with the House of Representatives before settling the attitude of the House. The meeting was closed without any definite decision being arrived at.

According to another version, at the meeting referred to Mr. Ting Shih-tak, a member of the Senate, attacked the Government for its lack of a definite principle, pointing out the inability of the Ministry to secure the consent of the Entente powers to the terms proposed to them in connection with China's participation in the war on the side of the Allies and stated that in such circumstances the nation could not rest satisfied at leaving the diplomatic affairs of state in the hands of such an incapable and weak Ministry. The speaker's remarks called forth an immense impression among the members present. Judging from the situation obtaining it seems to be impossible to secure the consent of Parliament to the proposal of China's participation in the war unless the Tuan Ministry can fulfil its pledge made to Parliament, namely to obtain the consent of the Entente powers to the proposals of the customs tariff increase, the postponement of the payment of the balance of the Boxer indemnity and other concessions.

A Peking dispatch to the "Asahi" says that Premier Tuan Chi-jui, after the meeting of the Cabinet conference on international affairs on Tuesday, interviewed President Li Yuan-hung and submitting the decision of the conference on the question of China's participation in the war sat with the President for some time. It is believed that President Li Yuan-hung, who from the very first stuck to a conservative opinion, has been affirmed of the advisability of taking a circumspect attitude in view of the strong opposition to the proposal sent in by telegraph from the governors, other prominent officials and officers, and the chambers of commerce of various provinces.

VOICES OF THE PRESS

THE CABINET AND CHINA

The "Yorozu" asks what the present cabinet has been doing recently, and especially the paper wants to know what the Cabinet intends to do with China.

When Viscount Motono became Foreign Minister, he announced three policies for China, friendly relations, no interference with internal questions and the financial development of China, and the policy was announced by the order of Count Terauchi. However the three measures so publicly announced, have all failed, and the Foreign Office does not even try to carry out the policies announced.

The Cabinet said that it will not interfere with the internal questions of China, but the fact shows the contrary, and the Foreign Minister gave aid to the Tuan Cabinet, and enabled Premier Tuan to oppress President Li and the Southern people. By taking such a step, the Japanese Government incurred the hatred of the Southern Chinese. The question of severing diplomatic relations with Germany should have been solved by China herself, under the guidance of the United States, and if the Japanese Government so desired, she could have kept her hands off the question. But the Japanese Cabinet gave assistances to the Tuan Cabinet and made herself hated by the southern Chinese and those who are against the Tuan Cabinet.

The Chinese Government is said to intend to propose conditions for joining the entente, and the "Yorozu" says that it shows great failure of Japanese diplomacy to listen to the proposal of the revision of the tariff. The paper believes that the Japanese Cabinet fell into the trap set by the Chinese Government. The Japanese Cabinet declared that it will encourage the financial development of the Japanese in China, and the revision of the tariff will greatly hinder the financial development.

The present Cabinet of Japan is willing to accept the revision of tariff and has been trying to prevent the uprising of the public disapproval of the increase of the Chinese tariff.

The question of the severance of diplomatic relations between China and Germany was not brought out at the initiation of the Chinese Government, but it was brought out by the advice and persuasion of the United States. When it became probable that the United States would rise against Germany, it was not at all necessary to invite China to the Entente. The joining of China to the Entente, will not benefit the fighting nations to any extent. On the other hand, the revision of the tariff will cause the bad effect on the Chinese trade for ever.

The Terauchi Cabinet declared that it will encourage the financial development of the Japanese in China, but the paper states that since the establishment of the Terauchi Cabinet, not a single loan has been given to China, nor was a single profitable concession obtained by the Japanese, and the Terauchi Cabinet has not encouraged the Japanese to make financial progress in China. The "Yorozu" is led to believe that the present Cabinet of Japan is using the cry for the friendly relations with China for its own benefit, and has no intention to actually create friendship between the two countries.

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THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE

The Conference of the Japanese and Chinese Railway officials held in Tokyo has successfully solved many pending questions to facilitate the development of traffic between China and Japan, says the "Hochi." They passed special rate return tickets, and changed the regulations covering baggage, enabling passengers to send their luggage at one half of the former rate, and many other improvements were discussed and approved at the conference.

The necessity of better transportation facilities to bring the two nations closer in friendship is beyond any doubt, and to establish this the interests of railways and steamship companies alone should not be considered, but the interest and convenience of the public should be considered first of all.

Mr. Wang Fu-wei, Director General of the Chinese railway has arrived in Tokyo, and the "Hochi" is pleased to submit advice to Mr. Wang regarding the future of the Chinese railway. In China there are at present over 20,000 miles of railway, but the Chinese Government controls only four thousand miles, and the rest of the line is under the control of other governments and corporations. There is no unity in the railway system of China, and passengers and forwarders of freights, confront many difficulties and inconveniences.

To plan the unification or nationalization of the Chinese railways is difficult, and foreign nations investing in the railways might object, but the "Hochi" says that if the present condition is left to continue, not only will the Government and investors in railways find it unprofitable, but the inconveniences to the public will be immense. When the entire Chinese railway is placed under one management, it will help to develop the country, and the Chinese Government should not hesitate to nationalize the railways. It requires a large capital, but as the nationalization of the Japanese railways proved, there is always a way to obtain the money. For the future development of China and especially her vast natural resources, it is important that railway facilities be improved, and it is imperative that the whole system should be placed under one management.

WILSON'S ACTION PLEASES

The "Kokumin" is pleased to learn that President Wilson of the United States had decided to declare a state of war against Germany. The paper is especially pleased to hear President Wilson say that the United States will give the Entente powers the best possible financial assistance. This declaration, the paper says, is more favourable to the Entente powers than the despatch of one million soldiers. The Entente powers have been suffering from financial shortage and the declaration of President Wilson will bring them a bright and hopeful future. In the eighteenth century, England gave financial aid to the nations that fought against the enemies of England. The United States of America is now following the example of England of the eighteenth century.

However the paper says that there are some who say that the present Government of the United States is Democratic, and it is not suitable in such an important period. The progressive Republican Government is more desirable at present. But the paper declares that the difference between the two parties are only nominal, and when it comes to such a crisis, there is no difference between the parties.

It is the Democratic Government under President Wilson that took so high handed a policy with regards to Mexico. It is also the Wilson Cabinet that purchased the Danish West Indies for fifty million yen and named them the Virginia Islands. The Democratic Government has adopted such progressive and pushing policies, and there is no danger whatever that the Democratic Government will fail in such an important crisis.

There is no doubt that the United States will declare war against Germany, and join in the common warfare against her.

JAPAN WILL BENEFIT BY AMERICA'S DECLARATION OF WAR

The "Chugai Shogyo" is of opinion that the declaration of war by the United States against Germany, will not cause any financial effect upon Japan, although there are many who believe that it will badly effect Japanese trade with the United States.

The joining of the United States in the war, is welcomed by all Entente Powers, and the financial assistance promised by the United States will make the economic conditions of all the Entente nations more favourable than before. The United States will send more munitions and war articles to Europe, and her foreign trade will make a tremendous increase. The American participation in the war, is not expected to destroy the wealth of the nation, and the United States will not suffer financially even if she takes part in actual fighting against Germany; on the contrary, she may profit by larger war orders.

Consequently the "Chugai Shogyo" declares that the trade between Japan and the United States will not suffer on account of the American participation in the war. The larger war orders will bring more money to the United States, and the Japanese trade may increase with the development of the war industries of the United States.

SOCIALISTS AND PEACE

It is still doubtful whether the report that Germany is trying to use the influence of the German Socialists with the Russian Socialists to conclude an independent peace with Russia, is true or not. However, the "Yorozu" says that it is a fact that the German socialists have been making various negotiations with the Russian Socialists. After the recent conference at Copenhagen, the German socialists despatched a message to the Russian socialists saying that they entertain profound respect towards the Russian revolutionists. However on the other hand, the Russian socialists at Petrograd met recently with the representatives of the Labourers and soldiers, and resolved that the Russian socialists will not consider any independent peace conclusion without first consulting with the Socialists and Labourers of France, England, Belgium and Italy.

The paper says that the reports from Copenhagen, sent by the Germans, regarding the progress of the negotiations, cannot be trusted. The "Yorozu" cannot believe that the Russian socialists desire an independent peace with Germany. Further, the paper says that it is not certain that Germany is actually using the influence of the German socialists in the negotiations with Russia. While it is true that the German socialists all desire the early termination of the war, it is doubtful whether all factions and groups of socialists have arrived at the same conclusion. The paper does not believe that the various parties of socialists are still fighting among themselves, and it is difficult for the Kaiser to unite them for the purpose of influencing the Russians. The cry for peace uttered by the German socialists is their cry for food, and simply on account of the scarcity of food, they began to cry for peace, and it is not natural that they should particularly favour independent peace with Russia.

THE CABINET THE DIVIDING POINT

The "Chugai Shogyo Shimpo" regrets that at the election, the people are swayed by sentiments, and while they should fight on political principle, they are fighting from mere sentiment. The paper states that these sentimental feelings at the time of election greatly hinder trade and commerce.

The great question that divides the opinion of the country, is the existence of the Terauchi Cabinet. One faction favours the Terauchi Cabinet while the other intends to destroy it. The paper does not desire to discuss the reasons of either side, and merely mentions that the voters are divided into these two beliefs. In the coming election, the voters will side with one or the other, according to their political opinions.

Struggles elsewhere between political parties are based upon political ideas, and not made from any sentimental feeling. However the paper declares that in reality facts show an entirely contrary situation here, and the parties and voters are fighting from sentimental causes and not from the difference of their political belief.

Especially is the attitude of the Seiyukai and its followers against the members of the Kenseikai sentimental. The members of the Seiyukai hate the members of the Kenseikai, and the hatred is even hindering their business. If a voter intends to vote for the Kenseikai candidate, the other business men who belong to the Seiyukai, will suspend trade transaction with the Kenseikai voter. The voters are oppressed by the two parties and they fear to declare any political belief as, when he favours one, the other will attack him. Many of these voters, wishing not to hurt his own trade by casting votes, will not vote at the election.

The paper says that even though their political beliefs may differ, the members of the Seiyukai should not regard the members of the Kenseikai as their enemies even in their business transactions. To try to influence a voter by pressure upon his interest, is against the election law, and the paper hopes that the Government will prevent the future occurrence of interference in business by campaign workers.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 3.—Reuter's correspondent, writing from headquarters April 3, says that a blizzard has impeded operations, but the enemy has been completely cleared out of Henin-sur-Cojuil, five miles south-east of Arras. Thus, the British line runs almost dead straight for fourteen miles from Beauraine south of Arras to the Great Amiens-Cambrai road near Beaumetz.

It is reported that the British have again advanced toward St. Quentin.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 4.—The French have continued their advance east and west of the Somme along the entire front attacked yesterday. Reconnaissances have been pushed forward beyond Dallon as far as the south-western suburb of St. Quentin. The French have reached the southern edge of Gruigies, north-east of Costres, and captured the entire village of Moy, on the Oise. On the right, fighting continued south of the Ailette as far as the village of Lafaux, into which the French troops penetrated despite obstinate resistance.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 4.—The French to the east and west of the Somme attacked the enemy positions south of a line running from Cascressiny Denay and from Epine de Dallon to the Oise, and attained their objective, despite a desperate resistance.

They carried on a front of thirteen kilometres a series of strong points solidly organized and held by large forces.

They captured Epine de Dallon and the villages of Dallon, Giffecourt, and Cerizy and several heights south of Urvillers and south of the Ailette river.

They continued their progress in the region of Lafaux, and also carried Bauvemy, gaining a footing to the west and north thereof.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 4.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Tuesday evening communiqué, says: "In the course of Monday's attack south-east of Arras, we carried by storm the village of Henin-sur-Cojuil. Our artillery broke up a second counter-attack. Further south, we captured Maissemy and occupied Ronssoy Wood."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 4.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig announces: "We have captured the village of Metzenconture. Fighting continues eastward of the village and in the neighbourhood of Havrincourt Wood. South-eastward of Arras, on Monday, we captured 270 more prisoners, 17 machine-guns and 4 trench-mortars.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 5.—The French troops, on Wednesday, drove back the enemy along the whole front from the Somme to the Oise and threw him back beyond a most important dominating position, marked by the villages of Gruiges, Orvillers and Moy, all of which were brilliantly carried.

North of Lafolie Farm, the Germans were hustled by an irresistible attack, which precipitated their quitting three lines of trenches, protected by wire entanglements, and abandoning their wounded. This progress is part of the French encircling movement south of St. Quentin, the fate of which is sealed already. The situation is dramatic as the British, to the north, are only two miles from the town, and the French, to the south, only 2½ miles distant. The honour of capture, is expected to fall to the French. The suddenness of the British advance was a disagreeable surprise to the enemy whose overconfidence forced him to abandon six guns.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 5.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig announces that the British have captured the villages of Ronshoy and Basse Boulogne. They have continued their progress north-east and east of Metzen-Couture and have reached the western and south-western edges of Gouzeaucourt and Havrincourt Woods.

French reconnaissances pushed forward in the night north of Cauchy, Moy and Fars. The enemy lines found there were strongly held.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 7.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Friday evening communiqué reports that the British carried the village of Lempire north of St. Quentin and made further progress northeast of Noreuil, where they drove off a counter-attack. Fighting continues.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 7.—British gunfire near Arras last Wednesday caused one of the most terrific explosions experienced during the war. Behind the German lines a sheet of flame 300 feet high leaped into the air. The ground quaked for miles around. Airmen report that their machines swooped like ships caught in a tidal wave. It is believed that a great meinwerfer reserve depôt was touched off by the British guns. The damage must have been immense.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 8.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his communiqué, reports: "We have made progress at a number of points between Selency and Jeancourt and reached the outskirts of Fresny-le-Petit.

"Our aeroplanes are continually harassing the enemy's communications and seeking out his fighting machines. Seventeen successful bomb raids have been carried out a long distance in the rear of the enemy's forces and 8 tons of bombs have been dropped.

"The whole time there has been intense fighting in large formations. Twenty-eight of our machines are missing, many of which are known to have been shot down. Fifteen hostile machines have been driven down, seven with a crash; thirty-one others have been driven down damaged, a large majority of which, undoubtedly, were destroyed."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, April 9.—It is officially announced that the British forces have penetrated the German lines at Arras and Lens. In the direction of Cambrai the British troops stormed Hermies and Boursies and penetrated Havrincourt Wood. In the direction of St. Quentin, Le Fesnay was captured. Reports from all points show satisfactory progress. Many prisoners have been taken.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, April 9.—The British armies have captured 3,500 prisoners in the new drive against the German lines.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 9.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We attacked at 5.30 on Monday morning on a wide front, and penetrated the enemy lines everywhere from southward of Arras to southward of Lens, making satisfactory progress at all points. We stormed the villages of Hermies and Boursies, in the direction of Cambrai and penetrated Havrincourt Wood. We captured Tresnoy-le-Petit, in the direction of St. Quentin, and advanced our line south-eastward of Leverguier, taking many prisoners."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 9.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France telegraphing on Monday evening, says "the battle of Arras is raging unabatedly and in favour of the British."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 9.—Reuter's representative at British Headquarters in France telegraphs: "The offensive has extended from Lens to St. Quentin. A steady bombardment was in progress for days before the assault was delivered. It reached the greatest volume of fire yet seen in the war. Shortly after 8 a.m. on Monday, the second phase of the attack developed. Fighting has intensified and the surmise is that the attack is bigger and has come sooner than the enemy expected. It is recalled that this is the third great battle for the position on Vimy ridge."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 9.—Mr. Beach Thomas in a description of the aeroplanes on both sides on the western front writes of the breathless skill with which a broken British machine, which had destroyed five enemy aeroplanes at one flight was brought to earth in safety. He writes of machines' plummet-like descent from 16,000 feet to bomb a train, fire a balloon, or fusilade a body of troops. The art of firing at small objects on the ground, he says, is practised every day like tent-pegging. So quickly do the divers come and go that riflemen often are too astonished to fire until the machine has disappeared. The German authorities, it is said, complain bitterly of the failure of their infantry to fire on such occasions.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Apr. 9.—It is officially announced that the British troops have advanced from two to three miles on the front from Henion-sur-Cojeul to Givenchy. The advance still continues. The Canadians have captured the famous Vimy ridge.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 9.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters in France, telegraphing on Monday evening, says: "The day has gone well for us and the troops have made substantial progress. There have been big captures, the prisoners coming back in an endless procession, 3,500 being counted in one area alone up to mid-day. Fighting is increasing in in-

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tensity. The battle has developed strictly in accordance with the programme, but determined resistance is being offered near Arras, where a larger pocket of the enemy was reported to be still holding out at midday although entirely surrounded.

"The famous 'Harp' Redoubt, a little less formidable than 'The Labyrinth' was captured with practically a whole battalion of the enemy. The Canadians fought their way well forward upon Vimy slopes, but the resistance here is stiffening. Our immense preponderance of heavy artillery is one of the most striking features. The spirit of the troops everywhere is admirable and they are full of confidence."

In summing up, the correspondent says: "Assuredly the Spring offensive of the British campaign has opened under most favourable circumstances."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Apr. 10.—It is officially announced that the British forces have captured 9,000 prisoners and over 40 guns in the fighting in France.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 10.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig announces: "After severe night fighting at the northern end of Vimy Ridge, where the enemy retained a footing, we ejected him. We cleared up the eastern slope of the ridge also and advanced and seized the village of Fampout and the neighbouring defenses northward and southward of Scarpe. On Monday, we took over 9,000 prisoners and 40 guns. Fighting continues along the whole battle front."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 10.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Monday evening communiqué, says: "Operations continue successfully in accordance with our plans. The troops everywhere stormed the enemy's defenses from Henin-sur-Cojeul to the southern outskirts of Givenchy-en-Helle to a depth of two to three miles and the advance continues. Besides a net work of trenches, the British, early on Monday morning, captured Vimy Ridge, Neuville-Vitasse, Telegraph Hill, Tilloy-le Zmoffains, the observation ridge of St. Laurent, Blagmy-les-Tilleurs and La Folie farm. Subsequently they again advanced and captured Feuchy-Chapelle, Feuchy, 'Hyderabad Redoubt,' Athies and Thelus. Up to 2 p.m., 5816 prisoners had passed the collecting stations and many more were uncounted. Further progress was made in the neighbourhood of Havrincourt Wood. We have captured the village of Demicourt, and in the direction of St. Quentin, the hamlets of Prontru and Leverguier."

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, April 3.—Western front. Firing and reconnaissances continue. North east of Brzezany, the fire of the Russian artillery in the village of Koniuha caused several explosions of munition stores.

Rumanian front. South of the river Usa, the enemy tried to attack the Russian positions, but was repulsed. On the rest of the front, firing and reconnaissances are going on.

Caucasus front. In the Pendqyin direction, the Russian troops repulsed a Turkish attack. In the Hanikin direction, the Russian troops seized Miantag and Serpul, pursuing the Turks in their retreat to Kazrishirin.

Black Sea. A Russian torpedo-boat destroyed, near the Anatolia coast, 2 loaded barges and annihilated by artillery fire 2 hangars near Kerasund.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 4.—The Russian official communiqué reads: "The enemy heavily bombarded, with chemical shells, our positions at the river passages on the Stokhod. In the region of St. Chervitche and Gelenin station they discharged thirteen gas waves and pressed our troops back. The Germans crossed the Stokhod, north-eastward of Gelenin.

"In retiring across the Stokhod, some of our detachments lost heavily.

"We have occupied three rows of Austrian trenches, six miles westward of Rafailova."

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, April 4.—Western front. South of Illuxt, on both sides of the Ponievesh railway the enemy attacked after an artillery preparation the Russian positions, succeeding for a time in entering the Russian trenches, but by a bayonet charge he was dislodged. Some 35 kilometres, south-east of Vladimir-Volynsk the enemy attacked the Russian positions after an artillery and bombthrowing preparation. Having approached the Russian trenches the enemy was partly put to the bayonet and partly turned to flight. The attacks of the enemy near Pustomyta, south of Voinin, have also been repulsed.

Firing and reconnaissances continue on the Rumanian front.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London April 5.—The Russians have occupied Khanikin and Kasrichirin. The Turks are endeavouring to hold the Diala River crossing. A Cossack detachment has left Khanikin for Kyzylrabat in order to join the British.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, Apr. 6.—The Russian forces in Mesopotamia have joined hands with the British at Kyzel Rabat.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Apr. 6.—After their victory over the Russians on the Stokhod, the Germans are continuing a scarce artillery fire on the left bank of the river. After suffering severe losses near Toboly on the night of April 3, the Russian troops occupied the right bank of the river.

According to reports of the army commanders only about forty men out of two regiments of the Fifth Fusilier Division crossed to the right bank of the river. Both commanders were killed. The third regiment of this division retreated. Of the two regiments of the other field divisions several hundred men of each regiment survived.

After a strong fire the Germans attacked and seized the Russian trenches south of the Ponievesh Railway, but were dislodged and repulsed. In the night before April 3 the enemy opened a strong artillery and mine throwing fire against the Russian trenches near Novoselki, south of Krevo, but his attacks failed.

On April 3 the enemy, using chemical shells, opened a strong artillery fire against the Russian place d'armes on the left bank of the Stokhod near Chervistche. In the meantime about thirteen gas clouds were discharged near Borovno. Under the cover of artillery fire the Germans assumed the offensive on the Toboly-Gelenin front and pressed upon the Russian troops. Part of the Germans forced their way through to the passages of the river, thus endangering the Russian troops which had to protect the place d'armes. Suffering heavy losses at some places the Russians removed to the right bank of the river.

The Russian artillery fired successfully at an enemy train on the Kovel-Romny track. Surmounting the wire entanglements nine kilometres west of Rafailov, the Russian troops took three ranges of trenches and put a number of Austrians to the bayonet.

The enemy opened a strong artillery fire in the Peniaki region April 4, firing on the first and second line trenches and also on the rear. An attack performed by the enemy on Tchepele was repulsed by the Russian fire, but after five further attacks the enemy succeeded in entering the Russian trenches. He was dislodged, however, in the evening, and the entire front was entirely reestablished,

In the Dobrudja the Bulgarians tried to cross the Georgian arm of the Danube in small boats near Tulcea, but were repulsed by the Russian fire.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, April 7.—North of Brzezany near Avgustovka Koniuha, the enemy, after an artillery preparation, attacked the Russian positions, but was repulsed. The enemy's trenches, south-east of Brzezany near Lipica Dolnaia, were destroyed by the explosion of a subterranean gallery. They were occupied by the Russian scouts and prisoners were taken. The enemy's counter-attacks were repulsed. A gas attack was performed by the Russians in the same region. A numerous hostile detachment with the use of mines, bombs and artillery fire reached the Russian trenches, but were repulsed by a bayonet counter-attack.

Rumanian front. The enemy's attack east of Toldesh, have been repulsed by the Russian fire.

Caucasus front. In the Hanykin direction, the Russian troops are fighting near Dekke. On April 7th the Russians joined the British troops near Kizilrabat.

Later. Western front. Using chemical shells, the Germans after a strong artillery preparation assumed the offensive and succeeded in seizing a part of the Russian trenches east of Plakanen (20 kilometres south of Riga), but by a counter-attack the enemy was dislodged and the front re-established.

Rumania. In the Bystrica direction, the enemy, after an artillery preparation, tried to attack the Russian positions between the Jakobeni Valeputna roadway, and the railway but was repulsed by rifle and machine-gun fire. On April 4th after his artillery had strongly fired at the Russian positions between the mouth of the river Rymnik and Krendcheny, the enemy made two attacks on our trenches, south of Cherleschi, but was both times repulsed.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, April 9.—Western front. Unimportant enemy attacks in the Carpathians, west of Dzembronie in the Marmarosh Szige direction, also west of Tomnatik have been repulsed.

Firing and reconnaissances continue on the Western, the Rumanian and the Caucasus fronts.

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ON THE ITALIAN FRONTS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

[Delayed in Transmission]

London, April 2.—The Italian communiqué of April 2 reads: "Along the whole front, the usual artillery activity has been hindered by persistent bad weather, which also interfered with our infantry action. Minor successful encounters are reported from Posina Valley. During the night of March 31 and the early morning of April 1, our troops carried out a bold coup-de-main in the vicinity of Laght, destroying the enemy's trenches."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, April 3.—The Italian official communiqué of March 31 reads: "The enemy heavily bombarded the northern edge of the Carso Plateau to-day. Our batteries replied vigorously. The Italians have occupied an advanced enemy post near Castagnavizza, capturing ammunition and material."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 3.—The Italian communiqué of March 30 reads: Yesterday there was desultory artillery firing reported along the whole front, which was especially lively in Lagarina Valley and on the Carso. After a violent prolonged artillery preparation, an enemy detachment attempted to storm our position on Mt. Faite, but was repulsed and almost annihilated by machine-gun fire. Successive assaults were likewise unsuccessful owing to the stubborn resistance of our troops. The enemy suffered severe losses and we took some prisoners.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, April 4.—The Italian communiqué of April 1 reads: "Snowstorms are hindering artillery activity in the mountain areas. On the night between March 30 and 31, after a violent artillery and trench mortar preparation, the enemy launched an attack against our lines north of Santa Caterina, in the Golizia district. They were immediately driven back. The same night, they attempted a raid on our positions, east of Vertaiba, where they likewise proved unsuccessful."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, April 4.—The Italian communiqué of even date reads: "There have been desultory artillery actions along the Trentino front, especially in the Adige valley. As retaliation for the enemy continually shelling Ala, we renewed the bombardment of the military buildings at Riva Anco and Rovereto. On the Julian front, activity among our reconnoitring parties is reported.

"Yesterday evening, north of Boscomalo, on the Carso plateau, our troops captured and occupied an advanced enemy post by a successful coup-de-main. Most of the garrison, consisting of 30 men, were killed, only six prisoners being taken."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Apr. 7.—The Italian official communiqué of April 4 reads: "Yesterday, artillery activity in the mountainous areas was impeded by a heavy fall of snow, but in Adige valley, the exchange of fire was considerable. The enemy hit Ala several times with big calibre shells, causing some damage. Our batteries replied, effectively shelling the military buildings at Riva Roverto and Villalagarina."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, April 10.—The Italian communiqué, dated April 5, says: "Yesterday, artillery duels were frequent along the whole front, especially in the Trentino and Julian sectors. Our patrols made a successful raid, and crossed the Frigido, south of Roccogliano. At night the enemy aircraft dropped bombs between Mrade and Monfalcone, but little damage was done.

"Our seaplanes bombarded the aviation ground at Prosecco and the Austrian-Lloyd buildings near Trieste."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, April 10.—The Italian communiqué of April 5 reads: "There has been brisk artillery fire at different points of the front. In the La Garina Valley, the enemy bombarded Ala Pilcante. We replied by shelling the railway station at Galliano, and accomplished good results The enemy began a violent bombardment on the Carso Plateau, last night, which was promptly silenced by our concentrated fire."

JAPAN'S RECOGNITION OF RUSSIAN REGIME

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, April 4.—Yesterday, Viscount Uchida, Japanese Ambassador and the Belgian, Portuguese, Serbian and Rumanian Ministers greeted the Provisional Government of Russia at the Marie Palace.

Viscount Uchida in the course of a speech on the happy occasion said: "With profound satisfaction, the Japanese Government received the declaration of the Russian Ambassador in Tokyo that the Provisional Russian Government was prepared to fulfil all the international obligations already contracted, and continue the war until victory. Upon receipt of the declaration my Government empowered me to recognize, and begin official relations with the Provisional Russian Government. The Japanese Government is assured of the bright and glorious future before Russia, and expresses its desire, with certitude of its fulfilment, that the cordial friendship, which has existed for the last few years, will be closer cemented under the new Russian régime.

"I duly handed my Government the Russian Note of March 17 and will now do my utmost to strengthen and further develop our mutual interests."

M. Milukoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, in thanking Viscount Uchida in the name of the Government for Japan's promise of adherence to what henceforth would be a free Russia, said:

"We are grateful, Monsier L'Ambassadeur, for your so efficiently expressing the certitude that our mutually allied relations will become still closer united under the Provisional Government, which has undertaken all the obligations contracted by the State of Russia. Your readiness to support the new Government of free Russia further assures our attainment of the results we are striving for, and which can be traced by all our allies; attainments which coincide with the triumph of our ideals of right freedom and justice."

AMERICA JOINS FIGHT AGAINST KAISERISM

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Apr. 3.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day approved, with slight verbal amendments, the administration's resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the United States and Germany.

The resolution was introduced into both Houses and consideration deferred until April 4. It is expected that it will pass both Houses overwhelmingly.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Apr. 3.—In the course of his speech before the House of Congress last night, President Wilson pointed to the effects of the Russian Revolution on the world situation. The Russian people, he said, in all their native majesty, have now been added to the forces fighting for freedom, justice and peace.

It has been proved in the courts of the United States, the President said, that intrigues coming perilously near disturbing the peace of the United States and dislocating the industries of the country had been carried out at the instigation and under the personal direction of German officials. This proved, he said, that Germany purposed aggression against the United States when it became convenient. The interception of the note to the German Minister to Mexico was eloquent testimony of the evil designs of the German Government.

"We are accepting this challenge," the President said, "knowing that such a government can never be a friend, but must be a menace to the security of all democracies. We are accepting the gage of battle with this natural foe of liberty and shall, if necessary, spend all the force of the nation to nullify its pretensions."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, April 4.—The Senate has passed the resolution empowering President Wilson to declare war against Germany by 82 votes against 2.

Senators Knox and Kirby who opposed the armed neutrality decision, announced that they would vote for the war resolution for the sake of national unity. Mr. William J. Stone, democrat nominee from Missouri, and Mr. J. K. Vardaman, from Mississippi, also a democrat, said that they were opposed to the resolution before the House, but pledged their support to Government when once the war had begun. Many Senators said they desired to speak in favour of the resolution, but refrained from doing so in order not to delay its passage.

Mr. Robert M. La Follette, Republican Senator from Wisconsin, was the principal opposition speaker. He praised the character and services of the German-Americans. He then went on to lay a charge that England had begun the ruthless naval warfare. The United States, he said, should have protested more vigorously at the British blockade. Germany, he remarked had been patient with America. His speech lasted for three hours.

Mr. John S. Williams, democrat nominee from Mississippi, in reply said that Mr. La Follette's speech would better become Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg than an American Senator. The speech, he denounced, as pro-Ger-

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man, pro-Goth, pro-vandal, anti-President, anti-Congress and anti-American. The essential difference between British and German naval measures, said Mr. Williams, was that Great Britain had drowned no American citizens.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, April 4.—The Senate had to adjourn owing to a technical objection raised by the Pacifist, Senator La Follette. The Democrat leaders, however, have decided upon continuous sittings throughout to-day until the resolution is ratified.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 4.—The War Resolution was taken up in the Senate with the leaders determined to remain in continuous session until it is acted upon. The House of Representatives takes up the same resolution on Thursday morning.

The Senate debate began by some stirring speeches favouring immediate action in accordance with President Wilson's recommendation. Senator Henry C. Lodge, Republican nominee from Massachusetts, appealed to both Democrats and Republicans to forget party lines in the presence of the crisis. He urged Government to seize the German merchantmen in American ports and use them to replace the ships Germany had sunk by submarines. He said nothing was more important than the President's suggestion of co-operation with the Allies. "It would be madness," he said, "for us to attempt to make war alone upon Germany. The Entente was fighting a common foe and their foe was now ours." He urged helping the Allies with large credits and supplies.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Apr. 4.—The Senate by a vote of 82 to 6 resolved that a state of war already exists between the United States and Germany. The measure will be taken up in the House of Representatives to-morrow, where the passage is confidently expected.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

[Delayed in Transmission]

Washington, April 4.—The resolution as passed by the Senate says: "The state of war thrust upon the United States by Germany is formally declared and the President is authorized to use the entire naval and military forces and all the resources of government to carry on the war and bring it to a successful termination."

The resolution was passed after thirteen hours' continuous debate. There was no demonstration when the result was announced; all present seemed to feel the gravity of the situation. Of the twelve Senators, who originally opposed the President's armed neutrality measures, three voted in favour of the present resolution.

The matter will be taken up by the House of Representatives to-morrow morning.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, April 5.—The speeches in the Senate on the war motion were characterized by resoluteness in their utterances in support of the measure.

Senator Hitchcock, who introduced the measure, in a striking manner declared his conversion. He recalled his previous bitter opposition to war notwithstanding the overwhelming demand of the people and the views of the majority in Congress. He had besought the President to adhere to armed neutrality, but information in Mr. Wilson's possession made that impossible now. He dwelt on the high-minded purpose inspiring President Wilson's declaration of war and insisted that the United States was not influenced by the least desire to acquire territory, to recover indemnity or to settle any historic grudge. "The time for discussion had passed, and time for action had arrived," he said. Four Senators announced their intention of voting against the resolution, but pledged their support for war, when once it had begun.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 5.—Reuter's Agency is informed that the United States will probably make a free gift of possibly £100,000,000 to France to be considered as repayment for the financial assistance France rendered in the American revolution.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 5.—A sensational incident occurred in the debate in the House of Representatives. Mr. Clarence B. Miller, Republican nominee from Minnesota and a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in the course of his speech said that an unpublished paragraph, in the Zimmermann Note to Mexico, offered to establish submarine bases at Mexican ports, supply Mexico with arms and ammunition, and send German reservists from the United States to Mexico. The Note concluded, according to Mr. Miller, with the words: "Arrange attack all along the border."

There was some disappointment later, when Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, refused to confirm this. On the contrary, he declared that the Note contained nothing of the sort. Mr. Miller on being informed of this, insisted on the correctness of his intelligence, intimating that the denial was a diplomatic one.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Isaac Siegel, Republican returned by New York, declared that he would support the resolution, despite the fact that within the week it had been intimated to him that if he did so, the Germans would concertedly strive to end his congressional career.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, April 5.—The Resolution, after being slightly amended was passed at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night amid awed solemnity and without any demonstration or further debate.

The thirteen hours' continuous debate was brought to a climax by Senator Williams spiritedly affirming that America would stay at war until the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs were dethroned and the Turks driven out of Europe.

Mr. Husting of Wisconsin, a colleague of Senator La Follette, deserting the latter stated: "If the question 'shall the United States support President Wilson?' be submitted to the people, they would affirm it by an overwhelming majority.

The Resolution goes to the House of Representatives on April 6.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, April 5.—Mr. Henry D. Flood, the Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, opened the debate on the war resolution. He declared: "We should take our stand by the side of the Entente, which is fighting humanity's battles, determined that our power shall be so employed that complete victory will crown their efforts, and that Prussian militarism shall be crushed and that the world shall be delivered from the threat of danger from the Hohenzollern dynasty."

It is a foregone conclusion that the resolution will be carried by a huge majority.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, April 5.—Requests for an immediate appropriation of $3,400,000,000 for the army and navy were made to Congress to-day by the executive departments. The sum of more than $2,930,000,000 is asked for the army alone.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, April 6.—President Wilson has declared war against Germany.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Apr. 6.—President Wilson has signed the resolution of war against Germany, which was passed in the House of Representatives, following the passage through the Senate.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, April 6.—Orders have been issued for the mobilization of the Navy, including the Naval Reserve, the Naval Militia and the newly organized power-boat coast patrol.

There were indications after the Cabinet meeting that nearly 100 German steamers, interned in American ports, will be taken over and regarded as the property of the United States, to be paid for at the close of the war.

The Department of Justice has issued orders for the arrest of some 65 Germans here, of whom some have already been convicted of various crimes, but have been released on bail. Others are deemed dangerous to the welfare of the Government.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, April 6.—A message from Vienna states that the Austrian Ambassador to Washington, Count Tarnow Tarnowski, had already been instructed to demand his pass-ports in the event of Congress ratifying the resolution that a state of war existed between the United States and Germany.

The Communications Department was yesterday in receipt of a notification from the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company to the effect that wireless communications between the Kafuku Wireless station in Hawaii and the Japanese wireless station at Funabashi should be temporarily suspended owing to the order of the American navy authorities. Consequently the Communications Department has announced the temporary suspension of the wireless communications between Funabashi and Hawaii, San Francisco and Sacramento from the date of the announcement. The reason for the suspension of the service is understood to lie in the necessity of checking the leakage of U.S. naval plans.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Copenhagen, April 6.—The German newspapers published heavily censored versions of President Wilson's speech to Congress. The references to the activities of German spies in the United States and to the efforts to stir up Mexico were notably suppressed, and the denunciation of the autocrats was much toned down.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, April 6.—The President has signed a Proclamation defining the status of subjects of the Imperial German Government here: The Proclamation announces that those who are obedient to the laws of the land will not be molested, but it is explained that the President, at his discretion will intern or deport the same if he considers it in the public interest to do so.

The President has also issued a statement approving the war measures proposed to be enacted by Congress, calling

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for the preparation of an army of 500,000 immediately, to be followed later by other increments of the same size. The same will be raised by voluntary enlistment until such time as the President thinks compulsion necessary.

The President says no attempt will be made now to solve a permanent military policy for the country, chiefly because in these anxious, disordered times, a clear view cannot be had either of the country's permanent military necessities or the best mode of organising a proper military peace establishment. President Wilson says: "The hope of the world is that when the European war is over, arrangements will have been made composing many of the questions which hitherto seemed to require the arming of nations, and that in some just way, the peace of the world may be maintained by such co-operation of force among the great nations as may be necessary to maintain peace and freedom throughout the world."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, April 7.—The Senate has voted the first emergency war credit of $100,000,000 to be expended at President Wilson's discretion.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Democratic leaders conferred to-day and are understood to have decided to place before Congress early in the week legislation looking to the immediate issuance of a loan to benefit the Entente Governments.

The exact amount has not been determined, but it probably will be in the neighbourhood of $5,000,000,000. It is reported that the proceeds will be loaned to the Allies at the same rate of interest as the United States has to pay. This government therefore, will derive no financial profit in the transaction.

President Wilson has received cablegrams from King George and the King of Italy, congratulating the people and Government of the United States on entrance into the war against Germany.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, April 7.—It is stated that the American Government is prepared to spend 680,000,000 pounds sterling for initial war preparations in addition to lending far vaster sums to the Allies.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has published the first war budget. It includes £586,000,000 for the raising and training of a million men within a year, £35,000,000 for increasing the effectiveness of the navy and £58,000,000 to be expended for navy materials.

The income tax probably will be trebled, with possibly confiscatory surtaxes on incomes of over £20,000.

The industrial mobilization of the country has already advanced to the stage where 32,000 companies have offered their factories to the government.

The American Federation of Labor has undertaken the task of supplying trained workmen to the government.

It is understood that German vessels will be regarded as the property of the United States to be paid for after the war. Sixty-five Germans, some ex-convicts and others regarded as dangerous, have been arrested, including all those identified with conspiracies to destory the Welland Canal and other works. Some of them were out on bond.

All wireless stations on American territory have been seized to be utilized by the government.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, April 7.—Reports from Newport, R.I., and Newport News, Va., says that German sea raiders have been sighted off the Atlantic coast. Shipping has been officially warned not to leave port.

German merchantmen in New York, Boston, Baltimore, New London and other ports, totaling 600,000 tons, have been seized by the Federal authorities. It is officially explained at Washington that the seizures were ordered for the protection of the ships themselves and of adjoining property.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, April 7.—Exchange Telegraph dispatches from The Hague and Vienna report that Ambassador Penfield and other members of the American Embassy in the Austrian capital have been handed their passports.

The dispatches also state that Bulgaria and Turkey have decided to break diplomatic relations with the United States.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, April 7.—American Ambassador Penfield at Vienna has demanded his passports.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, April 7.—The German gunboat Cormoran, interned at Guam, has been blown up by the crew, who refused to surrender to the American authorities. Two German warrant officers and five of the crew were killed in the explosion. Thirty-two officers, including twelve warrant officers, and 321 men were taken prisoners.

It is officially announced that the vessel was the former Russian Volunteer steamer Riasan of 3,522 tons, captured by the Emden and manned by the German crew of the gun-boat Cormorant after she was dismantled.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, April 7.—In a statement approving the military legislation proposed by the War Department President Wilson says that the regular army and national guard will be brought to war strength by additional forces, of which the first half million will be authorized immediately and later increments of a half million each as they are needed.

For the present term of enlistment the men will be recruited voluntarily. Additional forces will be raised by a selective draft of men between the ages of 19 and 25, the quotas from the various states being in proportion to their population.

Manila, April 7.—Governor Harrison has declared that an army of defense must at once be organized in the Philippines. All the German ships interned in Philippine ports have been seized and are being carefully guarded. New regulations as to the control of ports have been put into execution.—"Nichinichi."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Panama, April 8.—President Valdez has signed a Proclamation pledging that Panama will assist the United States with all its resources for the protection of the Canal. The Proclamation also promises to facilitate American military operations in Panama.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, April 9.—Austria-Hungary has broken off relations with the United States.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, April 9.—The Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires has demanded his passports.

The Spanish Government will attend to the diplomatic and consular interests of the United States in Austria-Hungary, while the Swedish officials will act for Austria in this country.

The American authorities have taken over the Marath, Washington, Himalaya and other Austrian vessels now laid up in United States ports.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York, Apr. 9.—Twenty-four more Germans have been arrested, including the former head of the Sayville Wireless Station.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Apr. 10.—The Democratic leaders, on April 12, will introduce into the House of Representatives a five bill on dollar bond measure, comprising three billion dollars for the allies, and the remainder for war expenses for the United States. Legislation to facilitate the export of food and munitions to the Entente will be rushed through the Houses.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Apr. 10.—Bulgaria has severed relations with the United States.

JAPAN AND UNITED STATES

H.I.M. the Emperor sent under date of April 7th to President Wilson of the United States a congratulatory telegram in connection with America's declaration of war against Germany. The Imperial telegram reads as follows:

"President of the United States, Washington."

"It gives me unbounded joy to see that the United States of America has taken the side of the Entente powers and identified herself with these warring parties in order to protect the cause of humanity. I sincerely trust that the noble step taken by the United States in conformity with the proposition made by her ruler will lead to further cementing the unshaken relationship between your country and Japan."

YOSHIHITO.

AMERICA AND THE ALLIES

The American Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Post Wheeler, on April 7 officially notified Viscount I. Motono, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the United States had declared war against Germany. It is a matter of course that the United States has notified the other members of the Allies, as well as all the neutral countries of the action she has taken.

Now that America has joined the world war on the side of the Allied Powers it is expected that soon the question will come up for her to decide whether she will bind herself to the London Pact not to conclude a separate peace until the Central Empires are defeated. An official here in close touch with the situation said yesterday that the allied Governments have not as yet taken up the matter. He expressed his belief that in the long run Washington would not keep aloof from the joint struggle to a finish with which the country has aligned itself.

"Very likely," said the official. "Great Britain, being on such intimate relations as she is, on behalf of the Allies will first approach the American Government and sound its sentiment with regard to its joining the London Pact. Whether the United States wants or not to be regarded as a member of the Allies she is practically one; for it is beyond question that she will not lay down her arms until Germany whom she holds as "the enemy of humanity has been crushed."

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BRAZIL BREAKS WITH BERLIN GOVERNMENT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rio de Janeiro, April 9.—The Brazilian Foreign Minister, Dr. Lauro Müller, refused to receive the German Minister when he paid an official visit to the Foreign Office to-day.

KOKUSAI-REUT

London, April 9.—Dispatches from Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago and Lima show that the South American States are most excited at the intervention in the war of the United States, Cuba and Panama. The torpedoing of the Brazilian liner Parana has also caused quite a stir. The Chilean Press believes that Chile will shortly be obliged to act against Germany. The Peruvian papers consider that South America must jointly act against submarinism. The Argentine Press thinks the situation of the gravest.

It is thought that Cuba's action will be most useful in destroying the lairs of the pirates in the Antilles.

A message from Rio de Janeiro states that the entire Brazilian press demands reprisals for the sinking of the Parana. The Germans in Rio de Janeiro are being closely watched, especial care being taken of the interned ships and their crews. The German Minister had a prolonged interview with the Foreign Minister (presumably on 7th) to whom he asserted that the Parana was mined. The Brazilian Government, however, is satisfied that the vessel was torpedoed, and is now considering what action it will take.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rio de Janeiro, April 10.—Diplomatic relations between Brazil and Germany have been broken off.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rio de Janeiro, April 10.—Dr. Lauro Müller, after refusing to receive the German Minister, ordered a steamer to be prepared for an immediate mission abroad.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York, April 10.—The action of Cuba, in declaring war on Germany, has affected all the States of Latin America. Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras are all experiencing a great anti-German wave of feeling. It is expected that Brazil's entry into the war will be the signal for all the Republics.

New York, April 10.—A Rio de Janeiro dispatch says that Brazilian Foreign Minister Dr. Lauro Müller refused to grant an interview to the German Minister at Rio de Janeiro, because, it is observed, the Brazilian government has already decided on declaring war against Germany.—"Nichi-nichi."

There are 50 German and Austrian vessels, representing nearly 240,000 tons, in Brazilian harbours. They are distributed as follows:—

Port.	No.	Total tonnage.
Rio	14	68,761
Para	2	9,199
Maranhao	2	4,672
Pernambuco	13	80,803
Bahia (and gunboat Eber)	6	27,771
Santa Catharina	1	5,703
Rio Grande do Sul	3	7,490
Santos	6	20,872
Paranagua	1	3,739
Parahyba Norte	2	10,718

These are exclusive of the Moskow (ex Gladstone), the ownership of which is disputed by American and Danish companies. She attempted to leave port lately, but was stopped by the Brazilian authorities, the captain's protest being unavailing.

PANAMA WITH AMERICA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Panama, April 9.—Dr. Ramon M. Valdés, the President of the Panama Republic, has issued a Proclamation, which states that the Republic will unreservedly assist the United States, particularly in defense of the Canal.

MEXICO DIVIDED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 4.—The attitude of Mexico towards the United States is attracting renewed attention. It is reported that the civilian leaders in Mexico City are disposed to observe neutrality, while the military men favour a declaration of war in favour of Germany.

CHINA AND UNITED STATES

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Peking, Apr. 7.—Before America's declaration of war against Germany only a few Chinese papers commented on the war resolution, which did not affect the situation here as much as was expected. If the American decision had occurred at the time of China's rupture with Germany, it undoubtedly would have been received in official and parliamentary circles and by the press with the greatest of enthusiasm.

By now, however, China's war spirit has somewhat cooled. The majority of the papers emphasize the necessity of obtaining the complete unity of the people before taking a final step. The sentiment is that the government should proceed slowly, following America's example.

Peking, Apr. 7.—The news of America's declaration of war reached here today, and is expected to hasten China's decision. A conference is to be held to-day to discuss the question of declaring war against Germany.—"Asahi."

CUNNING KAISER THROWS SOP TO GRUMBLING PUBLIC

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, April 8.—A message from Berlin states that the Kaiser has requested Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, to submit to the Throne proposals for electoral reform in Prussia, the same to be applicable only after the conclusion of the war.

UNREST IN GREECE AGAIN

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 7.—Reports are to hand of there being signs of uneasiness in Greece again.

CUBA DECLARES WAR ON RUTHLESS HUN

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Havana, Apr. 8.—General Mario G. Menocal, President of Cuba, last night, signed the declaration of war adopted by the Senate and the House of Representatives amid great enthusiasm. The resolution passed, directs the President to employ all the forces and resources of the Republic against the Imperial German Government.

The Government has seized three German ships interned at Havana and thrown their crews into prison.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Havana, April 7.—Both the House and the Senate here have passed the resolution declaring that a state of war exists between Cuba and Germany. The resolution passed unanimously in the Senate.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rio de Janeiro, Apr. 7.—Police are guarding Austrian and German business houses and consulates as a precaution against attacks from crowds. A rupture between Brazil and Germany is regarded as certain.

Bolivia and Peru are also showing sympathy toward the United States, although the attitude of Argentine and Chile seems indifferent.

ENTENTE PRESS HAILS WILSON EPOCH-MAKER

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 5.—The entire Entente press hails President Wilson's decision as an event epoch-making in its significance. The papers agree that the speech will go down in History as a most memorable utterance.

The news caused a great sensation in the Russian capital of Petrograd. Speakers explained its significance to crowds of troops and civilians, who received their utterances with wild cheers.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 4.—Though the vast potentialities of American aid to the Allies is appreciated, the uppermost feeling produced by President Wilson's speech is deep emotion at the moral endorsement of the Allies' cause; in the moving utterance, which like the voice of humanity, has awakened the world to realism—namely that the present war is a fight between systems of government, not a quarrel between peoples. The speech is variously described as a new declaration of rights, and a new gospel in the governance of mankind.

Some papers regard it as a clinching argument for the policy of no peace with the Hohenzollerns. The "Daily Mail" says: "For the security of the world, the Germans must be freed from the despots, who have inoculated them with the passion of slaughter, and the cruelty must be removed."

The "Daily Telegraph" says: "We take President Wilson to mean that the United States will only conclude peace with the German people, when they have abandoned the inhumanities practised by their present régime of intriguers and desperadoes."

GERMAN SHIPPING IN U.S.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, April 6.—The Federal authorities are taking charge of the German merchantmen in New York, Boston and other ports. There are 91 German ships taking refuge in American harbours at present.

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CHINA DRAWS CLOSER TO BRINK OF WARFARE

Shanghai, April 9.—At the meeting of the committee on international politics held on the 7th, says a Peking report, the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs strongly urged the necessity of China's taking a further step namely declaring war against Germany and stated that it was inadvisable for China to base her action on any settlement of the question of her counter-proposals made to the Entente powers, which measures had not been well considered. The Vice-Minister further stated that Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Foreign Minister, was also of the same opinion as the Vice-Minister. An opinion was advanced at the meeting to dispatch influential Government officials to Shanghai and cause them to mitigate the strong opposition against China's participating in the war among the public there, which is strongly opposed to China's participation in the war. The suggestion was adopted by the meeting and an official has been already dispatched to Shanghai from Peking on that mission. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who favoured China's only taking similar steps as America vis-à-vis Germany, has now changed his opinion and insists on the declaration of war against Germany now that America has taken such a strong attitude. The Foreign Minister, who was off duty on the score of illness, is now attending office.

Another Peking dispatch says that owing to the declaration of war by the United States the Entente Powers are making an active movement to induce China to make up her mind and take a final step towards Germany without a moment's hesitation. Meanwhile the Americans are making endeavours to induce China to co-operate with America against Germany.

The "Asahi" correspondent at Peking wires that the negotiations re China's participation in the war and the question of the Allies giving financial support to China have made progress, but it is thought difficult to arrive at a satisfactory settlement in the near future in view of the difference of the interests of the powers concerned and various other complicated affairs. America's participation in the war has brought a change in the situation, and as a result of her participation the Entente powers will perhaps invite America to join their group and take measures to give financial support to China jointly with the United States. After all the financial support to China will probably be made in the form of a loan to be jointly borne by the Allies and America, the former negotiations being dropped. Great Britain, Russia and France are apparently welcoming the new plan, and if the consent of Japan and America who are the suppliers of the money required can be secured, the proposal of giving financial support, of which China is in an immediate need, will be carried out at once.

According to a telegram from America received at a certain Legation in Peking, the negotiations relating to the Chinese loan, which are going on between the four-power group and the American financiers, are making much headway and expected to be settled very shortly. The Minister of a certain power talking on the subject stated that China's participation in the war was only a question of time. As China had applied to the Entente powers for financial support, she will probably not declare war on Germany just because America has, but will take steps to reserve taking final decisive measures for some time yet in view of her relations with the Entente powers. Once China decides to participate in the war, no matter in whatever form it may be, China must compete with the common enemy with the Entente powers and America, so that the Minister thinks it most important to both countries that Japan and America should take joint action in dealing with the Chinese questions.

TERRIBLE TALE OF SEA COMES FROM MADRID

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Madrid, Apr. 6.—Twenty survivors from the Alnwick Castle, which was recently torpedoed, have arrived at Carino [? Carini in Cicily]. They describe their terrible sufferings from cold, hunger and thirst in an open boat for ten days. At the start, there were 30 persons, including a French lady with a baby of four months and an English nurse. Their rations consisted of water and two biscuits apiece daily. Latterly the water ran short and rain water was collected.

The cook, an Italian, died on March 21; an Englishman went mad and died March 22; a passenger, a stoker and a seaman succumbed on March 23; a steward died March 24 and a cabin-boy March 25. The same day, a seaman jumped overboard and was drowned. An officer and another steward died while landing at Carino. The survivors declare that if they had been another day at sea they would all have been dead.

The French mother, baby and English nurse all survived thanks to the constant kindness of the other survivors, who are all British.

BELGIAN RELIEF SHIP SUNK

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Ymuiden, Holland, April 5.—The Belgian relief steamer Trevier, bound from New York to Rotterdam with a cargo of grain, was torpedoed without warning April 4 twelve miles off the coast of Scherenigen.

Twenty-four members of the crew have been brought here. Eight of them were wounded owing to the submarine shelling the boat.

THE SUNKEN AZTEC

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York, Apr. 4.—The owners of the steamer Aztec, the first armed American vessel to sail for Europe, are advised that the vessel was sunk by a German submarine on April 2. A Havas message says that a French patrol vessel has picked up a boat with 19 of the Aztec's crew. 28 members, however, are still missing and it is feared it may be impossible to rescue them as the sea was very rough at the time of the accident.

NORWAY'S HEAVY LOSSES

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Christiania, April 6.—Forty-one Norwegian vessels were torpedoed in February and 14 members of the crews killed, while 22 are still missing. During March 64 vessels were torpedoed and 46 persons killed, 100 still being unaccounted for.

FATAL EXPLOSION OCCURS IN U.S. POWDER WORKS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Chester, Penn., April 10.—Between one and two hundred persons, mostly girls, were killed and three hundred were injured to-day in an explosion at Eddytone Ammunition Works, near here. The works were being used for the manufacture of shells for the Russian Government.

The first explosion was in the shrapnel plant, where over one hundred girls were putting the finishing touches to the shells; a second explosion occurred in the adjoining building, which contained 3,000.000 shells. Both buildings caught fire. It is whispered that the fatality was the work of German sympathizers.

U.S. TO BUILD WOODEN SHIPS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, April 10.—President Wilson has approved the Shipping Board's programme for the construction of a fleet of 1,000 wooden ships, each of 3,000 tons, to be ready in five months. Congress has authorized an expenditure of $50,000,000 for the purpose.

BRITISH BOMB ZEEBRUGGE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 8.—The Admiralty reports that naval seaplanes on the night of April 7 bombed the Zeebrugge mole. Naval and military aeroplanes attacked the ammunition dumps at Ghent and Bruges, all returning safely the same night.

Off Zeebrugge we torpedoed two destroyers. One sank, and the fate of the second is uncertain, but it was evidently severely damaged. We had no casualties.

BRITISH SHIPPING RETURNS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 4.—The Admiralty announces the following. The sailings for the week were 2,399 and the arrivals 2,281. Eighteen vessels over 1600 tons were sunk, and 13 under that tonnage. Seventeen vessels were unsuccessfully attacked and six fishing vessels sent to the bottom.

HOUSE OF COMMONS ADJOURNS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 5.—The House of Commons adjourned to-day until April 17.

U.S. COMMERCIAL ATTACHE

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 8.—Mr. Frank R. Rutter, an official of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has been appointed commercial attaché at Tokyo. The step has been taken because of the growing importance of trade between Japan and America.

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VON HINTZE FOR MEXICO?

Peking, April 10.—It is told here that Rear-Admiral von Hintze, ex-German Minister in China, and his party, who are on their way home, now they have learned the American declaration of war against Germany at Honolulu have decided to go to Mexico direct by the Rembrandt instead of sailing to San Francisco.—"Asahi."

S.S. GOENTER AT NAGASAKI

The Dutch steamer Goenter with the German consuls in various parts of China and their families on board as well as the members of the consulates arrived at Nagasaki on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock from Shanghai. The steamer was subject to the strict surveilance of the naval authorities and the harbour police the warship Saga and four torpedo boats being detailed from the Sasebo naval station to watch the steamer. The steamer carries forty-eight Germans including the consuls and the members of their staff. The gunboat Saga lay at anchor close to the steamer all day and night, no passengers being allowed to land, except by special permit. The steamer left the port on Thursday morning and sailed for San Francisco via Yokohama and Honolulu.

Conjointly formed by the Netherland Royal Mail line and Rotterdam Lloyd, this line has opened a fortnightly mail service between Batavia and San Francisco. Besides the Rembrandt and Goenter, six steamers of approximately the same size will ply on this run. The Vondel, 6,000 tons gross, recently passed through Honolulu on her way to Java from Amsterdam, via San Francisco.

THE MEXICAN PUZZLE

San Francisco, April 10.—The situation Mexico is still a puzzle. The forces of both President Carranza and his enemy Villa are gradually moving towards the American border, but it is believed among the American authorities that this is nothing but the preparations for a fight among themselves.—"Nichinichi."

MR. SMITH AT HONOLULU

Honolulu, April 9.—Mr. Art Smith, American aviator, accompanied by his mother arrived at Honolulu by the T.K.K. liner Siberia Maru to-day.—"Asahi."

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 5.—For the week ending April 1, says a Rome despatch, 432 merchantmen arrived at, and 458 left Italian ports. Six Italian sailing vessels were sunk, of which five were under 500 tons.

BANK OF CHINA BRANCH REOPENS

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Canton, April 9.—The Branch of the Bank of China announces that it will reopen on April 10, but will not redeem any notes until sufficient cash is available.

LATEST NEWS FROM RUSSIA

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, April 8.—The Provisional Government has decreed that it will organise a special Commission to elaborate regulations regarding elections for the future Constituent Assembly. The Commission will consist of specialists in political statistics and other competent persons.

Yesterday an assembly of delegates of the party of National Liberty took place here and unanimously carried a resolution that Russia must become a Democratic Parliamentary Republic. The Houses shall be created by popular representatives, and the executive power shall be in the hands of a President, chosen for a definite period by the popular representatives and governing through ministers responsible to the people.

Petrograd, April 8.—M. Miliukoff, Foreign Minister of the Provisional Government, has declared that the fundamental problems of the present war consist in the reorganization of Austria-Hungary, which shall be parted from the narrow strip of land between Rumania and Italy, and the cancellation of Turkish suzerainty over Armenia and Russia's occupation of the Dardanelles and Constantinople. Explaining his statement M. Miliukoff says that not only these questions are nothing but the embodiment of the principle of national freedom, but also they absolutely concur with the opinion entertained by the President of the United States. His declaration has startled and created a great panic among the labour class and the press community who are clamouring for an unconditional peace without territorial concessions. The "Pravda," the organ of the Social Democrat party, regards the declaration of the Foreign Minister as a demonstration of the policy of the new Russian Government determined on continuing the war till the last. The paper states that the determination to continue the war for the purpose of securing the occupation of the Dardanelles and Constantinople and the design on Armenia means depriving the Russian people, who have pledged their allegiance to the new Government, of their future freedom, and insists that the true labour government, must relinquish such ambitions, and strive to settle in co-operation with the labour parties of other belligerent countries the great question of the present war, not along the principle of warring on account of the territories of other nations, but with a view to war for the cause of peace and freedom.

M. Kerensky, the Minister of Justice, declares that the statement of M. Miliukoff was merely his private opinion and did not represent the views of the provisional government. It is learned that the Minister of Justice holds the opinion to continue the war until the enemy is swept away from the Russian soil and all warlike operations are to be despised as unnecessary.—"Nichinichi."

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd April 9.—Last night, the evening session of the Congress of the Party of National Liberty was devoted to the question of the foreign policies of the Provisional Government. The following resolution was passed:—

"Congress expressing its entire confidence in the Government's foreign policy, based on faithfully maintaining the existing treaties, and considering the newly-won Russian liberty menaced by the militarism of the Hohenzollern Monarchy is assured that the Government will pursue the problems of the war of liberation proclaimed by the allied democracies without attempts against the liberty of other peoples, and will permit nothing detrimental to the vital interests and rights of Russia. Congress summons all Russia to rally round the Government and ensure it means to conduct the war until victory and a lasting peace which would assure the liberty of nations, a victory of the democracies over reactionary monarchies."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, Apr. 10.—M. Kerensky, the Minister of Justice, has announced that the Russian Provisional Government will shortly publish a declaration. It will be to the effect that Russia renounces all claims to territorial expansion, but will defend to the uttermost the liberty already won.

"PATRIA" IS BANNED

San Francisco, April 9.—Judge Preston of California prohibited to-day the exhibition of a cinematograph film entitled "Patria" which is calculated to inspire anti-Japanese sentiments.—"Asahi."

San Francisco, April 10.—The American Government has forbidden cinema halls to screen films of an anti-Japanese nature produced by the Hearst Selig Weekly company. These pictures have been shown in various places in the United States. In San Francisco the attorney-general visited a certain picture theatre where an anti-Japanese movie was being exhibited and strictly prohibited its exhibition yesterday.—"Nichinichi."

INDIAN REVOLUTIONARIES BAILED

San Francisco, April 8.—Chandra Rao, the Hindu revolutionary leader and his accomplices who were arrested sometime ago charged with a military intrigue against India have been bailed out, the bond being $4,000 for the leader and $1,000 for others each. The public trial of these revolutionaries will be held on April 19.—"Asahi."

BANK OF ENGLAND DISCOUNT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, April 4.—The Bank of England discount rate is now quoted at 5 per cent.

VICTIMS OF RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, April 5.—To-day, the civil and national funeral of the 2,000 victims of the revolution took place on the Champ Mars, whither six different processions converged from all parts of the town, escorted by enormous, orderly crowds and bands. An immense monument of Liberty will later be erected over the tomb.

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TO COMMEMORATE JAPAN-CHINA THROUGH TRAFFIC

Baron Goto, President of the Imperial Government Railways of Japan, was in the chair at the Celebration Commemorating the Japan-China Through Traffic on the 7th at the Tokyo Station Hotel. Mr. Wang Fu-wei, Vice-Minister of Communications and Director General of the Chinese Railways, the Chinese Delegates who attended the Fifth China-Japan Through Traffic Conference, representatives of steamship companies, and other noted Japanese and foreigners were present.

Baron Goto opened the celebration with an address of welcome, which was also translated into Chinese. It read as follows:

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen,

It is really a great honour to me thus to be privileged, on this auspicious occasion of the celebration commemorating the Japan-China Through Traffic, to give an address of welcome in the name of the Imperial Government Railways of Japan, as the carriers in charge of the management of the through traffic affairs. We have to-day among us His Excellency Mr. Wang, Vice-Minister of Communications, high officials occupying important posts in the Ministry of Communications, Directors of various administrations and projected lines of the Chinese Government Railways, and other gentlemen, who have journeyed all the way from China. Also present in this celebration are representatives of such trans-Pacific steamship lines as the Canadian Pacific and the Pacific Mail, and also gentlemen of our own country, directly or indirectly interested in the present through traffic. Indeed, we are more than delighted to thank you all for your presence which makes this occasion more brilliant and more joyous.

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen, Japan is situated in close proximity westward to the Asiatic Continent across the Japan Sea and the Yellow Sea, and hails afar eastward to America over the wide expanse of Pacific Ocean. Thus, all trans-Pacific steamers plying between the two continents, Asia and America, do not fail to call at Japanese ports, and Japan is not only the natural pivotal centre of traffic and communications on the Pacific but also holds the vital key, so to speak, to all the travel and traffic routes on the Asiatic Continent, inasmuch as we own the South Manchuria Railway connecting in the north with Russian railways and in the south with Chinese railways, and thereby forming part of the world's highway from and to Japan. As the outcome of this geographical position of the Japanese Empire, Japanese railways have not only the function of maintaining the smooth working of domestic traffic, but at the same time the still higher mission of acting as a perfect intermediary, amidst these steamer and railway routes converging on, and diverging from, the Japanese Empire.

I crave your pardon for the following personal history; I have now been appointed three times to the Presidency of the Imperial Government Railways, and, looking back on my career, I feel some satisfaction in my small share in the efforts of the Imperial Government Railways of Japan towards the development of the international railway through traffic. During my first term of office as President, I took it upon myself to establish through traffic arrangements between the South Manchuria Railway and the Russian railways—especially the Chinese Eastern Railway, maintaining close traffic relations with the former Railway. Again in my second Presidency, some schemes were set on foot to operate through traffic with those Chinese railways whose interests are more vitally associated with ours, but I was prevented from giving the final finish to my plan owing to my retirement. To-day, in my third term of office in the present post, I feel heartily glad that the Japan-China railway through traffic arrangements, thanks to the earnest efforts of my successors coupled with the demands of the times have gradually been moulded into shape, and we are now enabled to meet you all here to celebrate their growth and development. I believe it is our chief aim to benefit traffic all over the world in future by extending our joint efforts still more widely.

I avail myself of this opportunity to trace the history of the progress of the present through traffic, which I believe may not be entirely out of place. The First Through Traffic Conference was called at Tokyo in the spring of 1913, and by this conference the cornerstone was laid for the inauguration of the Japan-China through traffic, by establishing through passenger arrangements, by way of the Chosen and South Manchuria Railways, between the railways in Japan and the Chinese Peking-Mukden Railway. The Second Conference took place again at Tokyo in the next year, and resulted in the addition to the Peking-Mukden Railway, participating in the through passenger arrangements of the Peking-Hankow, Tientsin-Pukow, Shanghai-Nanking, and Peking-Kalgan Railways, thus realizing satisfactory through traffic facilities between Japanese railways and the five great lines of the Chinese Government Railways. In the Third Conference, held at Peking in the following year, that is 1915, it was decided to issue new Japan-China Circular Tour tickets for the benefit of tourists between the two countries and also Japan-China Overland Tour tickets, which aim at inducing trans-Pacific steamer passengers to make an overland trip through Japan Proper, Chosen, South Manchuria, and China Proper, thereby making these territories better known to the world.

The Fourth Conference was opened at Seoul, Chosen, in May of last year. It succeeded in introducing several improvements learned from practical experience into the former arrangements, and at the same time some methods were discussed for goods through traffic and views exchanged on the subject. The Conference convened for the third time in this city, discussed several important questions, which have been fortunately solved to the complete satisfaction of both sides, owing to the zeal and sincerity of all the delegates. From what I have said, you will understand that our arrangements, although entitled "Japan-China Railway Through Traffic," are to all intents and purposes the joint service of the principal railways on the Asiatic Continent and trans-Pacific steamship lines, with the Japanese Empire in the centre. As this central geographical position justifies, the Imperial Government Railways of Japan have so far continued to manage the present through traffic business in common, and we feel proud to see all our arrangements so satisfactorily planned and so smoothly carried out on the basis of hearty co-operations among the participant carriers.

To sum up the whole situation, the small circle of ripples caused in traffic and communications, with Tokyo at its centre, during the past few years, has extended its effects beyond the Japanese railways, and succeeded in forming part of the large circle of waves in the world's main traffic systems, with East Asia at its centre. The large circle of waves, I cannot but believe, will go far towards helping the progress of universal trade and maintenance of constant peace. It is, therefore, a matter of hearty congratulation for the sake of human welfare, not only to ourselves but also to you all gentlemen here present, that the task of joining the two continents across the Pacific has been at last realized.

Now, the number of through passengers handled since the inauguration of the present traffic amounts roughly to one hundred thousand and the receipts to about one million yen, and we admit that we cannot pride ourselves very much on these statistics, which show no very striking figures. On the other hand, when we realize that the seeds sown in the field of through traffic are now sprouting into beautiful trees that promise efficiency, prosperity, and perfection, we cannot repress our inner joy and pleasure. The fact, that the present through traffic has reached its existing development, I have no hesitation in saying, is entirely due to the co-operative spirit of all the interested carriers without exception, sacrificing their own local interests for the sake of the common interests of vaster significance, and this will also hold true in any future efforts and a greater success can hardly be expected without this self-sacrificing spirit prevailing among all the interested parties. At the same time, I believe it is no exaggeration to say that the constant devotion and tireless endeavour of the delegates of the interested carriers have also contributed in no small degree to the success of our plans. Everybody can easily see how very difficult to solve is the problem of through traffic between Japan and China. Arrangements of this kind may usually be operated smoothly between gold-using countries. But our through traffic is in force between Japanese railways with gold standard and Chinese railways with silver standard, and some difficulty was experienced at the First Conference in determining the rates of exchange applicable to through fares and their settlement. Besides, there are various disparities in railway traffic conditions between the two countries, and accordingly the rule for transactions are different, for instance, in point of the degree of the railway's responsibility for indemnity, and so on. In establishing reduced fare tickets of different kinds, too, I consider it worth while mentioning as especially praiseworthy that a satisfactory settlement was arrived at, helping to promote cordiality of international intercourse and increasing the welfare of both nations, by each party sacrificing local interests to common interests, in spite of the unavoidable conflict of different interests among the participant railways, and making a point of furthering the public advantage.

Indeed, when reflecting upon the achievements of the successive conferences, I, representing the Japanese carriers, must not forget to call to your minds the name of Mr. Foley, Traffic Manager of the Peking-Mukden Railway, who has always been present at the through traffic conferences from the very outset and has rendered inestimable

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service in promoting the mutual agreement and joint efforts of Japanese and Chinese railways. Many thanks are also due to those high officials, past and present, of the Ministry of Communications of the Chinese Republic, who, occupying important posts in that Ministry, have endeavoured to enforce the numerous and complex decisions reached at the successive conferences. This is true, not only with the railways, but also with the people managing the steamer lines, without whose co-operation it would have been difficult to establish convenient joint rail and steamer tickets, and of whose efforts we express our sincere appreciation. The reduction of steamer fares, we fully understand, is attended by far more difficult circumstances than is the case with railway fares. In spite of this, managements of the steamship concerns, such as the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, took the willing lead to sacrifice considerable interests and agreed to the establishment of circular tour tickets at reduced fares in connection with the railways, which fact I think to be certainly worth special mention and for which our sincere thanks are due to Baron Kondo representing these two steamship companies. As for the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Mr. Benjamin of that Company has been instrumental in advertising the Japan-China tour in every nook and corner of the world. While recognizing, on one hand, the merits of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, the International Sleeping Car Company, and the Japan Tourist Bureau, in fostering the sale of all kinds of through tickets, we have been overjoyed, on the other, that Mr. Rossetter of the Pacific Mail and Mr. Avery of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, both of whom recently visited the Far East, have been very enthusiastic and have pledged themselves to push on the present tour in future. Although these facts are well known to you all, and it seems there is scarcely any need to repeat them, it is a great pleasure to me thus to renew our memory of them here this evening.

But, if we view the present state of the Japan-China railway through traffic from another standpoint, we must certainly be alive to the fact that we cannot rest satisfied with the arrangements we have to-day, but must strike out a new line and map out future plans for a much wider scope of activity. In other words, although we have no more than through passenger arrangements at present, we know we must by all means realize the long-cherished schemes for the through transportation of goods, in addition to improvements on the passenger service. For this purpose, the Japanese Government Railways have already despatched two or three representatives to China to study the present conditions of goods traffic in more accurate details. It is our sincere desire that gentlemen now visiting this country from China will avail themselves of this opportunity to investigate the state of affairs regarding goods traffic in Japan.

Now, as far as the steamship companies are concerned, there are to-day arrangements only for issuing special tickets for certain particular routes in connection with the present through traffic, but we hope to push on our co-operation still further and to extend arrangements to ordinary through tickets, steamship companies thus participating in the through traffic as regular members, and performing their functions to the fullest extent in connecting the ocean route between Asia and the South Seas or America. By this alone, we believe that through traffic in the true sense of the term can be developed satisfactorily. This, our real objective, can be attained only in the event of through traffic being consummated between grand railway systems in America and those in China by means of trans-Pacific steamer lines and Japanese railways.

To-day Europe is undergoing an unprecedented trial of fire and iron, and we are truly grieved at the ghastly bloodshed and the terrible havoc being wrought. But our single-eyed devotion here in this part of the world is to the cause of human welfare, by providing through traffic systems that leave nothing to be desired, and by maintaining constant peace wherever the waves of the Pacific beat, true to the great ocean's name.

Our Empire has, as I have said, a great mission, owing to its geographical position in the Pacific and adjoining the Asiatic Continent, and, in fulfilling this great mission, I believe we must be fully determined to use our very best efforts. I hope all the distinguished gentlemen from China, as well as the representatives of steamship companies in Canada, the United States, and Japan, who are present here, will kindly appreciate what I cherish in my mind and lend their useful influence and generous assistance to our joint cause for developing and perfecting the through traffic in all its bearings. Thus, I have taken advantage of this happy occasion of the celebration, commemorating the Fifth Japan-China Through Traffic Conference, and dwelt upon the brief history of the present through traffic and expressed my opinions on its future. Before resuming my seat, let me again express my fervent hope, which I am sure is shared by you gentlemen here present that the through traffic under our management may be crowned with success and prosperity by our united efforts in future.

Mr. Wang Fu-wei then read the following congratulatory address of Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Minister of Communications of China.

The fifth Conference of the China-Japan Through Traffic having been finished, Baron Goto, President of the Imperial Government Railways of Japan, has invited to the Commemorating Ceremony leading officials of our Ministry of Communications and its subordinate officers. The Government of the Republic of China is grateful for the kindness and sincerity with which the Baron invited us. I greatly regret that on account of state affairs pressing upon me, I cannot attend the grand ceremony myself, but I feel just as if I am already at the ceremony in person, for I am already communicated spiritually with the idea of this valuable and glorious enterprise.

Now the railway through traffic between European countries has long been in practice, and has proved a great benefit to all the nations concerned, but here in Eastern Asia, it is only a few years ago that through traffic was established between China and Japan. China and Japan stand face to face across a narrow strip of water and have been helping each other from olden times. As the two nations are of one race and use the same written characters, they might well be said to be brothers. We are naturally so closely related to each other. Nowadays, things in the world are ever changing so rapidly that the speed may be metaphorically said to be 1,000 ri a day. At this juncture, as our two countries have many interests common between us, it is necessary for us to tighten the bond of friendship and to act in concert with each other.

As the railway is the pioneer of civilization, there is no reason for its being shut up in its own country and not opened to through traffic with the railways in other countries. In view of this, the railway authorities of China and Japan planned the through traffic conference, and their representatives met in Tokyo for the first session in the 2nd year of the Republic of China or the 2nd year of Taisho of Japan, in order to confer with each other upon the schemes for through traffic which would prove profitable to both nations and meet the requirements of the times. This conference did more than make an epoch in the history of communications between the two countries. Since the first session, the conference has been called once a year and the decisions passed in each conference were put in force in order to facilitate the through communications between China and Japan. The result was more than satisfactory. The time required for transportation has been shortened, the volume of traffic has been enlarged and more than this, the improvement of political relations, propagation of civilization, and development of commerce and industry in recent days are largely due to the introduction of railway through traffic.

The conference has been convened only five times, but in spite of this fact the result was significant. This is, of course, ascribable to the efforts made by those in charge of the matter, but it is also evident that the historic as well as geographical relations between us contributed not a little to the accomplishment of such a result.

If future conferences do not fail to seize upon advantages and do away with disadvantages, we may be sure that the development of railways in both countries will know no bounds and more and more important questions will be solved by the conference year after year, with the result that the trade between China and Japan will be developed, and the two nations brought into greater intimacy. Thus the through traffic between the two countries will lead the way in the realization of amity of nations which is the general trend of thought in the whole world. This will of course be a benefit to the railways in both countries, but we may expect more out of it. I believe Baron Goto concurs with me upon these future hopes and feelings of delight on this occasion.

Mr. William T. Payne, General Manager for Japan and China of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, also delivered a congratulatory address and said in part:

The masterly review which we have just heard from Baron Goto is only what we would expect from one who has had such a wide experience and who has so successfully promoted the development of railways in this country as well as in South Manchuria. All present will, I am sure, most cordially appreciate his broad view for the future development of international relations, for he has lifted this subject into a

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high plane of statesmanship and given us a glimpse of what we may hope for at no distant date, when under the auspices of his Department, travel and trade, which go hand in hand, shall be expanded, as we trust, far beyond their present limits.

In questions of this kind the facts of geography must be recognized, as a most important factor. In this respect Japan is particularly fortunate in her central position, with her well lighted coasts, deep water harbours, and ample facilities for docking and repairing vessels, all of which are of first importance in attracting commerce to these shores.

A wider object in view than to promote travelling for pleasure is, as has been outlined, the development of through traffic in the interchange of merchandize. This is not the time or place to discuss the details of this problem. I believe it can be solved by the close co-operation of all the interested carriers, so that all shall participate on equitable terms and that well recognized documents, through Bills of Lading, shall have the same high protection as a Government Bond. These are important measures to link up the peace and prosperity of the Orient, to increase friendly intercourse between the East and the West, they will rest on a firmer foundation than "scraps of paper," and we shall hope for their consummation with the early return of peace.

After the speeches, toasts were proposed to Mr. Wang and Baron Goto. Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, the Minister of Communications of China sent a telegram to Baron Goto yesterday congratulating him upon the success of the conference and the celebration.

In the evening the Chinese guests were entertained at the Imperial Hotel to dinner at which covers were laid for a large number of guests. After the national toasts had been honoured, Baron Goto rose and the following well-chosen words welcomed the guests:

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen,

My object in inviting you to this evening's gathering is, on the one hand, to relieve the fatigue incident to the prolonged journey of His Excellency Mr. Wang, Vice-Minister of Communications, and the several high officials of the Ministry of Communications of the Chinese Republic, who are here in this city to attend the Celebration Commemorating the Japan-China Railway Through Traffic, and, on the other, to spend an enjoyable evening with all of you gentlemen directly or indirectly interested in the aforesaid Through Traffic. I consider it an especial honour that, in spite of the very busy season, both public and private, my invitation has met with the gracious acceptance of His Excellency the Chinese Minister and so many other distinguished gentlemen, both foreign and Japanese.

As regards the history of the Japan-China Railway Through Traffic and its future hopes, I took advantage of the Ceremony of Celebration to dwell upon the subject in some detail and therefore shall avoid repeating it here this evening. But as the interested parties, though very closely related to each other in their business, have seldom been favoured, much to my regret, with opportunities to meet together on account of the distance lying between us, I wish that all here present would avail themselves of this opportunity, so as to make this gathering result in cementing the already existing friendship among the interested parties.

Indeed there have been many plans made in various quarters to beguile the tedium of the delegates now on a visit to Tokyo. But we have refrained from keeping our guests too busy with partaking of entertainments, so as to allow enough time for their primary object of investigation into the various phases of Japan's national activities, and for their interviews with our leading people, in and out of the Japanese Government, with whom they are directly and indirectly associated. With this idea in view, we have arranged so as to make the number of banquets as few as possible, and we are a little afraid lest you may think us somewhat lacking in hospitality. But it is our sincere hope that you will kindly fall in with the arrangements we have specially made and which we trust to be opportune for the present occasion. Thus, I shall be delighted if you will make yourselves quite at home and exchange views without reserve.

In conclusion, allow me to thank, and propose the health of, our guests of honour, His Excellency Mr. Wang, the Vice-Minister of Communications, and the delegates, His Excellency Mr. Chang, the Chinese Minister, representatives of Japanese and foreign trans-Pacific steamship lines, and other gentlemen whose presence makes this evening brilliant and joyous.

Mr. Wang, who rose to reply spoke as follows:

Your Excellency Baron Goto,

We are most delighted to have the honour of being present at this magnificent dinner party on the day of Celebration Commemorating the China-Japan Through Traffic.

Our Ministry of Communications was very grateful for the cordial invitation of the Imperial Government Railways of Japan, and nothing gave us more pleasure than to accept it. We, therefore, at once selected some delegates out of the leading officials in various departments of the Ministry of Communications and they are here. We are expected by our Government to take advantage of this opportunity and to study the recent development and progress of this country, besides attending the Ceremony of Celebration to which we were invited. Naturally the company of our delegates comprises representatives of various branches of Government service, such as railway, post and telegraph, savings, and merchantile marine affairs. Especially with regard to railway, we include in our company the representatives of the Divisions of our main lines and of the railway lines which are most closely connected with your railways.

Our party were very pleased to be accorded with the warmest reception by the government as well as by the people all the way up here from Peking. We made most delightful trips to Dairen and through Chosen and again in Japan proper, and have seen a great deal already which were of a great interest to us.

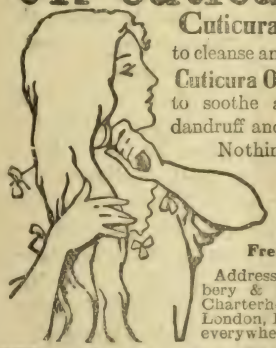
The amity of China and Japan which has long been advocated in both the countries should now take a concrete form out of words and letters. In fact I believe, the time is fast ripening for the realization of the ideal.

When we look back upon the mutual relations between China and Japan regarding the through communications, we cannot but recognize, much to our regret, not a few things to be desired. In recent years, economic relations in general between China and Japan and also relations in educational point, have developed into ever closer ones, but with regard to the enterprise of railway and other transportation facilities in China both the countries have not yet come into a closer contact in point of finance as well as in engineering work. To say this more plainly, capitals for railway constructions, as you know very well, have been mostly defrayed by European or American financiers, and consequently the engineering as well as management of the railways have in most cases taken after those in Europe and America, and there are only few instances where examples have been taken from this country.

It goes without saying that the construction, maintenance, management, etc., of the transportation organs should conform to the special conditions of the country. The conditions in China are different from those of Europe and America. To take the railway as an example, in Europe it is very easy to raise capitals and while the interest is comparatively low, the labour is very dear, but in China the contrary is the case, that is, it is very difficult to get capitals and naturally we must pay a very high interest, but the labour is very cheap. In many other respects we see such a difference between Europe or America and China, so I believe more can be learnt from Japan rather than from Europe and America in the establishment of a new railway and the management thereof. This of course holds good with other transportation organs such as post, telegraph, merchantile marine and also with postal savings.

The total length of our railways has now reached 4,000 miles, and it will be almost 10,000 miles when the lines under construction or in contemplation are included. Up to this date it has been the period of imitation in both the construction and management of transportation organs, but I think from this date onward, we must construct, maintain, and manage

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our railways so that they may conform to the conditions of our country. The main object of our present visit to this country is to collect data to be utilized in this direction. Fortunately we have already gained not a little in Dairen and Chosen and it is our earnest desire that we shall obtain more by studying various works directly or indirectly connected with railway, post, telegraph, merchantile marine and so forth, under your kind guidance.

Among the delegates from China there are many men who were educated in Japan, myself being one of them. As they studied in this country for from four to eight years, they feel as though they came back to their second home and many pleasant recollections are arising in their mind one after another. Therefore, although we are so busy to study the recent development and progress of your country, that even an hour is most precious to us, we personally wish very much to enquire after the health of our old teachers, to visit our alma mater, to see our school mates and have talks with them recollecting cheerful days of our school life.

Moreover we have been given an opportunity to see in person many distinguished persons in and out of the Government including Count Terauchi and other cabinet members, and to listen to their useful discourses. This is really the greatest honour that we have ever been conferred upon.

When we think of this and that, we feel all sorts of sentiments arising at a time in our heart, which disable me to say even one tenth of what I think and feel. I can only express our most grateful thanks to you all from the bottom of my heart.

Count Terauchi was the next speaker:

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen,

The present celebration commemorating the Japan-China Through Traffic has been honoured with the presence of many distinguished personages from various quarters, and our thanks are especially due to our guests from the Republic of China for coming so far in response to our invitation. With regard to the through traffic arrangements, Baron Goto, President of the Imperial Government Railways, dwelt upon them in full detail at the ceremony of celebration, and nothing is left for me to add. But, as I am not only connected with railways in public life, but also have been closely related to them in private life as the president of the Railway Society for years past, I should like to say just a few words about the relations between Chinese and Japanese railways on this auspicious occasion.

From personal observation, I am convinced that the future development of China largely depends upon the services to be rendered by the railways. It need scarcely be pointed out that China, our neighbouring country, has the enormous population of 400 millions and is endowed with inexhaustible sources of wealth. Now the efficient utilization of such huge supply of labour and the development of such abundant natural resources can only be realized by the extension of railway lines, and with this opinion of mine, I believe, all here present will agree. When China becomes rich by solving several questions, either political or economic, through the service of railways, it will be a benefit not only to China, but also to Japan, which stands in close economic relations with China, because Japan will be able to obtain a supply of cheap raw materials and to extend the markets of her manufactures. Therefore, the development of Chinese railways is advantageous to both China and Japan.

The close relations between China and Japan are traceable not only to their inhabitants' being of the same race and using the same written characters but also to the fact that Japan in the past owed a great deal to China in the development of her literature, religion, fine arts and so forth. Even now the two countries keep up relations in which one supplies the other's want with what it itself has in abundance. But two adjacent countries are easily led into a disparity of opinions on account of their being too intimate. It is most regrettable that China and Japan should have shared this fate, having often experienced misunderstandings and the collision of feelings in the past, but in recent years, the well-educated people in both countries have come to understand well their common interests and we hear on all sides the demand for the amity of Japan and China. This phenomenon is, needless to say, a matter of congratulation making for the peace of the Orient as well as promoting the welfare of our two countries.

Of course it would be valueless, if the amity of Japan and China were to be expressed only in words or letters and not put into practice. If both the nations sincerely desire the promotion and maintenance of friendly relations between themselves, they must translate their words into actions, engraving deeply on their minds the sincere wish to be kind and friendly to each other. As past experience has taught us, when our mutual relations become closer in future, it may be inevitable that many disputes should arise between us. But when such questions do crop up, intelligent observers in both countries must try to solve them with sincere kindness and friendship, that nothing may be left to rankle on either side. I desire the Chinese delegates especially to concur with me upon this point.

His Excellency Mr. T. H. Chang expressed himself as follows:

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen,

I consider it a great honour and feel very grateful to have been privileged to be present at this magnificent dinner party given by Baron Goto, President of the Imperial Government Railways, and to have been given an opportunity to speak a few words before Your Excellencies and gentlemen on this memorable occasion. With regard to the China-Japan Through Traffic, detailed statements were made by the representatives of both the countries at the Ceremony of this morning, and I think it need no superfluous words from me, but I think I may be allowed to express my sentiments on this occasion. I take a special interest in the China-Japan Through Traffic Conference, because each conference has never failed to contribute its share toward the improvement of through traffic facilities between the two countries. The railways in our country cannot be said to have reached a perfection in through traffic arrangements, but as main points regarding the enforcement of through traffic between China and Japan, have already been agreed upon, I can say with confidence that the through traffic between the two countries as well as the domestic traffic in our country will achieve gradual development, although some unexpected minute questions may possibly arise on account of the present condition of our railways. This state of affairs is really a matter of hearty congratulation for both the countries. Such a rapid development of the through traffic between us, I believe, is due to mutual advantages that can be gained out of it. It is my belief that the amity of our two nations can only be realized upon the basis of mutual advantages.

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The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

毎土曜日 一回發行

No. 16] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, APRIL 21, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail
WEEKLY EDITION
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

THE JAPAN MAIL
AND
THE JAPAN TIMES
BOTH WEEKLY EDITIONS
SIX MONTHS YEN 5.50
ONE YEAR YEN 10.00

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Single copies	Sen 15 each
„ (back numbers)	Sen 25 each
One month	Sen .50
Three months	Yen 1.50
Six months	Yen 3.00
One year	Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

The Foreign Office announced on Tuesday that foreigners desiring to enter Mexico need to have passports issued by the Mexican Legations or Consulates.

The Japanese postal authorities can now accept wireless message to Hawaii San Francisco, etc., via the Funabashi Wireless Station, owing to the reopening of the Kahuku Wireless Station in Hawaii by sanction of the American Navy authorities.

The Mountain Association, will hold its tenth meeting at the Sankaido Akasaka, on April 22nd. An exhibition of literature about mountains, specimens of mountain plants and other interesting articles will be opened from 9 o'clock in the morning. In the evening, Dr. H. Takeda will deliver a lecture on the mountain plants of Japan.

Athletic champions from China to the Far Eastern Olympic Games, states a Shanghai dispatch to the "Jiji," will leave Shanghai on April 26 by the N.Y.K. Kasuga Maru, arriving in Tokyo on May 1. It is reported that contests of various colleges and schools will be held on Saturday in Shanghai, Wuchang and Tientsin with a view to nominating Chinese representatives to the Olympiad.

A bribery case has been recently unearthed in Formosa. The case involves many Government building contractors who are alleged to have pocketed enormous profits from the works for the Government-General of Formosa by bribing officials of the Government. Representatives mixed up of the contracting firms of Sawai-gumi, Kajima-gumi, Takaishi-gumi, Okura-gumi, and Morijima-gumi have been arrested, and astonishing developments are expected.

An alteration will be made in the time table of the ferry service between Moji and Shimonoseki on and after May 1, announces the Imperial Government Railways. According to the proposed change, the first ferry from Shimonoseki will leave at 5.55 a.m., arriving at Moji at 6.10 a.m., while the first boat from Moji will start at 8.05 a.m. reaching Shimonoseki at 8.20 a.m. There will be four ferry services a day from Shimonoseki and Moji and vice-versa.

The Foreign Office received on the 14th from Moscow a report that the Russian Government conferred on its Finance Minister the right to issue internal bonds at 5 per cent. interest for a term of 55 years under the designation of "1917 Free Bond." The bonds were placed on the market on April 6 and lists will be closed by May 31. The amount of the issue is not made public and is left for the Finance Minister to decide.

The Department of Communications announces that the gross receipts through the postal, telegraphic and telephone enterprises during the fiscal year for 1916 just ended amounted to 73,904,563 yen, showing an increase of 12,313,130 yen over the estimated figure. The receipts are itemized as follows:

Postage stamps, 37,154,655 yen; postal revenue, 12,182,551 yen; telegraph, 7,075,077 yen; telephone, 17,492,280 yen.

Friction has recently occurred in Osaka over the question of appropriating a sum of 43,000 yen as suggested by the city authorities as expenses for celebrating the completion of the electric railway. Certain lawyers of Osaka city raised a strong objection to the measure. The city council met and adopted a decision to appropriate the above-mentioned sum out of the city treasury to defray the cost of a banquet to which were to be invited prominent citizens and officials of Osaka, besides arranging entertainments for the citizens in general. The lawyers claim such a step forms an unlawful drain on the public coffers. No settlement appears in sight.

It has been discovered that cherry trees at Yoshino-yama, the most celebrated cherry flower resort in Japan, have been attacked by white ants. This has given no small surprise to the care-takers of the resort and on the 9th Dr. Nawa, prominent entomologist, and several members of the Nawa Institute for Entomological Research visited Yoshino-yama and instituted investigations as to the damage wrought by the white ants. A vigorous crusade against invaders has been launched and is reported to be still in progress. It is regrettable to learn that a number of ancient cherry trees have already fallen victims.

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TOKYO FOREIGN OFFICE HAULED OVER COALS

The "Jitsugyo no Nihon" in its editorial columns, criticises the policy of the Foreign Office in hindering the development of the Japanese in the Orient and South Sea Islands. The article says that the Foreign Office has not given any encouragement to the development of the Japanese in the Orient and South Seas, and it has in the past prevented the possible progress of Japanese trade and industries in these quarters.

After the conclusion of the European war, reads the article, Japan should endeavour to make a world-wide development, and while the trade with Europe and America is to be encouraged, the magazine believes that the future field of activity for the Japanese will be in the Orient and South Sea islands. At present, Japan is exporting Japanese products to Europe and America to the extent of 330,000,000 yen, and the imports from Europe and America amount to 180,000,000 yen. So large a trade should be encouraged and improved, but the European and American countries are all superior to Japan as industrial nations, and in equipment and organizations for industrial activity, they are far more advanced than Japan. What Japan imports from these countries are the finished products, and Japan exports only the raw material or half finished articles.

There is no doubt that the present amount of trade with Europe and America will no decrease even after the conclusion of the present war, and there is a good possibility of increasing the amount by the development of the Japanese industries and expansion of the trade. However the progress in this direction will be far more difficult than the development of trade with oriental countries and the South Sea Islands.

The people of the orient and south seas are more backward than Japanese, and they have not yet developed as an industrial people, and Japan occupies a favourable geographical position to become the supplier to these countries. With the decrease of the entry of the European products recently, the export of Japanese articles to these parts has greatly increased, but when peace is concluded, the European and American nations will try to regain the lost trade with the people of the Orient and the South Seas. Japan should be, consequently, prepared to meet such competition, and develop a better trade relation with these parts of the world.

Not only the Orient and South Sea islands offer a profitable market for Japanese products, but the territories are suitable as homes for the surplus population of Japan to develop the undeveloped resources of these lands. The economical development of Japan in future depends upon the expansion of the Japanese trade in the Orient and the South Seas.

For this development the magazine, sincerely hopes that the Foreign Office will open the road for expansion by Japanese, and give the Japanese traders and settlers, the best possible assistance. But the magazine is sceptical about such assistance from the Foreign Office. The Department of Foreign Affairs, is nicknamed the branch office of the Foreign Office of the British Government, and is always watching the favours of the foreign government. At the beginning of the establishment of the Foreign Office, it imitated the European government, and tried in every way to win the favour of other governments, and the exhibit is still prevailing even to-day. The magazine sincerely hopes that the Foregn Office, will consider the benefit and interest of the Japanese public instead of trying to favour other countries.

The coming peace conference is important to the future development of Japanese trade, and judging from past examples, it is difficult to hope for a favourable decision at the peace Conference for the progress of Japanese trade. A trade war after the conclusion of the present fighting is inevitable, and in the Orient, Japan will be the nation which has to meet the competition of all European and American nations. The Foreign Office, should carefully study the trade conditions in the Orient and South Seas, and take necessary steps to protect the Japanese interest and encourage the future expansion, and further prevent any step on the part of other Governments to restrict the development of Japanese trade.

The supply of the raw material is the most important problem in the industrial development, and if foreign nations stop the export of such raw materials as cotton, wool and other commodities the Japanese industries will have to face bankruptcy. For the protection of their own industries, the other nations may impose a heavy tax upon the export to Japan, or even stop the export. The Paris Economic Conference of the Allies, declared that the supply of raw materials will be only given to the allied powers, but when their own industries are to be protected and developed, it is possible that some country may tax heavily the export of such materials. If the Foreign Office fails to take proper steps to protect the Japanese interest, the Japanese industries may suffer extremely in the coming trade war.

It is necessary for Japan to send her surplus population to other nations where there are opportunities for their progress, and the educationists of the country are teaching the young men to plan their activity in foreign lands. But the Foreign Office is opposing such a plan, and it has prevented the travel of the Japanese in the Orient and South Seas. The reason for this prevention is reported to be the fear of the Foreign Office that such Japanese may fail in foreign lands and become the object of ridicule of other people.

Recently a Japanese who had resided in the Dutch East Indies for over ten years, found himself in difficulty with the Dutch authorities over a certain misunderstanding, and he requested the Japanese Consul to come and solve the problem. But the Japanese Consul refused to do anything with such a personal affair, and finally the Japanese crossed the sea and went to see the Consul in person, and earnestly requested his visit. Finally a clerk of the Consulate was sent, but the Consul demanded the payment of the travelling expenses of the clerk, which the Japanese refused to pay. But after a discussion the Japanese paid the cable tolls for the transmission of messages to the Foreign Office on the matter. Upon the arrival of the clerk at the scene, the question was easily and satisfactorily solved. This proves, says the magazine, that the Foreign Office, is always wishing not to do anything, and the Consulate established for the protection of the Japanese and development of the Japanese trade refuses to do anything to protect the Japanese, which is actually its duty.

Recently the government of the Federated Malay States prevented the leasing of land larger than fifty acres, and it will greatly hinder the future development of the Japanese in the rubber plantations in the Malay Peninsula. The magazine regrets the attitude of the Malay States Government, considering the fact that the British and Japanese Government have been so friendly. It is due to the inactivity of the Foreign Office, that the Japanese subjects have to suffer from these disadvantages.

After the conclusion of the war, all industrial and commercial problems will become international in nature and scope, and while impossibilities are not demanded of the Foreign Office, the magazine hopes that at least the Foreign Office, will try to remove the obstacles in the development of the Japanese trade and commerce, and not prevent the natural progress of the public.

SINO-AMERICAN PACT IS NOW SUGGESTED

The "Peking Daily News," in its editorial columns of April 12 dealing with the current diplomatic question of China under the caption "A Sino-American Alliance Proposal," recommends the conclusion of an alliance between China and America as a step likely to bring about results profitable to both parties. The paper has it that the trend of the affairs of the world has assumed such an aspect as does not allow the United States to stick to its principle of isolation any longer and she finds herself in a position which makes it necessary to join hands and sail in the same boat with one or other of the world's powers. For the United States, opines the paper, it is most advisable and timely to enter into an alliance with China, which is a republican nation like the United States herself, and therefore her meet ally. By combining with China, it asserts, the United States will derive very good results, and secure no less profit than it gives to China. In the concluding part of the article the paper quotes the articles of the "New York Herald" and other American papers advocating the conclusion of an American-Chinese alliance and calls attention to the recent conference of the ministerial committee on international affairs in Peking.

A Peking dispatch dated April 12 to the "Tokyo Asahi" states that according to the Chinese press reports Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister to Peking, recently submitted a detailed report on the proceedings of the American Congress on its decision on the measures towards Germany and at the same time questioned as to China's final decision on the question vis-à-vis Germany. It is also stated that the American Minister called on Premier Tuan Chi-jui and advised him to follow the example of the United States in dealing with Germany.

Another Peking dispatch, under the same date, reports that President Li Yuan-hung invited Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister, to a lunch on the 11th and had an informal conversation on current politics. That evening the President invited to dinner several prominent leaders of the political parties in the Chinese Parliament and informally exchanged views on political and diplomatic questions of the moment. It is learned that on this occasion President Li insisted on the advisability of taking most prudent attitude regarding the question of China's participation in the war and pointed out the inadvisability of China's following the example of the United States vis-à-vis Germany.

The Peking Government has decided to

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convene a conference of the military governors of all provinces with a view to submit to them the pending military and diplomatic questions and settle its final decision according to their views. Instructions have been already issued to various provinces. The conference will take place on the 16th in Peking, and already the military governors of Hupeh, Anhui, Kianghsi, Shanshi, Mukden, Kirin and Honan have responded to the call of the Central Government. The military governor of Kiangsu will not be present at the conference, but will send a representative. The military governors of the distant provinces, who find it impossible to come to the capital in due time, will be represented by the governors of other provinces. The conference which has been called at the instance of Mr. I Ssu-chung is understood to be mainly intended for finding measures for the solution of the diplomatic difficulty of the present moment, and the attention of the public is drawn to the result of the coming conference, inasmuch as President Li Yuan-hung is reported to have stated on the occasion of the dinner given to the leading parliamentarian representatives that the question relating to China's participation in the war would be submitted to the conference of the military governors for final settlement.

A Shanghai dispatch of the 12th says that at yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet Council Premier Tuan Chi-jui asked the Ministers present to express their views about the question of declaring war against Germany. None of the Ministers present advocated such a drastic step as declaring war on Germany, Mr. Hsu Shi-ying, the Communications Minister, strongly opposing the idea. Premier Tuan alone insisted on the urgent necessity of declaring war against Germany. Under such circumstances, it is observed that no final decision will be arrived at until after the conference of the military governors. The committee on international politics also held a conference the same day and discussed the same subject. At the committee meeting, many members insisted on the advisability of declaring war on Germany in view of America's having taken up arms and urged the necessity of taking prompt action in doing so. But Premier Tuan stated that as an opposition was voiced among the trading community it was advisable to submit to the discussion of the military governors' conference to be held shortly. Thus the meeting ended without arriving at any definite decision.

JAPAN AND CHINA

"The Japanese Government did not coerce China to diplomatically break off with Germany nor is it coercing China to join the war on the side of the Allies." This statement was made by a high official of the Foreign Office Monday when asked to define the exact position in which Japan is standing in relation to China's dilemma in her present international affairs.

"While it is true," continued the official, "that the Japanese Government told the Chinese Government, when it was approached for its opinion, that it would be better for China, in view of her actual position, to join the war, the Japanese Government has gone no farther. Giving our views upon China's solicitation was the point of limitation we went to."

PLANS FOR REFORM SET ON FOOT IN GERMANY

In connection with the recent disquietude in the internal political circles of Germany the following telegram reached an authoritative quarter here on the 13th from Stockholm, Sweden:—

During the present session of the Reichstag and Prussian Diet the debate over the question of reforming the internal political system of Germany was very prominent. Of late the people of Germany have been stimulated by the recent revolution in Russia and the address by President Wilson in Congress in declaring war on Germany; and the Socialist, and Liberal parties, joined by the Central Party, have demanded that the Goverment reform the political organization of the nation in spite of the war, insisting upon the adoption of a Parliamentary government system. Under the pressure of these parties the Reichstag, despite the opposition offered by the Conservative parties, decided to establish a Committee on Revision of the Constitution. On April 7 Emperor Wilhelm handed to Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg an Imperial order, the gist of which was as follows:—

"In pursuance of my desire to promote the interest of the nation as a whole in concert with my people, I have decided to carry out the political, financial, and social reformations of the country, so far as they can be accomplished without hampering the prosecution of the war or hindering the best of the nation's energy. The fundamental revision of the Constitution must be postponed until after the termination of the war, but the government authorities will turn their atention to preparations for that programme.

"With regard to the Election Law of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, a definite bill will be immediately drafted recognizing the rights of universal suffrage, and direct and secret voting. The Upper House will also be so reformed as to represent more thoroughly all classes and vocations in the country."

In a message date March 31 at Amsterdam, we read:

Stormy scenes occurred in the Reichstag on the 30th, Socialists, amid shouts of "Treason!", declaring that a republic in Germany is inevitable and demanding larger powers for the Reichstag in matters of foreign policy.

The Socialist deputy, Dr. David, said that a separate peace with Russia was not so easy to consummate as the Chancellor imagined. He demanded the creation of a constitutional democratic State.

Herr Ledebour, another Socialist deputy, asked: "If the Kaiser advised the Tsar in 1905 no longer to oppose the demands of the Russian people, why does not the Chancellor venture in a similar manner to advise the Kaiser? We regard a republic as an inevitable development in Germany (Uproar in the House). History is marching with seven-league boots. The German people are incredibly patient" (Shouts of "Treason.")

The President of the Reichstag cautioned Herr Ledebour, who continued: "The Reichstag must have a voice in the conclusion of alliances, treaties of peace and declarations of war. The Chancellor must be dismissed when the Reichstag demands his dismissal."

Again, a message from the same source the following day says:

A message from Vienna states that the press in Austria and Hungary, following the lead given by the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, clamours for peace, declaring that Count Czernin's proposal offers an honourable settlement.

HELP FOR HOMELESS BELGIANS UNDER HUN

In aid of the households of the deported Belgian martyrs a tea-concert was held yesterday on the 12th at the Imperial Hotel. It was one of the most successful social affairs of the year, being attended by the entire diplomatic corps and many prominent Japanese. It was held under the patronage of Marchioness Okuma, Countess Terauchi, Viscountess Motono, Countess Toda, Princess Tokugawa, Princess Mori, Countess Ogasawara, Baroness Iwasaki, Baroness Mitsui, Baroness Furukawa and Countess della Faille.

An interesting programme had been arranged by the committee. Mme Polain opened the concert with the singing of the Albert and Elizabeth March, the marching song of the Belgian Army. Miss Wootton entertained the audience with a dance, and Mrs. P. Metz sang two pretty songs. Mr. Gooch sang a comic descriptive song which made the big dining room echo with laughter. He was followed by Mrs. Pamies of Yokohama who danced three Spanish dances. Mr. and Mrs. Metz delighted the audience with the exhibition of a ball room dance.

The feature of the programme of the afternoon was the Duologue entitled "The Arm-chair Warrior" given by Miss Fleisher and M. Polain. The comedy in French tells an incident which takes place in the drawing room of Mr. Durand at Paris. He is impatiently waiting for his wife who has taken to coming home later everyday. At last, she arrives and he hears that she had gone to look after some refugees and had entirely forgotten his dinner. He is far from pleased and shows that he is getting tired of that kind of existence. On the other hand, his wife is somewhat jealous of her lady friends whose husbands are in the trenches. Mr. Durand, thanks to influential friends has been declared unfit for military duties. Suddenly the telephone rings, and a friend of Mr. Durand who is friendly with a certain general, announces that Dr. Durand may enlist. The latter, sick of being snubbed by his wife, decides to leave the next day. His wife is now very sad nd sobs bitterly. In her heart she is proud of her husband. She remembers that she is on duty at a station to look after the wounded soldiers. She must go. Mr. Durand is furious at seeing his last evening spoiled so untowardly. He wonders who is responsible for all his trouble and misery. The Boches!

The sketch was delightful all through, and M. Polain and Miss Fleisher played their parts exceedingly well.

After the sketch, the national anthems of Japan, the United States and Belgium were sung. Count Georges della Faille de Leverghen, the Belgian Minister, in a few appropriate words, expressed his thanks for the sympathies shown for the people of his country, and especially for the attendance at the tea-concert.

Tea was served during the progress of the programme. Among those noticed at the concert, were Viscount Motono, Marchioness Nabeshima, Count and Countess Ogasawara, Count and Countess Mayeda, and the entire foreign diplomatic corps of Tokyo.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

GERMAN INTRIGUES

The "Tokyo Asahi" publishes a statement from Rear-Admiral Keishiro Moriyama in connection with the article re German intrigues aiming at the estrangement between Japan and America and Mexico, written by Mr. David Lawrence, Washington correspondent of the New York "Evening Post," which was published in the "Evening Post" of the 11th and a gist of which was wired to the "Asahi" by the New York correspondent of the Tokyo journal. Rear-Admiral Moriyama, who was formerly adjutant to the Minister of the Navy and the naval attaché to the Japanese Embassy in Washington successively, was the captain of the cruiser Izumo when it was sent to Mexico in January 1914 by the order of the government for the protection of Japanese residents in Mexico. In the article of Mr. David Lawrence, a summarised translation of which was published in the "Japan Times" of the 13th as reported by the "Asahi" correspondent, it was stated that when the cruiser Izumo went to Mexico some years ago the captain of the Japanese warship visited the City of Mexico and during his stay there had an interview with General Villa, who happened to be in the Mexican capital, and that later when General Villa met General Scott he told him that the captain of the Izumo had remarked during an interview in the Mexican capital that the United States was a common enemy of Japan and Mexico.

Referring to the above paragraph Rear-Admiral Moriyama, talking to the editor of the "Asahi," said that it was scarcely necessary to point out that all this report was based on the malicious machination of German agents or spies in America. The statement as published in the "Japan Times" of Friday morning gave the true aspect of the affair said Rear-Admiral Moriyama, but still he thinks it necessary to add a few words of explanation regarding the report which was an absolute canard. Rear-Admiral Moriyama, who was then captain of the cruiser Izumo, was ordered to proceed to Mexico with the warship to protect the lives and interests of the Japanese residents in Mexico in connection with the revolutionary risings in Mexico. He went there in January 1914 when the revolutionary disturbance was at its height. The Constitutionalist forces under General Carranza (present President) and General Villa with their headquarters in the northern part of Mexico were engaged in severe fighting with the government army under the then President Huerta who was in the City of Mexico.

Under such circumstances it is as clear as daylight that it was absolutely impossible that Rear-Admiral Moriyama could have had an interview with General Villa, who was then in the north as the leader of the Constitutionalist force, at the Mexican capital. Rear-Admiral Moriyama has never seen General Villa and does not know what sort of man he is. Rear-Admiral Moriyama thinks it a great hindrance to the cause of America-Japanese friendship that the American people should lend their ears, as they apparently did, to such unfounded reports in spite of their being too absurdly foolish to deceive any intelligent person. The Japanese people, says the admiral would never be led to lend their ears to such foolish fakes if German agents could find opportunity in Japan to launch any intrigue aiming at estranging the relations between Japan and America.

TROUBLE IN RUSSIA FORETOLD BY WRITER

A correspondent of the "Nichinichi" in Petrograd under date of March 28, sends the following despatch to his paper:—

Under the present state of affairs in Russia it seems as if there were three independent central Governments in Russia, namely the Duma, the Provisional Government established by the Duma, and the Committee of the labourers and the military men, who were, in fact, prime movers of the revolution. The situation may be said to be chaotic and menacing.

Though it may appear that the Provisional Government has the controlling power by virtue of its having been acknowledged by such countries as England, America, France, Italy, etc., and is worthy of trust because the Cabinet holds the men of the greatest talent and capacity the case is not so. On the contrary, the executive committee of the Duma is still existing and exerting its influence more and more in political affairs. The last named executive committee of the Duma has no wish to dissolve itself but instead is very careful in maintaining its power by causing any vacant position in the committee to be filled by an eligible member of the Duma. It is thus making commissioners of its own appointment transact the administrative affairs in the new Government.

It is plain therefore that there is a Government over another Government. But as the two institutions stand in the relation, one to the other, of the one who appoints and the one appointed in regard to the circumstances which brought about the formation of the new Government there has not yet arisen any collision between them. Last but not least, one must take into considerat.on yet another mighty power in the labourers and military men.

These labourers and military men look upon themselves to all appearance as the chief originators and prosecutors of the late revolution. They have a committee and all the labourers and soldiers in Petrograd are indeed under the sway of this committee.

They forced the Duma to stand at the head of the recent revolutionary movement only for the purpose of inciting the revolutionary spirit more easily. As a matter of fact, the labourers and the soldiers took the chief part in carrying out the ideals of the recent revolution, so that though poor in outward show and form, the real executive power lodges in them. Their committee is, therefore, needless to say, a powerful organization and is now declaring itself the corrector of the new Provisional Government.

When M. Gutchikoff, Minister of War and Minister of the Navy, in the new Cabinet and M. Shurigen, a member of the executive committee of the Duma obtained the decree from the Tsar Nicholas II. bequeathing his throne to his successor at the time of the revolution the labourers and the soldiers became greatly offended at their independent action on which they had not been previously consulted and protested against the action on the ground that it contravened the republican principles they advocated. The result of this was that the Provisional Government entreated Archduke Michaelovitch to abandon his pretensions to the Throne.

The Provisional Government and the Duma, on one side, and the labourers and the soldiers on the other, are completely divided in their opinions, beyond the hope of reconciliation, as to whether the war should be continued or peace concluded. The soldiers being weary of the war and the labourers imbued to excess with socialistic ideas are mostly inclined in favour of concluding peace. Such being the case, peace propaganda is now being freely and forcefully carried out in Russia as a result of the liberty of public speeches having been granted by the new Government. The ultimate effect produced by this kind of peace movement can not be easily foretold.

It is reported that all the Ministers of the Cabinet, except M. Kerensky, Minister of Justice, are powerfully supporting the idea of continuing the present war till final victory on the Allies side. Under these circumstances the most difficult problem before the nation of Russia at present is the problem relating to the advisability or inadvisability of continuing the war or concluding a peace and it is safe to presume that the two factions above mentioned, with entirely opposite ideas, are liable to clash at any moment.

REGULATIONS TO STOP TRADING WITH ENEMY

The regulation to prevent trading with the enemy, was finally passed by the Privy Council on Wednesday morning, and it will soon be made public by the cabinet

Besides all members of the Privy Council, Count Terauchi, the Premier, Viscount Motono, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Nakashoji, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Shoda, Minister of Finance, Mr. Nakamura, Chief of Bureau of Commerce, Department of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Oka, Chief of Bureau of Industry and Commerce, of Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and other government officials were present.

H.I.M. the Emperor attended the meeting which was formally opened by Viscount Kiyoura, Vice-Chairman of the Council. The regulation to prevent trading with enemy has been thoroughly investigated and discussed by the special committee of the Council for some time, and Viscount Ito, Chairman of the special committee, submitted the reports of the discussions which took place at the previous meetings of the Committee.

When the discussion on the subject was opened, Count Terauchi and Viscount Motono, and Mr. Nakashoji gave full explanation of the regulations. Finally the original bill was unanimously passed.

The result of the meeting was reported to the Cabinet which will soon obtain the official sanction of H.I.M. the Emperor and make the Regulations public. Another item discussed at the meeting of the Council was the question of the exchange of licensed physicians between Japan and Mexico. The measure was also passed by the Council.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 11.—The decisiveness of the British superiority in heavy artillery has been strikingly illustrated at Vimy Ridge, where aerial photographs, taken prior to the hammering, revealed a system of defenses which might well-nigh have been deemed impregnable. There was row after row of wire in each line, which was many yards deep; a perfect honey-comb of trench-work and countless dominating machine-gun positions. Yet, when the assaulting parties went forward, they found in many places the trenches and wire alike had been absolutely obliterated. A few charred stumps and an occasional rusty tangle of barbed stuff alone marked the spot where had once been formidable barriers.

Bitter cold continues, with high winds and frequent snow-squalls.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 11.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig telegraphs: "The situation developing favourably, in accordance with the general plan. Early on Wednesday morning, we captured the village and heights of Monchy-le-Preux. We are making satisfactory progress elsewhere on the battle-front."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, April 11.—It is officially announced that the British troops, in the direction of Arras, have pushed their line forward to Moncy-le-Preux and made further gains on Vimy Ridge. On Tuesday evening, the total number of prisoners was 11,000. Among them are 235 officers. In addition, over 100 guns, including some 8-inchers, 60 trench-mortars and 163 machine-guns have been taken.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 11.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Tuesday evening communiqué, says: "Operations energetically continue, despite the heavy snowstorms. We have reached the outskirts of Moncy-le-Preux, 5 miles to the west of Arras, and cleared Farbus and Farbus Wood of the enemy. There has been hard fighting, this afternoon, on the northern end of Vimy Ridge, where we have taken more prisoners and gained further important positions. We have advanced our line northward of Louverval. The enemy's counter-attacks at different points were unsuccessful. The number of prisoners since yesterday morning exceeds 11,000, including 235 officers. We have also captured over 100 guns, including a number of "heavies" up to 8-inch calibre, 60 trench-mortars and 163 machine-guns."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 12.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Wednesday communiqué, says: "Snow, which has fallen all day long, has rendered observation impossible and impeded operations. On Wednesday morning, we beat off two counter-attacks near Monchy-le-Preux. Further north, we penetrated the neighbourhood of Dullescourt. Large enemy forces made a counter-attack, and forced us back to our own lines, but our artillery, then, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy's attacking troops."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Apr. 12.—It was officially announced to-day that the British have captured two positions north of Vimy Ridge and are now astride the River Souchez.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Paris, Apr. 12.—The French have captured several important positions below St. Quentin. They have also ejected the Germans from their trenches east of Sapigneul and in the Champagne.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 13.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his communiqué of Thursday, says: "We stormed the villages of Heninel and Wancourt with the adjoining defenses and crossed the Cojeul River, occupying a height on the east bank. We have made further progress to the north of Scarpe and to the eastward of Vimy Ridge.

"In wet and stormy weather this morning, we captured two important positions to the north of Vimy Ridge and are now astride the Souchez River. We drove off two night attacks at the northern end of Vimy Ridge and made progress south of Scarpe River.

"The French attacked the German positions, south of the Oise and east of the line Coucy-la-Ville and Quierce-Basse and pushed the enemy back as far as the southwestern edge of the upper forest of Coucy. Several points d'appui were captured."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 13.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Friday morning communiqué, says: "We attacked last night between St. Quentin and Cambrai. After a sharp fight, we captured the enemy's positions on a wide front northward of Hargicourt to Metzencourt. We now hold Sart Farm, Gauche Wood, Gouzeaucourt village and Ouzeaucourt Wood.

"With the necessity of bringing up our heavy guns, which the shocking weather is delaying, there is a lull in the battle of Arras."

"The Times" correspondent sums up the results of the first phase as storming the German's strongest positions on a front of twelve miles and turning the northern end of the Hindenburg line. The British hold 5,000 yards of this line besides piercing it at other points as at Bullecourt.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 13.—The Times of April 10, writing of the first day of the Battle of Arras, says:

"The measure of yesterday's success may be gauged by the fact that in his night despatch of July 1, 1916, the first day of the Battle of the Somme, Sir Douglas Haig reported that 'up to date over 2,000 German prisoners have passed through our collecting station' and on July 4 only stated that 'the total of prisoners now exceeds 5,000.'

"The distance from Henin-sur-Cojeul, southeast of Arras, to the southern outskirts of Givenchy-en-Gobelle, south-west of Lens, north of Arras, is about 12 miles. Demicourt is south of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, two miles north of Havrincourt wood. Rontru, southeast of Leverguier, is five miles from the outskirts of St. Quentin in a northwesterly direction."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Apr. 14.—The Associated Press correspondent with British Headquarters in France telegraphs: "Last night the British broke the German line on a front of four miles. The Germans are in retreat."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 14.—The latest British successes have sealed the doom of Lens, which the troops under General Allenby are approaching along both banks of the Souchez River, while General Horne's forces in the Loos salient have gained a footing in the trenches north-east of the town. These successes have been won on a front of 40 miles from Hargicourt to south of Loos and Lapazes.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 14.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig announces: "On Friday night, after a sharp fight we captured the village of Fayet, one mile north-westward of St. Quentin. We have also captured important positions at Ascension Farm and at Grand Priel Farm, to the eastward of Leverguier and also made progress to the north of the Bapaume-Cambrai road in the direction of Queant. The British troops have seized Vimy Station and Lachaure and the enemy's positions between Gievenchy en-Gobelle and Angres and linked up with the positions gained in the battle of Loos."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 14.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters in France telegraphing on Saturday afternoon said there were indications that the German retreat was extending to the region immediately south of Loos, where fires and explosions were frequent beyond the enemy lines. A conflagration was observed in Loos itself. The weather has improved.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 14.—The British offensive on the western front is being pushed forward relentlessly, and extremely violent fighting rages along most of the front. On April 13 the British advance covered a front of nine miles and an average depth of a mile. The British also gained considerable advantage in the neighbourhood of the Vimy Ridge.

The British have now fought their way to 3,000 yards of the Hindenburg Line and have penetrated beyond the old German line to a depth of 8,000 yards in the neighbourhood of Arras.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué, of yesterday evening stated that the British had extended their operations northward during the day. They pressed the enemy back east and north of the Vimy Ridge and along their entire front from the north bank of the River Scarpe to south of Loos. The villages of Bailleul-Sire Berthoult, Willerval, Vimy le Petit, Vimy, Givenchy-en-Gobelle and Angres were captured, and the British also gained a footing in some trenches northeast of Lens, capturing many prisoners and guns in this area.

South of the Arras Cambrai road the British captured the Wancourt Tower and advanced astride the Hindenburg Line to a point seven miles southeast of Arras. They also made progress on the high ground east of Laverguier and in the Havrincourt Wood, eight miles southeast of Cambrai.

Since April 9 the British have captured 3,000 prisoners, including 285 officers; 166 guns, including eight 8-inch guns and 158 field guns and howitzers; 54 trench mortars,

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and 250 machine-guns. In addition to these many guns have been demolished or buried.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, April 14.—The French have captured several lines of the German trenches north of St. Quentin, states the Paris official report.

The British communiqué to-day states that the British have captured the German positions on a front of nine miles, running north from Hargicourt to Metz-en-Couture, southeast of Cambrai.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Apr. 14.—As the details of the Arras battle are unfolded, two significant facts emerge. Firstly the supreme spirit and behaviour of the men, secondly the superb generalship of the leaders. First the infantry talk with the utmost admiration of the artillery; the gunners speak almost adoringly of the airmen and these tell, in glowing terms, of the splendour of the infantry advance and the magnificent audacity of the tanks. There is no complaint and no criticism among the fighting troops only universal admiration and satisfaction.

There has been no battle of this scale fought by the British army hitherto in this war in which every unit triumphantly obtained its immediate objective. All this speaks of hard work and tireless self-improvement on the part of all ranks of the army.

Monday's victory, indeed, is the result of perfected tactical methods as practised by the French at Verdun and the British on the Ancre and Arras. Namely the method of enabling the strongest field fortresses to be captured with less to the attackers than the defenders. It discredits the theory, once favoured, that Generalship nowadays is less important in war and that there are no great British generals.

The tactical achievement of General Haig and his able staff, seconded by a remarkable group of army commanders, is now thoroughly appreciated and confidence is universal that their deeper strategical conceptions will be no less decisively vindicated before long. It is now seen that it is the Germans who are being strategically outplayed on the western front.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 15.—The British troops have entered Lens.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 15.—The correspondent of Lloyd's News at British Headquarters in France, in a message sent off to-day, says: "The British patrols have entered Lens, although at the time the enemy were still in the machine-gun redoubts in some places. The hostile parties, however, were only the rearguards, for the main body had already retreated."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 15.—A despatch from Sir Douglas Haig reads: "Early this (Sunday) morning, the enemy made strong attacks on a six-mile front astride the Bapaume-Cambrai road, under cover of a heavy bombardment on our new positions from Hermies to Noreuel. The attack failed everywhere, except at Lagnicourt where the enemy gained a foothold after heavy fighting. A counter-attack by our troops regained the village, the artillery inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy's troops as they retired.

"We took over 200 prisoners. We advanced our line eastward of Heninel and made progress northward of the Souchez River. We have captured the enemy defenses to the east of Lievin from Raiaumont Wood to the east corner of Cites-St. Pierre. Our troops are pushing on towards Lens. Heavy rain has fallen since early morning."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 15.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "On Saturday morning, we captured Lievin, south-eastward of and adjoining Lens. We took considerable quantities of war material. In the afternoon, we seized Cite-St. Pierre, north-eastward of Lens. We pressed on upon the front on the Scarpe River and to the south of Loos and reached points two or three miles to the east of Vimy Ridge.

"There was heavy fighting throughout the day, southward of the Scarpe. We everywhere maintained our positions previously captured and inflicted serious losses on the enemy. We made progress on a wide front north and south of the Bapaume to Cambrai road. There were fierce encounters, resulting in our favour, to the south and eastward of Fayet to within a few hundred yards of St. Quentin. We carried Gricourt village at the point of the bayonet and took 400 prisoners."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 15.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Sunday communiqué, says: "As the result of the fighting north-westward of St. Quentin we gained ground eastward and northward of Glicourt and also made progress in the neighbourhood of Havincourt Wood and eastward of Lievin, approaching the outskirts of Lens. The Germans, in an attack on the Bapaume-Cambrai road, lost 300 prisoners and left 1,500 dead behind."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 16.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters in a telegram to-day announces: "The great French offensive has begun."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 16.—The French have continued to make progress eastward and southward of the Oise on the Plateau between Barisis and Quincy-en-Basse. The artillery duel was most violent during the night along the whole front including that of Soissons and Rheims. After a violent artillery preparation, the French detachments penetrated the enemy lines at several points in Lorraine and Alsace and reached the enemy's second line at six points on the plain of Alsace, inflicting serious losses.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 16.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We have captured the village of Villeret, south-eastward of Hargecourt and made progress to the north-west of Lens. The booty captured by us at Lievin and along the Souchez River was very great."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 16.—A German official communiqué issued Monday evening reads: "There has been little fighting on the Arras front. The great French attempt, with the far distant object of breaking through on the Aisne, has commenced after ten days' massed artillery fire. A bitter fight is proceeding around our foremost positions, where a frontal attack, 40 kilometres wide, is being made.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 16.—The French, on Monday morning between Soissons and Rheims, attacked the German lines on a front of about 40 kilometres. A desperate battle ensued along the whole front where the enemy had collected his largest forces and numerous guns. Everywhere the French overcame the vigorous defense. They carried the first German positions between Soissons and Craonne and east of Craonne; they captured the second enemy lines south of Javincourt, and further south carried the line as far as the western outskirts of Bermericourt and as far as the Aisne Canal, between Ouvre and Courcy. The prisoners so far counted exceed 10,000.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 17.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in his Monday evening communiqué, says: "We have taken upwards of 14,000 prisoners and 194 guns since the morning of April 9. There has been heavy rain all this afternoon and nothing of especial interest to report."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 17.—The French have organised the positions won between Soissons and Rheims. A strong German counter-attack was broken, with heavy losses to the enemy.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, April 17.—It is semi-officially announced that the Germans had massed at least twenty divisions and all available batteries on the front from Soissons to Rheims. Our advance reached to a depth of between three and four kilometres at certain points. Altogether the Allies have placed 100,000 Germans hors-de-combat in eight days.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Paris, April 17.—The French troops began a general attack, on Monday, after several days' artillery action between Soissons and Rheims. Several German lines of trenches were taken and over 10,000 German prisoners captured. An official communiqué describes the fighting as being of the utmost violence.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, April 11.—The Russian troops have repulsed the Turks from their positions near Nirvan, and are continuing their advance south-west. Forty kilometres south-west of Khanikin the Russians have captured Kizil-Barat and are now within 90 miles of Samara.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, April 12.—During the night of April 9, a strong party of the enemy on the western front dislodged a detachment of Russian Van-guards, north of Rojistche, and succeeded in entering the advanced trenches. The Russian artillery fire, however soon dispersed the hostile party. After destroying the Russian wire-entanglements at several places, near Tereshkovec, the enemy reached the Russian advanced trenches. They were soon driven out, but not before they had bayonetted all the Russian wounded.

On the Caucasus front, near Aniat, south of Ushnue, the Russian forces are daily engaged in stubborn fighting with the Turks.

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[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, April 12.—Near Ozorki, in Galicia, the enemy, after an artillery preparation, attacked the Russian positions and succeeded in seizing them. However, the Russians, by a counter-attack, repulsed the enemy and re-established the front.

Near Bogorodjany the enemy performed a gas-attack, which, however, caused no damage to the Russians. During the gun-fire which followed this attack confusion was noticeable in the Austrian trenches. Part of the Austrians moved to the rear, while another detachment, with white flags, tried to approach the Russian trenches, but coming under the fire of their own artillery this body took to flight.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, April 18.—Western front. Twenty-kilometres north of Brody a bridge over the Styr was blown up by the Russian scouts. In Galicia, small enemy detachments, carrying flags, tried to approach the Russian positions, but coming under the Russian fire these parties escaped quickly into their trenches.

According to the statement of a deserter, who happened to be an Austrian officer, the German Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg has despatched a certain number of German socialists to Stockholm in order to meet there representatives of the Russian socialists and to exchange with them views as to the conclusion of a separate peace. It seems that in accordance with this measure, the seizure of the place d'armes on the Stokhod has not been as pompously proclaimed by the Germans as usual and no manifestations have taken place on this occasion. The German social democrats are, according to this statement, acting in perfect solidarity with their Government, considering themselves above all as Germans.

One other Austrian deserter told that there was less peace talk in the Austrian army than before. All are hoping, that the present frame of mind in Russia will cause her destruction. These statements prove, that Germany will spare no effort and use all expedients in order to attain dissension among her opponents.

Rumanian front. After an artillery preparation the enemy attacked the Russian positions near Botoku, but was repulsed by artillery and rifle fire.

On the Black Sea, near the Bosphorus, a Turkish motor boat and two loaded schooners were annihilated by a Russian submarine.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, April 9.—The Italian communiqué reads: "There has been desultory artillery action all along the front, although the prevailing bad weather has greatly interfered with operations. On the afternoon of April 5, the enemy exploded a large mine in the vicinity of one of our advanced positions on the second summit of Mount Colbricon. We, however, suffered no serious casualties or damage. On the Carso front, last night, a small detachment of our troops surprised and occupied one of the enemy's advanced posts, north of Boscamole, capturing the entire garrison."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, Apr. 10.—The Italian batteries have bombarded the buildings near Mori, in the Lagarina Valley, and our aeroplanes dropped a ton of explosives on the hutments and depots near Rifemberga and Mesari in the Brnizza-valley. The machines returned in safety.

A squadron of enemy seaplanes raided the Monfalcone area. One was hit by our artillery and fell in the vicinity of Cassegliano. Both the aviators were killed.

Desultory artillery activity has taken place on the whole front, and patrol encounters in the Zaxarina valley and Mount Sief. East of Gorizia the artillery stopped an enemy attempt to recapture our advanced posts north of Boscomala before it had time to develop.

Yesterday our artillery was hampered by the bad weather along almost the whole line. It was, however, active in the Giudicaries and Adige valleys, where our guns set fire to and damaged military works. In the Carso reconnoitering parties disturbed the enemy engaged on defensive works.

GENERAL SARRAIL PAYS TRIBUTE TO ITALIANS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, April 14.—Our troops operating in Macedonia have merited high recognition from General Sarrail for the bold spirit displayed during the attack against the summit of Hill 1050 on the 27th of February and for the stubborn resistance when our position was kept under heavy bombardment with gas-shells during the last days of March.

In fact the regimental commander Colonel Basso Raffaele and the battalion commander Major Negri Ciovanni, leaders of the above mentioned attack on the 27th of February, and battalion commander Major Petrini Bartolomso, who displayed remarkable bravery in holding the positions on a hill 1050 during the enemy attack with gas, were awarded the Croix de Guerre *Motu Proprio* (of his own accord) by the Commander-inChief of L'Armée d'Orient.

CANADA'S FINE SHOWING

Seattle, April 17.—The total number of Canadians enlisted in the army since the outbreak of war has reached upwards of 407,300 up to the present.

An Ottawa dispatch says that the Canadian Government has cancelled the former notification designating wheat and wheat flour exported to the United States from Canada as contraband of war.—"Asahi."

ALLIED SUBJECTS IN U.S. MAY JOIN UP

San Francisco, April 17.—The American government will permit the allies' governments to recruit among their subjects residing in America. The new measure will come as a blow to any allied subjects, who may have crossed to the U.S. to avoid conscription.—"Nichinichi."

MR. JOHN BUCHAN'S WEEKLY REVIEW OF WAR

[H.B.M.'S DESPATCH THROUGH KOKUSAI]

London, April 14. All interest during the last week has been concentrated on the western front, where the most important feature was the successful British advance on the Lens-Arras front. The Lens-Arras battle was accompanied by the capture of over 11,000 prisoners, including 235 officers, 100 guns, 60 trench mortars and 163 machine-guns. These operations, though successful must be regarded merely as the first stage of the great summer offensive and therefore no great advance is to be expected in the immediate future.

The German retirement on the Somme, advertised by the German press as a proof of Hindenburg's military genius, and a manœuvre calculated to enable the Germans to choose better terrain for giving battle, has, in fact, left the initiative with the British who successfully gained all the objectives indicated by Lieutenant-General Allenby on February 20. April 8 was also settled as the date for the attack, which was postponed twenty-four hours owing to bad weather.

Great aerial activity has been one of the most important features during the past week, and the British aviators have performed the most valuable work despite heavy gales and frequent snowstorms rendering their tasks particularly difficult and arduous.

During April 5 and 6 over 1,700 photographs were taken of large tracts in rear of the enemy's lines. Seventeen successful bombing raids were made. During the aerial fighting fifteen machines crashed to earth and thirty one were driven down and damaged. Considering the valuable results the British losses in machines were not great.

The success of the operations in the past week is attributed to the improved training of the troops, the experience gained in the last summer on the Somme and the enormous output of guns and munitions. The Somme bombardment lasted for eight days and the bombardment in the recent operations only three days, when it reached the greatest intensity ever experienced.

The Germans had reinforced Vimy Ridge and considered it impregnable. They were determined to resist its capture at all costs. The result of the reinforcement was the capture of the largest number of prisoners ever taken in twenty-four hours on the western front.

Heavy fighting is to be expected in the immediate future, the success of the past week being only the initial stage of operations.

NAVAL LEADERS CONFER

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, April 15.—Vice-Admiral M. E. Browning C. B. and Rear-Admiral De Grasse, representing respectively the British and French Navies, conferred with Mr. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of U. S. Navy and Admiral William S. Benson U.S.N., Chief of Naval Operations to-day. They discussed the co-operation of the American Navy with the Navies of the Allies. It is understood that plans were discussed for the American Navy to relieve the Entente of patrol duty in north and south American waters.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

AUSTRIAN LOPES FOR PEACE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, April 13.—In connection with the reports of Bulgarian peace efforts in Switzerland, it is known here that not only Bulgaria but Austria is taking such action. It is not known whether they are acting conjointly.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, April 14.—It is learned here that the Austrian Government has semi-officially announced that it considers the manifesto issued by the Provisional Russian Government in Petrograd, on April 10, forms a basis for peace negotiations.

"The Government, assisted by the entire population, will now do its utmost to better conditions. The first and foremost aim is to deliver the invaded country from the enemy and leave to the decision of the people, who are closely bound to the Allies, the questions relating to the war and its end.

"The Government emphatically declares that free Russia does not intend to dominate other nations or seize their national patrimony, but to establish a solid peace based on the right of all peoples to dispose of their destiny. The Russian people does not aspire to gain at the expense of other peoples nor to subjugate them or humiliate them. At the same time, it will not permit the Fatherland to finish the war with the vital forces shattered."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 16.—A message from Amsterdam says that the Austrian Government has authorized a statement which practically amounts to a peace offer to Russia. The statement says the Monarchy learns from the Russian Government manifesto of April 10 that Russia like Austria-Hungary desires an honourable peace. The Austrian statement reciprocates the sentiments in the manifesto regarding Russia not desiring to dominate over other peoples.

"It may, therefore, be stated," says the statement, "that Austria-Hungary and Russia are similarly striving for a peace guaranteeing the existence of honour and the possibility of the development of the now belligerent states.

"The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy is convinced that its claims do not conflict with those of Russia. The latter has stated she is only fighting in the defense of the freedom of her people. Russia no longer is compelled to fight for that object: therefore, it should not be difficult to establish an understanding between the Central Powers and Russia, especially as the Austrian Emperor, in agreement with his allied monarchs, desires to live for the future in peace and friendship with the Russian people."

London, April 17.—A Vienna dispatch says that the Viennese papers publish comments on the Austrian peace proposal to Russia and declare that the motives of Russia and Austria for proposing separate peace are in perfect accord in principle, but the terms of the peace proposal are still kept in secret.—"Nichinichi."

London, April 17.—Another dispatch from Vienna states that all churches in the city of Vienna offered special prayers for the conclusion of peace. At the service held in one church were present Emperor Karl and all ministers of state. The Emperor in his prayer offered to erect a new church in commemoration of peace.—"Nichinichi."

San Francisco, April 17.—It is persistently reported in the diplomatic circles in Christiania that the German Government is preparing to submit new peace terms to the neutral states shortly.—"Nichinichi."

TURKS SUFFER REVERSE

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, April 15.—It is announced that the Turks have been driven out by General Maude's forces of their new positions near Ghaliyeh in Mesopotamia and are retreating towards Bely Abbas.

London, April 2.—The natives of Bagdad residing in Marseilles have sent £200 sterling to the British Red Cross Society in grateful recognition of the liberation of Bagdad from the Turkish yoke.—Reuter.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 13.—Lord Derby, the Secretary for War, has telegraphed to General Murray, commanding the British forces on the Egyptian front, as follows:

"The Imperial War Cabinet at which the representatives of the United Kingdom, the Dominions and India were assembled charge me to convey to you and all ranks concerned their cordial congratulations on the striking and important success achieved near Gaza. They have heard with special gratification your commendation of the gallantry of the troops."

General Murray replied, saying "It is earnest determination of all ranks in the Egypt an field force to pull with their full weight."

KARL AND THE COUNT

Paris, April 16.—A Geneva dispatch to "Le Débat" says that great importance is attached in the political circles in Vienna to the interview between Emperor Karl and Count Cherin the Austrian Foreign Minister because it is believed that at the interview the Emperor and the Foreign Minister had arrived at an agreement to use every effort to avail of the prevailing situation in Russia and make the followers of the Extreme Left carry out their political views. The "Débat" editorially commenting on the subject points out that the attempt of Austria will surely fall through and states that although it is difficult to imagine what attitude Germany will take against the move of Austria it is apparent that the pan-German party, which represent the true Germany, will not endorse the attempt of Austria judging from their strenuous efforts to achieve their ambition in spite of Germany's military failures.—"Asahi."

HUN SEAMEN TO ANGEL ISLAND

Seattle, April 17.—The sixteen German mariners who had been detained at Seattle since the outbreak of the European war were sent to Angel Island to-day.—"Asahi."

GERMAN BESTIALITY SURPASSES ALL RECORDS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 17.—It has been known for months that the Germans have been burning the dead. It has now transpired that the burning has developed into a regular industry for extracting oil from the corpses, which are afterwards crushed and used as pig-food and manure.

The factory is established at Rhineland. The corpses arrive in bundles. One hundred bodies are dropped into a cauldron at a time and boiled for eight hours slowly, being spitted by machinery. The resultant oil is of a yellowish brown colour, and is sent out in small casks. The employes in the factory are all soldiers. They are clothed in oil-skins and wear masks.

London, April 11.—Appalling revelations of the systematic brutality of German women Red Cross workers towards British wounded have been made to the Berne correspondent of the "Times" by scores of British soldiers of all ranks who have been released from the German prison camps.

On the long journey of British wounded through Germany it was a common amusement with these women to tempt our men, who were at the last extremity of hunger and thirst, by holding out food and drink to try and make them snatch at it and then withdrawing it. Many wounded men begging for drink had coffee, water or soup tendered to them and then at the last moment the "gentle" nurse would spit in the cup or glass. Frequently wounded men had to drink the defiled stuff while the women looked on and laughed.

An equally common entertainment with these women was to offer a wounded man a glass of water and then to pour it slowly on the ground.

Cases of physical maltreatment of British wounded by German nurses were just as common and systematic as the refusal to give them nourishment. Nurses not only refused to attend the British wounded but regularly insulted and spat at them and frequently even struck or kicked a bandaged limb in order to give pain.

The truth is the German Red Cross is merely a branch of German militarism and it has prostituted the sacred sign, shamed its name and forfeited all right to be regarded as an organization of humanity.—Reuter.

WHY U.S.N. SCORPION WAS INTERNED

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Amsterdam, April 15.—A despatch from Constantinople quotes the newspaper "Sabah" as asserting that Turkey has interned the American guardship Scorpion at Constantinople.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, April 16.—A telegram from Constantinople reports that the American Guardship Scorpion, was ordered to leave the harbour within twenty-four but having failed to do so she was

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PRESIDENT WILSON ISSUES STIRRING APPEAL TO ALL

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, April 15.—President Wilson in a personal appeal addressed to his fellow-countrymen, calls upon every American citizen—man woman and child—to join together to make the nation a unit for the preservation of its ideals and for the triumph of democracy in the world war. "The supreme test of the nation has now come, and we must all speak, act and serve together," he says.

The putting of the Navy on a war footing and the creation of a great army is the simplest part of the great task before the country, adds the President. "We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for a large part of the nations with which we have made common cause, and in whose support, and by whose sides we shall be fighting. We must supply ships by the hundreds to carry to the other side submarines or no submarines, what is needed there."

The President calls upon the farmers, coal miners, manufacturers and all branches of trade to speed up development. He also urges national economy and the stoppage of waste.

New York, Apr. 16.—President Wilson in his appeal addressed to his countrymen of all vocations says that the industries of America should be more systematized as the nation must supply abundant food and munitions to the Allies in order to attain the objects for which America has joined the war, and he calls upon his countrymen to make the utmost effort for this cause with the same resolution as that of men at the front. On the agricultural population in the southern districts, President Wilson urges devotion to the production of foodstuffs and victuals at the present juncture, which, he points out, is a more patriotic work towards the country than the cultivation of raw cotton. He advises them to modify the cotton cultivation for the time being despite the soaring tendency in the raw cotton market.

To commission-merchants dealing in provisions and other raw materials, the President in his appeal gives a warning not to make exorbitant profits out of transactions, and next he warns housewives in the country to practice perfect thrift in their domestic economy under the present circumstances, adding that the present offers a unique opportunity for the American nation to do away with bad habits of luxury and extravagance to which the nation at large is so greatly addicted.

He also expresses his hope that journalists will try to make the whole nation comprehend what he says in the appeal and leaves it to the pastorate to amplify the spirit of his appeal in their sermons. He again states the motive of the American declaration of war against Germany.—"Asahi."

FOUR OUT OF 1742!

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 13.—The French Admiralty announces that for the week ending April 8, the number of merchantmen entering French ports was 886, while 856 vessels sailed. Only four vessels were sunk by submarines, one being under 1,600 tons and three over.

JOIN HANDS ACROSS THE PACIFIC OCEAN

On April 8, His Imperial Majesty The Emperor of Japan sent the following telegram to President Woodrow Wilson:

I desire to assure you of my feelings of profound satisfaction inspired by the active and powerful intervention of the United States on the side of the Allied Nations with a view to upholding in common the sacred cause of the rights of mankind. May this step, taken by the United States at your solemn instance, serve, at the same time, to cement and consecrate the lasting friendship between our two countries.

On April 15, President Wilson despatched the following reply from Washington:

I thank Your Majesty's earnest words of greeting and thank You in the name of my fellow countrymen ever jealous of our civil rights and devoted to the maintenance of the sacred structure of our free commonwealth. We of the western world find ourselves to-day among the defenders of the eternal principles of freedom and justice cherished by all mankind and are proud to be associated in the brotherhood of self-respecting independent nations in a common cause against the attempted domination of ruthless power. The spirit of unity for the accomplishment of a high purpose of paramount benefit to the human race animates our two countries and is a happy augury of their enduring fellowship.

GERMANY MAKING FOES ON AMERICAN CONTINENT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, April 12.—Reuter's agent at Rio de Janeiro telegraphs that the Brazilian Government handed the German Minister his passports on Tuesday last.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

San Francisco, April 12.—The Naval Commander here has dispatched wireless messages to ships at sea, warning them that it is believed that German submarines are now operating in the Pacific.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 12.—The Ways and Means Committee in the House of Representatives has decided to report favourably on the Bill authorizing the issue of bonds to five billion dollars, and notes to two million for war expenses, with authorization to the President to extend a credit of three billion dollars to the Allies.

H. E. Mr. Romulo S. Naon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington from the Argentine Republic, called upon Mr. Lansing to-day. He handed the U. S. Secretary of State a communication to the effect that Argentina would maintain neutrality, but understands the attitude of the United States in entering the war.

The communication is interpreted as expressing "benevolent neutrality."

SENATE COMMITTEE APPROVE WAR BILL

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, April 15.—The House of Representatives has unanimously passed the war revenue measures introduced by the Democratic leaders on April 12. The measure comprised a seven billion dollar Bill, voting 3 billion dollars for the Allies, and the remainder for war expenses for the United States.

In addition, it is expected that legislation to facilitate the export of food and munitions to the Entente will be hastened.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, April 15.—The House of Representatives, yesterday, unanimously voted a seven billion dollar war loan, of which three billion dollars will be available for the Entente.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 16.—The seven billion dollars War Revenue Bill has been approved by the Senate Finance Committee. The measure will be taken up in the Senate to-morrow.

U-BOAT AND U.S.N. DESTROYER

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, April 18.—A German submarine has fired on an American destroyer 100 miles south of New York. This is taken to indicate the beginning of a submarine blockade of American ports.

A United Press message to the "Nichi-nichi" gives the name of the U.S.N. destroyer as Smith. From a garbled story one gathers from the translation that the destroyer fired one shot in reply before the U-boat disappeared beneath the waves.

BRITISH RED CROSS VESSEL TORPEDOED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 14.—The Admiralty states that the British hospital ship Gloucester Castle, 7,999 tons, was sunk in the middle of the English Channel the night of March 30. The vessel was sunk by a torpedo and was given no warning. All the wounded aboard were saved.

An official statement issued in Berlin Wednesday proclaims that this vessel was sunk, thus removing all doubt as to whether it was a mine or a submarine that caused the destruction of the hospital ship.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Buenos Aires, April 14.—The Argentine Foreign Office announces that the Argentine sailing ship Monte Protegido has been sunk off the European coast.

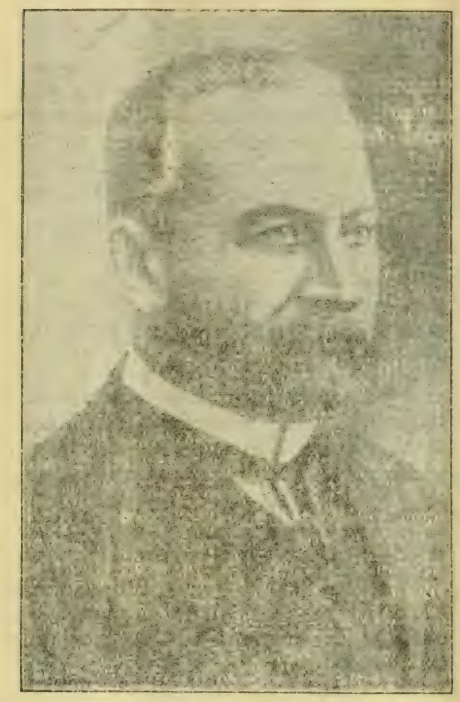
Great excitement prevails in Argentine. The newspapers say that the vessel was sunk by a German submarine.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Key West, Florida, April 14.—A German submarine is operating off the coast of Cuba, according to reports brought here to-day by a sailing vessel arriving from Cuba. The Captain states that a German submarine, using bombs, sank the British ship Treveal, 4,160 tons, off Cienfuegos, a large port on the southern coast of the island. The crew reached a Cuban port.

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LEADERS OF THE NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT



PRINCE GEORGE E. LVOFF
Premier



PAUL N. MILYUKOV
Foreign Minister



MICHAELV RODZIANKO
President of the Duma

MINISTERS OF NEW RUSSIA

Premier	Prince George E. Lvoff.
President of Duma	M. Michael V. Rodzianko.
Minister of Foreign Affairs	M. Paul N. Milyukov.
Minister of War and Navy	M. Guchkoff.
,, ,, Finance	M. Tereschchenko
,, ,, Agriculture	M. Shingaref.
,, ,, Public Instruction	M. Manuilloff
,, ,, Justice	M. Kerenski.
,, ,, Ways and Communications	M. Nekrasoff.

NEW RUSSIA WILL HAVE HARD TASK IN FUTURE

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Apr. 10.—The Provisional Government has published a declaration regarding the military situation in Russia, which unfolds to the nation the whole truth. It reads as follows:

"The fallen régime left the defense of the country, its finances and the supplies for its armies in a deplorable condition owing to its criminal inertness and incapacity.

"The Government, assisted by the entire population, will now do its utmost to better conditions. The first and foremost aim is to deliver the invaded country from the enemy and leave to the decision of the people, who are closely bound to the Allies, the questions relating to the war and its end.

"The Government emphatically declares that free Russia does not intend to dominate other nations or seize their national patrimony, but to establish a solid peace based on the right of all peoples to dispose of their destiny. The Russian people does not aspire to gain at the expense of other peoples nor to subjugate them or humiliate them. At the same time, it will not permit the Fatherland to finish the war with its vital forces shattered.

"These principles will form the basis of the foreign policy of the Government which intends to defend the rights of the country, while at the same time fulfilling the obligations to Russia's Allies. The Provisional Government cannot hide the fact that the country is in peril, and its forces must be exerted to save it. The country should respond, not by despondency, but by unanimous impulse to create an unique national will which will stimulate us with new energy to fight. In this hour of trial may the country find strength to consolidate its conquered freedom. The Government is convinced that with the support of all the population, it will be enabled to carry out its duty to the end."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, Apr. 10.—The Russian Provisional Government has issued a proclamation, declaring that free Russia does not aim at the domination of other nations by depriving them of their national patrimony or by occupying forcibly foreign territory.

Russia's object in the war, asserts the proclamation, is to establish a durable peace on a basis of the right of nations to decide their destiny. Russia does not desire to subjugate or humiliate anyone, but Russia herself must not emerge from the struggle humiliated or weakened, concludes the proclamation.

The Foreign Office, up to the 12th, was in receipt of no information confirming the press dispatch from Petrograd intimating that the Russian Provisional Government had announced its decision to relinquish Russia's previous claims to Constantinople. The dispatch was a topic of much discussion among official circles yesterday and grave concern was shown as to its authenticity.

"If the telegram tells the truth," said one official, "it calls for grave anxiety as to the future prospect of the war. The Russian Government could not have made such an announcement without entertaining the idea of desiring to secure an early peace. As made public time and again by preceding governments of Russia, the understanding was concluded among the Allied Powers soon after the opening of the war that they agreed to satisfy Russia's time-honoured desire to take possession of the Dardanelles. The Russian contention for the occupation of the ice-free port of Constantinople was again asserted in the Allies' reply to President Wilson's proposals early this year to the belligerent countries to make definite statements of the terms upon which they would be ready to agree to discuss peace.

"The Russian Government's announcement of giving up such a vital prize of war is at this present time susceptible to an interpretation that the Government may be rapidly yielding under pressure of the peace advocates to withdraw from the war. Should that be the case the announcement might mark a historic incident in turning the general situation of Europe. Though the press dispatch lacks confirmation the news is of grave concern to the Allies' cause and cannot be dismissed lightly."

It is held that should Russia ever want to relinquish her claims to the Dardanelles she is under obligation to take up the matter with the Allied Governments before making it public, for it was Russia who urged the Allies to agree to her aspirations to take the Turkish Capital. It would be a breach of the pledge in which she assured the Allies of her unabated loyalty to the treaties and understandings covenanted by her former government.

However, the dispatch remains to be confirmed and officials seemed to be anxiously awaiting information from the Russian Capital. In view of another telegram from Petrograd that the Russian Government would shortly issue a declaration to the effect that Russia renounces all claims to territorial expansion but would defend the liberty already won, officials are hardly able to solve the puzzle.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINESE MINISTERS CHARGED WITH BRIBERY

Two Finance Heads Said To Have Accepted Two Hundred Thousand Dollars

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, April 17.—A serious accusation has been brought against Mr. Chen Chin-tao and Mr. Yin Ju-lien, the Minister and Vice-Minister of Finance, for accepting bribes amounting to two hundred thousand dollars from the syndicate which put forward a scheme, last January, for buying and melting brass cash, but which subsequently was discovered owing to Parliament's refusal to pass the agreement. It is stated that Mr. Chen Chin-tao in the effort to clear himself from the charge, forcibly detained a member of the syndicate in his private residence till the latter signed a statement that the Minister had not received any bribe.

The President was most indignant when he was made acquainted with the case and immediately summoned Mr. Chen Chin-tao, who it is alleged tried to shift the whole responsibility to the Vice-Minister. Subsequently, the latter was summoned before the President and admitted that the bribe was accepted but returned. It is understood that the President at first decided immediately to dismiss Mr. Chen Chin-tao and Mr. Yin Ju-lien, but subsequently he ordered an investigation by two trusted officials whose report will be submitted to the administrative court which will try the case.

Peking, April 13.—Since news of the decision of the United States to declare war on Germany was conveyed to the Government, a new atmosphere has filled Peking. The Chinese press, which was practically silent on the subject a week ago, is now discussing the "Third Step" with the same enthusiasm that characterized it during the time of the Revolution in 1911, and most of the papers are advocating China's immediate participation in the war. The Minister of the Entente Powers, no less than the people, are anxiously waiting for the Government to make the decision. So far as the Cabinet Ministers are concerned, the Minister of Communications is the only one not in favour of war. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, it is stated, no longer holds the opinions he held a few weeks ago. Yesterday he asked the Vice-Minister, Mr. Kao Erh-chien to explain to the special meeting of the International Affairs Commission, his new attitude, whilst the Vice-Minister himself is heart and soul in sympathy with the Allied cause.

Mr. Kao Erh-chien declared to a representative of "The Peking Daily News" three weeks ago when he was not yet appointed Vice-Minister that China should enter the war, and enter it unconditionally. It is his belief that this is not the time for China to talk about interests, but to decide upon a policy that will bring future welfare. As regards the Prime Minister, he is the moving spirit in the Cabinet, and is supported by the Minister of the Interior, and the Ministers of Finance and of Justice, in his advocacy of war with Germany.

At yesterday's meeting of the International Affairs Commission, several points of importance were discussed and the impression of one who is in a position to know what passed at the meeting is that war will probably be declared on Germany in about a week's time, when it is expected that the formal declaration will be made.

In the meantime the Government will call a military conference to ascertain the real attitude of the commanders and Military Governors of the various provinces as well as to discuss measures relating to internal defence and equipment of the troops. Of those that are expected to be present at the Conference, General Ni Shih-chun, Civil Governor of Anwhei, is already in the Capital and General Chang Hsun will probably arrive to-day. The Tuchun of Hupeh, General Wang Chan-yuan, has telegraphed to the Government that he will leave for Peking immediately, whilst the Tuchuan of Shansi, General Yen Shi-shan, is due to arrive here either to-day or to-morrow. As the Vice-President has already pledged his support to the Government he will not be required to come, but most of the Military Governors of the provinces have signified their readiness to come in person or have promised to send responsible delegates. This Conference will not hold a very long session and war will be formally declared on Germany as soon as it is concluded.

To overcome the opposition of a small portion of the people, the Government has sent Wen Chung, the Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, to Shanghai and Hankow, to explain to the people and the Chambers of Commerce the exact situation in which the Government is now placed and to convince them of the advisability of taking the final step. With regard to men like Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Company, the Government is of opinion that whatever be their views on the present question it would be unjustified to send special officials to bring them to their senses, as they are at present only private citizens.

There were several reasons that led the International Affairs Commission to come to the conclusion that war must be declared on Germany. Apart from the news reporting the latest step taken by the United States telegrams had been received from Chinese Ministers from abroad which practically all advised immediate action. Chang Chung-hsiang, the Minister to Tokyo, asks whether any decision has been arrived at since the return of Wang Tahsieh, who, it seems, had brought to the Government certain verbal messages from the country to which he was sent to convey the President's highest decoration to the Mikado.

Dr. Wellington Koo, the Minister to Washington, asks for instructions how to reply to the Government of the United States now that it has declared war on Germany. The Minister to Vienna sent a long telegram the contents of which are said to be of a highly confidential nature, but the gist of which is that Austria is desirous of concluding a separate peace with the Entente Powers. And lastly, Liu ...ien-jen, the Minister to Petrograd, reports that the Russian people seem to be determined to have a republican form of government and that in his opinion they are in earnest in their desire to fight the war to a victorious issue.

A report, which is as yet unconfirmed, appeared in the Chinese press recently stating that the United States Minister, Dr. Reinsch, has intimated to the Government his Government's intention of helping China with an adequate loan in addition to asking the Entente Powers to relieve China of the obligation of paying further instalments on the Boxer Indemnity. This way of looking at things is of course altogether too optimistic. But if such a step as is suggested is taken by the United States, it will be conducive in no small measure to China's interest and it will certainly lead to a speedy declaration of war with Germany. It is not that China is mercenary, but that she really must be assured of financial assistance in one form or another before she can feel at liberty to do what she has virtually pledged herself to do. If the Entente Powers understand China's difficulty, and lend her help accordingly a new factor will be brought into play in the war which is bound to hasten the end of this terrible struggle, since Chinese labour and Chinese food supplies must count a great deal, even if Chinese arms cannot achieve much for the cause of humanity and the sanctity of International Law.

As regards Austria, China is still friendly with her. And it is stated that the policy of the Government is to maintain this friendly connexion with Austria so long as no fresh developments take place between the two countries.

CHINESE MAHOMEDANS WANT WAR ON GERMANY

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Apr. 12.—In view of the rumours of the doubtful attitude of the Chinese Mahomedans in the event of war with Germany, interest attaches to a telegram from General Maan Liang, the well-known Mahomedan leader in Kansu.

General Maan urges the Peking Government to declare war on Germany. He says prudence and minute consideration should be shown before the rupture, but once the step is taken, there should be no hesitation. The only course left is to join the Entente. He offers to lead the Kansu forces to "defeat and destroy those, who disregard the rights of humanity and international law. Thus will virtue and justice be maintained."

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Apr. 12.—Instructions have been issued by the Government prohibiting vessels navigating the inland waters of China under the German Flag. The licenses held by German pilots have also been withdrawn.

It is understood the Minister of Justice is issuing instructions to the effect that cases in which Germans are defendants, will be tried by the Dutch Consular authorities, except when the neutrality, integrity and safety of the State is concerned.

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GENERAL KOROPATKIN AND FOUR OTHERS ARRESTED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 17.—General Koropatkin, the Governor-General of Russian Turkestan, and four other Generals have been arrested at Tashkand, the capital. They are charged with "provocatively distributing" arms to the Russians for defense in the event of attack by natives.

Tashkand, or Tashkent, the capital of Russian Turkestan, is situated 300 miles north-east of Samarcand. It consists of an ancient walled city and a new European quarter, with the Russian citadel a little to the south. It is connected with the European system of telegraphs, and the railway from Samarcand was opened in 1904. The manufactures include silk, leather, felt goods, and coarse porcelain. The population was 202,000 at last census, comprising 150,000 Sarts and 35,000 Russians. Once the capital of a separate Khanate, Tashkand was in 1810 conquered by Khokand, and since 1868 has been Russian.

RUSSIA FIXING PRICES

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, April 12.—The Provisional Government has published an official order, placing at the disposal of the State, the whole supplies of stock, grain and forage from the 1916 crops, and the entire harvest for 1917, except the grain and forage necessary for feeding the peasant families and their stock, and for sowing. Turkestan and the Trans-Caucasus districts are exempt from this order. At the same time as taking over the grain and forage for equitable distribution at a firm price, the Government considers it urgent to establish firm prices on articles of first necessity viz.:—iron, textiles, petrol and leather. It will supply the population with these at rates reduced as much as possible.

AMERICAN SHIPS WILL BE INTERNED IN CHINA

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, April 13.—The American officer in command of the U.S. Far Eastern Fleet has received orders to intern all American ships in Chinese waters. The gunboats Samar, Monocacy, Quiros and Villalobos are now bound for Shanghai and will be interned on arrival. The gun-boat Wilmington is undergoing extensive repairs, but it is hoped will be able to be made sea-worthy in a very short time.

The presumption is that China does not intend to follow the lead of the United States at present.

A TREAT FOR THE DUTCH

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, April 15.—The "Times" announces that an unconfirmed despatch from The Hague announces that the Kaiser has either gone to or is going to visit Middachten Castle in Holland.

BRAZIL SEIZES GERMAN SHIPS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rio de Janeiro.—The Brazilian Government has decided to seize all German ships at present in Brazilian ports.

OUTLAWS OF HUMANITY DETAIN YEN HUI-CHENG

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, April 16.—Chinese circles generally are exasperated at the news of the detention of Dr. Yen Hui-cheng, the Chinese Minister to Berlin. The Minister of the Netherlands, in charge of German interests in China, has made a communication to the Waichiapu indicating that Dr. Yen and his staff will not be allowed to leave Germany pending assurances being given of the safe return of Admiral von Hintze and his Staff, including an extension of the period covered by his safe-conduct and the passports issued by some of the members of the Entente, which, at present, are for two months.

The forthcoming military conference at Peking is attracting much attention and all the Tutuhs are invited to attend or send representatives. A number have already arrived. Owing to the criticism of military interference in administrative affairs, an attempt is being made to make clear the real object of the conference, which undoubtedly is to obtain the support of the provincial Tutuhs for the Government's diplomatic policy.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Shanghai, April 16.—The statement by the officials that they lack instructions to intern American vessels has brought up the question of the latters' status. The result is, it is believed that the Japanese [naval heads] are considering whether the failure on China's part to intern the American ships does not justify the other belligerent war vessels in again entering Chinese waters.

[BY OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT]

Peking, April 11.—The question of China's entry into the war on the Allies side was again discussed in the Cabinet meeting this morning; but still there was no definite result. A special meeting will be held in the Presidential Office to-morrow. It seems there are too many meetings and too few results. The spreading of the news about a severe Russian defeat along the Riga-Dwinsk front has again startled some Chinese politicians who are of the opinion that Germany may take Petrograd before long; but according to telegraphic advice from Mr. Liu Chingjen, Chinese Minister to Russia, received by the Cabinet, it is true the Russians suffered a reverse on the Riga front, and lost about thirty thousand men. In view of the magnitude of this World war, the loss of 30,000 men and some guns cannot be regarded as a great defeat especially in view of the recent revolution in Russia. In addition to this, the International News Service through the German paper "Peking Post" circulated free to the vernacular papers the news that by this time the Germans probably have taken the Russian Capital with her Army and Navy.

In the Cabinet meeting to-day, the despatch of Chinese labourers to England, France and Russia was discussed on the ground that special regulations should be drafted by the Government, governing the enlistment of Chinese for foreign countries, and providing that labourers should be enlisted and transported to their destinations accompanied by reliable Chinese officials, who are to be appointed by the Government for looking after the interests of the labourers. The Diplomatic-discussion Committee will draw up the necessary regulations for approval before the next party leaves.

Regarding the Chinese political situation, the only interesting news is that both Dr. Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance and Mr. Hsu Shih-yin, Minister of Communications, have been charged by many vernacular papers as receiving heavy bribes in connection with the renting of Japanese railway cars of thirty tons each at the rate of four dollars per day instead of buying them for the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, and the dissolution of the "Pao-li" brass cash melting company and the formation of a new company by the Ministry of Finance. Mr. Hsu has defended his action but Dr. Chen has said nothing about the charges against him.

175 DEATHS IN EDDYSTONE EXPLOSION

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Chester, Pennsylvannia, April 14.—In the two explosions at the Eddystone Ammunition Factory it is estimated that 175 were killed and several hundreds injured. The force of the explosion scattered shells in every direction.

The first explosion occurred in a room in the shrapnel building, where 100 girls were putting the finishing touches to the shells. There were approximately 30,000 shells stored in the adjoining building which the second explosion demolished.

FINNISH PARLIAMENT OPENS

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, April 12.—Yesterday at the solemn opening of the Finnish Parliament, the Speaker, in expressing unanimous greeting to liberated Russia, said:

"Finland, like Russia, has ceased to be a monarchy. We shall both need a more democratic régime and the establishment of our mutual relations on a new basis. The Finns, free like the Russians, must henceforth have their place in the brotherly alliances of the peoples."

MEXICO TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Mexico City, April 15.—President Carranza in an address to the new Congress to-day, declared that Mexico would maintain strict neutrality in the world war.

BOLIVIA BREAKS WITH KAISER

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

La Paz, Bolivia, April 15.—The German Minister here was handed his passports to-day, Bolivia having severed relations with Germany.

BUENOS AIRES ISSUES STATEMENT ON WAR

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Buenos Aires, April 11.—The Government of the Argentine Republic has issued a declaration announcing it will support the position taken by the United States in reference to Germany.

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RUSSIA IS UNLIKELY TO CONCLUDE PEACE NOW

"All talks and rumours of peace at the present time are impertinent and Austria-Hungary's reported hope for peace is a grotesque illusion," declared an authority on the European situation whose words weigh highly, when discussing yesterday the Amsterdam dispatch which had it that the Austria-Hungarian Government semi-officially announced that it was building its hopes for peace on the recent manifesto issued by the Provisional Government of Russia.

"The Dual Monarchy," continued this authority, "seems to have interpreted the Russian declaration not to dominate other nations or to seize their territory, as Russia's stripping herself of her objects for which she has cast in her lot in the great war. No one but Austria-Hungary would be able to read such meaning in the Russian manifesto. Austria-Hungary may interpret it as she sees fit, but to take it as forming a basis for discussion of peace is too far-fetched to accept."

Informations reaching here of late from Europe indicates that the Socialistic elements in the belligerent countries are endeavouring to bring about peace by a united movement. In Paris the Socialists of France and Italy are to hold a convention in the middle of May, probably to discuss the peace question. The Socialists of Germany, no doubt inspired by their Government, are utilizing their comrades in Stockholm, Sweden, for the purpose of instigating the Socialists of Russia to start a movement in favour of stopping the war. A conference for discussing the peace terms between the Socialists of Russia and of Germany is now in session in Stockholm and its proceedings are being watched with considerable interest.

In Russia where the Socialists have attained a great influence since the recent successful revolution, their strenuous efforts towards the cessation of the war are reported to be causing grave anxiety to be felt by the Government as to its capability to cope successfully with this strong tidal wave for peace. This unsettled and wavering condition of the people's joint will, the above quoted authority holds responsible for the frequent rumours that Russia, compelled by exhaustion, may conclude a separate peace with the Central Powers.

At the same time, the conditions in Germany are gradually, but irresistably, forcing the Government to do something extraordinary to focus the attention of the people on other points than the problem of internal political reforms. Hence there come the frequent talks of Germany's second proposal for peace.

"Germany," said the authority, "may at any time propose a peace conference for a second time to the Allies, or to Russia alone. Should the proposal be addressed to the Allied Powers I can state on good authority that it will be rejected by the Allied Governments with no less firmness than the first one. If Germany seeks to conclude a separate peace with Russia the Allies,—especially Great Britain, France and Japan—will lose no time in putting a stop to such negotiations.

"The possibility of an uprising in Russia in such case against the war party is not being ignored and the Allies are ready to go even to the length of intervening to help suppress the pacifists of Russia. However, the press dispatches relating to the peace movement in Russia do not seem to be free from exaggeration."

At the Foreign Office little could be learned yesterday with regard to the actual state of affairs in Russia. The date for the meeting of the National Assembly which is to decide the form of government and to adopt a new constitution is still far from being fixed. One opinion concerning this indefinite postponement of the convention was that the Conservatives' contention had prevailed over the radicals to cool the heat of passion by reserving this momentous decision to some later day when calm consideration and calculation should have been restored among the people.

AZUMA UNDER ORDER TO SAIL FOR AMERICA

Mrs. Guthrie, the widow of the late American Ambassador, it is reported, has decided to leave for the United States by the Pacific Mail steamer Columbia, which leaves Yokohama on May 4. The cruiser Azuma, which has been ordered to convey the body of the late Mr. Guthrie to the United States, will leave Yokohama a few days before the departure of Mrs. Guthrie to San Francisco or Seattle, the destination of the warship to be decided upon according to the landing point of Mrs. Guthrie. At any rate the cruiser will sail on her mission on or about the 25th of this month from Yokohama, though the exact date of her departure is to be designated later by the order of the Minister of the Navy. The warship will take about 25 days to cover the distance and will reach her destination two or three days after the arrival of the steamer Columbia carrying Mrs. Guthrie.

According to Captain Niiro, of the cruiser, the Azuma will arrive in Yokohama a few days before her departure for the States, and the mortal remains of the late Ambassador will be removed from the American Naval Hospital at the Bluff to the Nishi hatoba on the morning of the day appointed for departure for America. From the Nishi hatoba the coffin will be taken on a pinnace to the cruiser. The coffin will be taken to the cadets' room amidships where it will remain during the voyage. Two members of the American Embassy will travel on the warship and the commander's room and the staff officers' room will be placed at their disposal.

The mission on which the Azuma is going to America is almost unprecedented, and is of very important significance, said Captain Niiro, because, in addition to the duty of fulfilling the sad task of conveying the remains of the late ambassador, it includes the weighty task of contributing to the closer friendship between the two countries, Japan and America. Captain Niiro considers it a great honour to be trusted with such an important mission.

RUSSIA DURING AND AFTER THE TITANIC STRUGGLE

In view of the curious impression that has been caused here by the Russian declaration regarding the disposal of Constantinople as telegraphed here last week, in which readers were led to believe that Russia had practically signified her intention to abandon her previous claim to the Turkish stronghold, the following Petrograd message of April 10, sent to the "N.-C. Daily News" by its special service, is far clearer on the situation:

The Russian Provisional Government has published to-day a declaration regarding the aims of the war.

After having explained the difficult position in which the country finds itself as regards finance and the transport of food supplies owing to the bad administration of the former Government, the Provisional Government declare that they cannot now decide definitively questions of war and peace, which it will be the duty of the Constituent Government to settle in accord with the Allies. Their immediate aim is to defend Russia at all costs against the invader.

Freed Russia does not wish to dominate foreign countries or to invade their territory, but wishes a durable peace based on mutual respect and freedom of nations.

The policy of the Government will be guided by this idea and by their engagements with their Allies and the Government firmly believes that the whole Russian people will gather all their strength in a supreme effort which their duty towards their country demands of them.

The Crown estates will be nationalized as well as the special estates of the ex-Emperor. According to the nature of these estates their administration will be entrusted to the Ministers of Agriculture, Commerce and Finance, no decision has yet been taken regarding the private estates of the ex-Emperor. His private money will not be confiscated and, moreover, a special grant will be allowed to provide for the Imperial Family.

Amongst the many free gifts sent from all parts of Russia at the disposal of the Provisional Government for the needs of the new Government, there are many sums of money subscribed by Austrian prisoners.

Yesterday the Special Committee composed of members of the Executive Committee of the Duma, representatives of the unions, the Zemstvos, the towns, Central Committee of military industry, Committee of technical assistance for the needs of national defence, unions of engineers and manufacturers, deputations of workmen, soldiers and officers, began its activities. The aim of this Committee will be to re-establish and maintain normal conditions of work in all industrial enterprises.

Yesterday the Minister of War received delegations of the workmen of the Sormovo Works, which are one of the most important works engaged on work for national defence. These delegations expressed the unanimous decision of all the workmen to continue working not only as formerly, but if possible with greater results.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

PEACE PATRIOTISM LACKING

The "Yorozu" says that the Japanese have a strong patriotic spirit, which makes them sacrifice their lives at the time of war or other emergencies, but the Japanese lack the patriotic sentiment during peaceful periods. The lack of the spirit to work for the benefit of the country in time of peace, is, the paper says, due to the peculiar history of the country, and the educationists, should endeavour more earnestly to develop this spirit among the Japanese.

The Japanese having lived so long peacefully in the small islands, without knowing the outside, and without meeting the necessity of competing with others, became used to the oppression of the feudal system. It is difficult to educate the Japanese people to see the value of service in the time of peace.

In other countries, the public welfare is the first consideration of everybody, and for the sake of the public welfare, people are willing to sacrifice everything, and it is the duty of politicians and officers to consider the welfare of the public above all other interests. Foreigners wish to consider the welfare of one village, rather than one man, and the welfare of one nation, rather than one city. But in Japan the politicians and others consider the interest of themselves or a group of a small number of people instead of the interest of the city or the nation.

The coming election is not a question of local importance, nor is it the problem of political parties, but it is an affair that concerns the welfare of the whole nation. It should be decided whether it was right that Count Terauchi dissolved the Diet, without considering the will of the people, or not. If the voters believe that the Government should respect the wish and rights of the public ,they should all vote against the present cabinet, and the pro-government candidates should not be able to obtain even one vote.

But the "Yorozu" says that the indications are that the pro-government candidates will also obtain a large number of votes at the coming election. This shows that the Japanese public does not yet realize the value of citizenship or know that the welfare of the country should be considered first of all.

The constitution of Japan protects the interest and wishes of the public, but the Terauchi Cabinet intends to oppress the people so that they will do just as they are told. There are many who, fearing the oppression of the Terauchi Cabinet, vote for the pro-Government candidates, even against their own wish. But the "Yorozu" declares that the benefit obtained by such people for obeying the instruction from the Cabinet, will be only a temporary one.

Those who desire the future development of the country, and the future prosperity of the people, should not be blinded by temporary promise or oppression, and should regard the welfare of the whole nation and vote for the candidates they believe would actually represent the voters in the House of Representatives.

U. S. DECLARATION HELP ALLIES

It is not necessary to state that the declaration of war by the United States against Germany, has already caused a favourable impression upon the Entente which will largely benefit by the joining of the United States in the war against Germany, says the "Tokyo Asahi."

The United States remained neutral for almost three years since the beginning of the war, and during that period she gained an enormous profit from her increased foreign trade, and war industries. The wealth of the nation has been so largely increased in the past three years, that the "Asahi" does not believe, the country will suffer financially by going into the war. Moreover, she is able to give assistance to the Entente powers, and a recent report says that the United States Government will shortly float bonds to the extent of 14,000,000,000 yen, of which amount 6,000,000,000 yen will be loaned to the Entente.

Since the outbreak of war, the belligerent powers of Europe have purchased a large amount of products from the United States, from the necessity of continuing the war and feeding the people. Consequently all European nations have become debtors to the United States. In the past, the United States subscribed to the bonds of the Entente powers to the extent of 3,084,000,000 yen. When the United States makes the present loan of 6,000,000,000 yen it will mean the conversion of the 3,000,000,000 yen European bonds, and an additional loan of 3,000,000,000 yen to the Entente nations.

In the past when the European bonds were floated in the United States, valuable securities were required, and it became impossible for the warring nations to offer any more security for further bonds or loans. Seeing this difficulty, J.P. Morgan & Co. sent a declaration to the bankers and capitalists of the United States, last autumn, saying that the European bonds should be floated without security, if the United States desires the export of the war orders to Europe. However, the bankers and capitalists did not listen to the pleading of J.P. Morgan & Co. Even the Federal Reserve Board stopped loans to the European nations beyond a certain limit.

The "Asahi" declares that if such a condition had continued much longer, the Entente nations would have suffered from terrible financial difficulties. But the United States has declared war against Germany, and also has announced that she will give the best possible financial aid to the Entente nations. However long the war may continue, England, for instance, will never suffer from financial difficulties, as long as the United States is willing to aid her.

OPPOSITION TO CHINESE TARIFF

The traders interested in China met at Osaka on April 15th, and resolved to oppose the revision of the Chinese tariff, and the "Chugai Shogyo" says that the demonstration by the Spinners Association at Tokyo and the mass meeting of spinners, exporters, cotton dealers, match manufacturers, sugar merchants, silk merchants and others recently held in Osaka, prove that the revision of the Chinese tariff will be detrimental to the progress of the Japanese trade with China.

China has an abundant supply of raw materials, but her industries have not made any noticable progress, and it is natural that China will import manufactured articles from Japan, the nearest of her neighbours, and therefore it is unnatural that China tries to protect her own industries and prevent the import of Japanese goods by increasing the tariff.

It is said that the Government authorities are now endeavouring to solve the question of the revision of the Chinese tariff satisfactorily. The "Chugai", however, regrets that the traders and others interested in the Chinese trade are treating the question as a political problem, while it is absolutely an economical affair. The paper sympathizes with the traders and recognizes their ground for opposing the revision of the tariff, but it is purely an economical question, and should not be used as a political topic. Trying to prevent the increase of the tariff, they oppose the present Government, and are making a political demonstration.

In Japan there are many politicians who are looking for some thing to be used as a political tool in making themselves prominent. Such politicians will gladly take up the question of the Chinese tariff if the traders themselves treat the matter politically. If the question becomes a political subject, while the politicians may gain by using it, the traders will find themselves unable to solve it satisfactorily. The paper hopes that the traders will not treat it as a political affair, but solve it as an economic problem from the beginning.

THE CULTIVATION OF HERBS

The Medical Investigation Association, has recently appealed to the Department of Home Affairs, for the encouragement of the cultivation of medicinal herbs, says the "Hochi". Since the outbreak of the European war, the price of medicines has so advanced that it has become necessary for the Government to prevent the export of medicines, and encourage the manufacture of medicines in Japan. Under such an encouragement the medicinal industries are making rapid progress, but the paper regrets that Japan still has to import medicinal herbs to manufacture medicines.

Many varieties of medicinal herbs are cultivated in Japan, and some of them are even exported to foreign countries, but the Government is not giving proper encouragement for the cultivation of such necessary herbs. While all foreign governments are establishing experimental stations and encouraging the cultivation of medicinal herbs, the Japanese Government has been taking a contrary step. In 1883, the Japanese Governmen established a medicinal herbs experimental station in Tokyo and planted many herbs imported from Germany, but the station was abandoned in 1889, and no attention was given to further cultivation.

The paper declares that the Government should carefully consider the necessity of the encouragement for the cultivation of such herbs, and to become able to supply the demand in the country, medicinal herbs should be imported from foreign countries and planted in Japan.

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FARMERS AND POLITICS

In electing members of the House of Representatives, it is necessary to select suitable men to represent the interests of the people, says the "Yorozu".

Among the Japanese, those engaged in the agricultural works claim the largest number of the population. In looking over the history of parliament, a large number of bills concerning the interests of the farmers have been brought up in the past sessions, however, it is strange to note that these numerous bills brought little benefit to the farmers in general. The "Yorozu" says that that was because of the wrong selection of the representatives in the House of Representatives. What they had considered in the past was only the interest of the large farmers, and the welfare of the common farmers and farm labourers was not considered.

Among the Members of the House of Representatives, there are many who forget that they were elected by the farmers, and regard themselves as Government officials. Even in the present campaign there are many who declare that they will look after the interests of farmers, but if the farmers elect such candidates who have no sound ideas about the conditions of farmers, and who have no definite plan for bettering the conditions of the farmers, their interests will never be looked after by such representatives.

The important question for the agricultural districts at present is the development of Agricultural Associations. While there are an innumerable number of such associations throughout the country, they are all under the command of the local Government, and while they are heavily taxed, they are not able to plan the true development of farmers without orders from the Government officials. The Agricultural Associations, are, however, organizations for the benefit of farmers, and farmers should improve the organization of such associations. Under the present condition, the associations are not only unable to aid the improvement of farms and conditions of farmers, but they are preventing the valuable study of agricultural problems.

Among the candidates who announce that they represent the farmers there are none, who have any opinion regarding the improvement of such associations. The "Yorozu" sincerely advises the farmers and those who are interested in the development of the agricultural districts, to select suitable candidates who will actually consider the welfare of farmers and elect them to the House of Representatives. The candidates who are nominally representing farmers, and who are nothing but followers of the bureaucracy will never improve the condition of farmers, however brilliant the speeches they may make at the campaign meetings.

INTERESTING PATENT SUIT BEFORE COURTS

While the suit brought by the General Electric Company of New York against the Dai Nippon Electric Bulb Manufacturing Company for the infringement of the patent right to manufacture the Tungsten filament, is still pending, a suit has been brought by Mr. Tatsunosuke Oshima, Director of the Oshima Electric Industrial Works, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, to nullify the patent obtained by the General Electric Company for the manufacture of the Tungsten filament in Japan.

The General Electric Company, patentee of the process of manufacturing Tungsten filament, applied to the Japanese Government to patent the process in August, 1910, and patent (No. 18961) was given to the Tokyo Electric Company, agents of the General Electric Company in December of the same year.

Mr. Oshima declares the thorough investigation of the application for patents cannot be made within two or three months, and it usually takes six months or even over one year to give judgment upon such an important patent. He says that the Japanese Government granted the patent to the General Electric Company without making proper investigation, and also that the patent was given so favourably to the General Electric Company that the other inventors are unjustly oppressed. On these grounds, Mr. Oshima has applied to the Government to cancel the patent given to the General Electric Company.

The outcome of the case will affect the electrical industries of the country, as the General Electric Company is at present obtaining a profit of over six million yen a year from the sale of Tungsten lamps in Japan.

The suit brought by the General Electric Company against the Dai Nippon Electric Bulb Manufacturing Company has attracted wide attention in Japan as well as other nations, but the recent suit brought by Mr. Oshima will make the former controversy insignificant if he wins the case.

The representatives of the General Electric Company has already submitted explanations to the Government against the contention of Mr. Oshima, and the future outcome of the case will be watched with interest.

ALLEGED BREACH OF ELECTION LAW

Mr. Ryohei Okada, Minister of Education, has been sued by Mr. Shigeru Ito, attorney of Hamamatsu, for breach of the election law. The case has been brought to the Hamamatsu District Court. Mr. Ito says that Mr. Okada broke the election law in campaigning for Mr. Hajime Kitai, a candidate for the membership in the House of Representatives.

On March 22nd, Mr. Okada went to Mitsuke-machi, Shozuoka to support Mr. Kitai, and while staying at Mitsuke-machi, Mr. S. Tokura, the representative of the local association for prevention of damages from flood, requested Mr. Okada to obtain fifty thousand yen from the national treasury to enable the building of an embankment to prevent floods along the Ota river. On the following day, Mr. Okada returned to Tokyo, and on the twenty-fifth, sent a signed telegram to Mr. Tokura stating that the consent of the authorities has been obtained for the monetary aid for the prevention of flood and that he would leave for Mitsuke-machi on the 31st.

Mr. Ito declares that Mr. Okada intended to secure the agreement from the voters along the river Ota to vote for Mr. Kitai as soon as an agreement is reached between himself and Mr. Kitai and Mr. Tokura, representatives of the association for the prevention of flood damages.

A suit for the breach of election law has been also brought against Mr. Kitai, the candidate and Mr. Tokura.

Regarding this suit for the breach of the election law, Mr. Okada, Minister of Education is reported to have stated that what has been made public is contrary to the facts. He says that when he stopped at the district on his way back to Tokyo from Kyushu after the Grand Military manœuvres held last fall, the request was made to him to have the amount the Imperial Railways intends to spend on raising the railway bed along the Ota river, transferred to the construction of the embankment along the river, so that the people in the neighbourhood will be prevented from the damages by flood and also the railway will be safe-guarded. The railway authorities promised the people of the district to agree to their plan, but did not undertake the plan immediately, and when Mr. Okada visited the district recently the people requested him to make a further appeal to the Imperial railways. On the receipt of the answer from the Imperial Railways that the work would soon be undertaken he informed the people of the district that the arrangement for preventing the flood had been made.

HEAD AND FACE DRY AND SCURVY

Used to Itch. Formed Dry Crust. Hair Fell Out.

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"My head and face became very dry and scurvy and used to itch. I began to scratch which made it worse and the top of my head formed a dry crust. My hair began to fall out which made my head look bare and my face was sore and discolored.

"I suffered for about six months. Seeing Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised I sent for a free sample and after using the sample I bought one full-sized tin of Cuticura Ointment and in four weeks I was completely healed." (Signed) L. Guest, 21, King St., Swallownest, Nr. Sheffield, Eng., July 28, 1915.

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IMPERIAL GARDEN PARTY AT SHINJUKU

Most fortunately, the weather cleared up Tuesday morning, and the bright and warm Spring sun favoured the success of the Imperial Cherry Garden Party held Tuesday afternoon at the Imperial Garden, Shinjuku. Formerly the Imperial Cherry Party was held at the Hama Imperial Palace, but this year it was held for the first time in the Shinjuku Garden, as the Hama Palace was considered too small to accommodate the large number of guests invited. The Shinjuku Garden is of large area, and studded with old cherry trees which stand along the shore of the large pond, amidst the ever-greens, and upon the hills covered with shrubbery. The guests yesterday were given the freedom of the entire garden, which was gay with Spring flowers.

The garden contains 1,300 cherry trees which are all old and magnificent trees, and in addition over eight hundred cherry trees of the double-petalled variety have been recently planted. Yesterday the single-petalled flowers were past full bloom, but the double-petalled ones were just at the height of beauty.

T.I.M. the Emperor and Empress left the Imperial Palace at 2.30 in the afternoon for the Shinjuku Garden, accompanied by Prince Takatsukasa, Lord Chamberlain, General Uchiyama, and other Court officials. Arriving at the Garden, Their Majesties were welcomed by T.I.H. Prince Fushimi, Prince and Princess Kan-in, Prince and Princess Higashifushimi, Prince and Princess Fushimi, Jr., Prince and Princess Kuni, Prince and Princess Nashimoto, Prince and Princess Asaka, Prince and Princess Higashikuni, and Prince and Princess Kitashirakawa.

T.I.M. the Emperor and Empress granted audience to the guests invited and shook hands with the representatives of foreign governments. At three o'clock, T.I.M. the Emperor and Empress proceeded to the temporary structure especially erected for the occasion, and there, with T.I.H. Princes and Princesses, the invited guests drank to the welfare of their Imperial hosts, and the cherry blossoms, the symbol of the nation.

After the toast T.I.M. the Emperor and Empress walked through the Garden, admiring the double-petalled blossom now in full bloom. At 4.30 Their Majesties left the Garden for the Imperial Palace.

Among the three thousand guests invited yesterday were, the representatives of foreign governments with their ladies; foreign residents and their families; visitors to these shores; Prince Marshal Yamagata, Admiral Count Togo, Count Terauchi, Marshal Oku, Baron and Baroness Goto, Admiral and Mrs. Kato, General Oshima, Viscount and Viscountess Motono, Mr. and Mrs. Okada, Baron and Baroness Okada, Mr. and Mrs. Nakashoji, Mr. and Mrs. Shoda, Viscount Kato, Marquis Hijikata, Baron Hirata, Viscount Kiyoura, members of the Privy Council, Admiral Ijuin, Admiral Dewa, General Iguchi, Peers, and Government officials.

During the afternoon, the Toyama Military Band, and the Court musicians played selections.

MR. ART SMITH TO HERE FLY AT END OF MONTH

By way of returning the kindness and hospitality shown him by citizens of Tokyo during his last visit here, especially when he was unfortunately injured by accident in Sapporo, Mr. Art Smith, the plucky American aviator who arrived at Yokohama eary Friday morning, has signified his intention to Mr. Kushibiki, his manager in the Far East, to make a free flight for the entertainment of citizens upon his arrival in Tokyo, and with the consent of Mr. Kushibiki the Imperial Aviation Association under the presidency of Marquis Okuma has decided to assume the entire management for the occasion. This was announced Wednesday afternoon by Lieutenant Takagi, standing director of the Association, before the representatives of the Tokyo press, and the idea has been hailed as a very befitting lead to a series of performances which the Association, we understand, has now in contemplation with a view to awakening the interest of the nation in aviation in which Japan falls so far behind other countries.

It is said that the flight will be made probably at the parade ground at Aoyama on the 28th or the 29th inst. and the Association has applied to the authorities for permission to use the ground. Mr. Art Smith will fly in Tokyo only for one day for which there will be no charge. The Association is now making preparations so as to make his free flight a big success and to accommodate as many people as possible at the parade ground on that day; about 5,000 seats will be prepared along the track for the convenience of members of the Association and others, it is said.

The arrival of Mr. Art Smith is awaited by many Japanese people with keen interest and it is expected that he and his mother will be accorded a warm welcome and reception throughout Japan. No American aviator or aviatrice is indeed more popular among the Japanese, for it was he and his display of wonderful performances that brough into strong relief in the eyes of the Japanese public the lamentably backward state of our aviation last year, and the accident at Sapporo which undoubtedly cost him dear, has made Mr. Smith a more popular figure in Japan than ever. It is stated that this visit to Japan was opposed by Mr. William Bastar, his manager in America, who is said to fear the recurrence of a similar accident in this country, but despite his repeated advice the young aviator has not given up the hope of coming to the land of the rising sun and cherry flowers thinking it his duty to reciprocate the hospitality of the Japanese by giving them a show for nothing.

A HINDU CEREMONY

On Monday afternoon, writes a correspondent, a very interesting ceremony took place in the big hall at the residence of Marquis Okuma (Waseda) when the Buddha was worshipped after the Hindu manner by a number of priests of the Nichiren sect and more than a dozen young men of Waseda University dressed in Hindu garb with four young Japanese girls in the dress of Hindu ladies.

The ceremony was led by Pundit H. P. Shastri of India and Prof. Takeda of the Waseda University. Prof. Shastri sang beautiful Sanskrita songs from the vedas in a melodious voice. The girls made offerings of flowers and all sang Sanskrita verses in a chorus. Marquis Okuma took considerable interest in the affair and congratulated Messrs. Shastri and Takeda.

A group photograph was taken in front of the house of His Excellency with Pundit H. P. Shastri and Mr. Takeda on either side of Marquis Okuma.

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always look for the *signature in White*

Lea & Perrins

on the *Red* label, and see also that the *name* **LEA & PERRINS** is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

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The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

毎土曜日 一回發行

No. 17] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, APRIL 28, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV

The Japan Weekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

THE JAPAN MAIL

AND

THE JAPAN TIMES

BOTH WEEKLY EDITIONS

SIX MONTHS YEN 5.50

ONE YEAR YEN 10.00

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Single copies .....Sen 15 each
„ (back numbers)..Sen 25 each
One month .....Sen .50
Three months .....Yen 1.50
Six months .....Yen 3.00
One year .....Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

The Nippon Kerosene Oil Company, will celebrate the Thirtieth anniversary of its establishment on May 5th at the Kokugi-kan Ryogoku.

The Patriotic Ladies Society of Japan will hold its 14th general meeting of members at Hibiya park on May 4. The Imperial Government Railways will issue reduced return tickets for the benefit of provincial members wishing to attend the meeting .

The total receipts at Tokyo station for twelve months ended in March amounted to 3,021,300 yen, of which the receipts from the sale of tickets amounted to 2,641,734 yen.

This shows an increase of 371,316 yen compared with the fiscal year 1915 and also an increase of 407,312 yen over the estimated figure.

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the Waichiaopu to protest against the prohibition of the import of Chinese tea into Great Britain. The Chamber's great argument is that as China is consuming large quantities of British goods of all kinds, it is unfair that there should be any embargo on her produce. The argument, as it stands, is not without reason, remarks the "N.-C. Daily News."

According to a Peking telegram, to Chinese newspapers, the Inspector-General of Customs, has telegraphed instructions to all German Commissioners recommending them to apply for a year's leave of absence during which they will draw full salary. No definite arrangement, it is said, has yet been arrived at regarding Deputy Commissioners and other indoor and outdoor members of the Customs of German nationality.

It is learned that the educational authorities are considering means to give satisfactory education to orphans. Under protection at orphanages in the country, they are excepted from the compulsory education now-a-days for various reasons, while the ordinary elementary school course extending over six years is compulsory for other children. It is expected that the Educational Department in consultation with the Home Department will devise some proper measures for their education in the near future.

The Procurator concerned in the Thayer Trespass Case has filed an appeal against the judgment of the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho. As may be remembered, Mr. R. H. Thayer, a teacher of St. Paul's College, Tokyo, was on April 20 sentenced at the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho to a fine of 20 yen for having entered the naval wireless station in Yokosuka in January last.

It is reported that the American Government has decided to send a military aviation company to Hawaii. The company will be sent from the army aviation corps at San Diego, Cal. and consists of 145 men. The company, it is stated, will have 16 tractor biplanes of a bigger type than usual which, equipped with 400 h.p. engines, will make 75 miles an hour, being capable of a 400-mile continued flight.

Mr. Jenjuro Horikoshi, head of the Horikoshi Shokai at Tsukiji, Kyobashi, has been decorated with a Blue Ribbon Medal by the Bureau of Decorations in recognition of his long-continued services for the encouragement of industries and the promotion of foreign trade. Mr. Horikoshi visited America some years ago and paved the way for the exportation of Japanese handkerchiefs and silk crêpe to the United States. After his return from the States he encouraged the improvement of figured mats, habutae and cotton crepes so as to secure a larger market for them in America and elsewhere. He started the Horikoshi Shokai in 1893, which now enjoys an excellent reputation.

Sentence was pronounced at the Yokohama District Court, on the 20th, on Mr. Ralph Hoyt Thayer, a teacher of St. Paul's College, Tsukiji, who was arrested and sent for trial at the Yokohama Court on a charge of having violated the law for the protection of military secrets by entry on January 17 of the compound of the naval wireless station at Kusunokiyama, Yokosuka, which belongs to the fortified zone of the Yokosuka naval station. Chief Judge Jimbo, who presided, in delivering judgment, said that the finding of the Court was that accused had committed trespass on the date and at the place named, but that there was no evidence to show that he had done so with felonous intent. He was mulcted in a fine of twenty yen.

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LATEST ELECTION RETURNS

The complete report of the result of the election in suburban districts, compiled by the Department of Home Affairs is as follows.

Tokyo-fu; five members, Seinen Takagi (Kenseikai) 4,206 votes; Kihichi Akimoto (Seiyukai), 2,792 votes; Yonezo Mayeda (Seiyukai) 2,665 votes; Tsuneyemon Murano (Seiyukai), 2,509 votes; Shogen Urushi (Seiyukai), 2,493 votes.

Kyoto-fu: five members, Chokuon Kataoka (Kenseikai), 4,002 votes; Momozo Nagata (Seiyukai) 3,741 votes; Takuo Makiya (Neutral) 3,461 votes; Yasunosuke Kawasaki (Kenseikai) 2,800 votes; Shun-ichi Yamaguchi (Kenseikai) 2,635 votes.

Osaka-fu: six members, Seido Takamatsu (Kokuminto) 2,936 votes; Man-itsu Tanaka (Kenseikai) 2,866 votes; Masajiro Katagi (Kenseikai) 2,712 votes; Hyakusuke Ihara (Kenseikai) 2,431 votes; Yasutaro Motode (Neutral) 2,325 votes; Hideji Mori (Kenseikai) 2,225 votes.

Kanagawa-ken: six members, Hachiroyemon Koshiro (Neutral) 2,336 votes, Matajiro Koizumi (Kenseikai) 2,325 votes; Kasaku Toi (Kenseikai) 2,256 votes; Hikosaku Akao (Seiyukai) 2,163 votes; Kokichi Matsumoto (Neutral) 2,034 votes; Rinnosuke Nakagawa (Neutral) 2,023 votes.

Hyogo-ken: eleven members, Gonta Doi Kokuminto) 5,154 votes; Chuji Shimooka (Kenseikai) 4,794 votes; Kihichiro Kawaguchi (Kokuminto) 4,607 votes; Kotaro Nakagawa (Kokuminto) 4,194 votes; Koshi Yokota (Kenseikai) 3,658 votes; Uichiro Hirooka (Seiyukai) 3,578 votes; Takao Saito (Kenseikai) 3,552 votes; Kenkichi Odera (Kenseikai) 3,508 votes; Seitaro Karahata (Kenseikai) 3,214 votes; Shozo Masaki (Kenseikai) 3,140 votes; Seiji Matsumoto (Neutral) 3,115 votes.

Nagasaki-ken: six members, Kizo Hashimoto (Kenseikai) 2,143 votes; Kozo Makiyama (Seiyukai) 1,987 votes; Manjiro Nakakura (Seiyukai) 1,985 votes; Yuyo Norimoto (Seiyu-kai) 1812 votes; Tsuneyuki Honda (Kenseikai) 1,787 votes; Tetsuo Usui (Neutral) 1,736 votes.

Tsushima: one member, Toranosuke Akita (Neutral) 353 votes.

Niigata-ken: twelve members, Toma Kusumi (Kenseikai) 3,658 votes; Kumaichi Tanabe (Seiyu-kai) 3,466 votes; Koi Takahashi (Seiyu-kai) 3,200 votes; Toyojiro Maruyama (Seiyukai) 3,037 votes; Junsaku Takatori (Seiyukai) 3,020 votes; Koji Noguchi (Kokuminto) 2,949 votes; Kan-ichi Otake (Kenseikai) 2,830 votes; Shohei Sakurai (Kenseikai) 2,744 votes; Yoshiyuki Makiguchi (Kenseikai) 2,724 votes; Ryotei Takemura (Kenseikai) 2,634 votes; Jin-ichiro Sakaguchi (Kenseikai) 2,537 votes; Sagaichiro Maruyama (Seiyukai) 2,524 votes.

Sado: one member, Teijiro Yamamoto (Seiyukai) 1,694 votes.

Gumma-ken: six members. Kinkichi Muto (Seiyukai) 4,053 votes; Tatsusaku Tajima (Neutral) 3,524 votes; Imasuke Imai (Seiyukai) 3.336 votes; Toshio Saito (Seiyukai) 3,238 votes; Saburo Homma (Kenseikai) 2,859 votes; Yuji Kodama (Neutral) 2,706 votes.

Chiba-ken: ten members, Somei Uzawa (Seiyukai) 4,124 votes; Shoichiro Yoshiuye (Seiyukai) 3,777 votes; Masajiro Kimura (Seiyukai) 3,586 votes; Kazutomo Seki (Kenseikai) 3,167 votes; Giichi Tsuda (Neutral) 3,258 votes; Uhachi Uzawa (Kenseikai) 3,282 votes; Buntaro Kashiwabara (Kokuminto) 3,177 votes; Kei Isono (Seiyukai) 3,140 votes; Kiitsu Kase (Neutral) 2,421 votes; Seizaburo Tsuchiya (Neutral) 2,410 votes.

Yebaragi-ken: nine members, Jun-ichiro Otsu (Kenseikai) 4,228 votes; Sho Nemoto (Seiyukai) 4,223 votes; Kihichi Kokubo (Seiyukai) 3,685 votes; Itsuzo Miyamoto (Seiyukai) 3,404 votes; Hamagoro Omi (Seiyukai) 3,267 votes; Chozo Suzuki (Seiyukai) 3,015 votes; Seigi Kono (Kenseikai) 2,820 votes; Shujiro Hara (Kenseikai) 2,775 votes; Jun Kawamura (Kensei-kai) 2,340 votes.

Tochigi-ken: six members, Sennosuke Yokota (Seiyukai) 4,330 votes, Kuno Toganai (Kenseikai) 3,306 votes; Chimpei Watanabe (Seiyukai) 2,983 votes; Junnosuke Tamura (Seiyukai) 2,981 votes; Kohei Takata (Seiyukai) 2,476 votes; Genzo Ishikawa (Neutral) 2,399 votes.

Nara-ken: four members, Itsuro Yagi (Seiyukai) 3,440 votes; Umejiro Nakayama (Kokuminto) 2.883 votes; Kinzo Imamura (Kokuminto) 2,846 votes; Chokyu Uwajima (Kenseikai) 2,648 votes.

Miye-ken: seven members, Bunyei Amaharu (Seiyukai) 5,810 votes; Yukio Ozaki (Kenseikai) 5,252 votes; Kunimatsu Hamada (Kokuminto) 4,468 votes; Kaheiji Kobayashi (Kenseikai) 4,429 votes; Yasunojo Tsukuda (Kokuminto) 4,050 votes; Yoshiya Horikawa (Kokuminto) 3,677 votes; Ko Kawasaki (Kenseikai) 3,630 votes.

Aichi-ken: eleven members, Masao Taki (Seiyukai) 4,434 votes; Ichitaro Shimizu (Seiyukai) 3,702 votes; Ichitaro Miwa (Seiyukai) 3,687 votes; On Kovama (Seiyukai) 3,488 votes; Kiroku Okuchi (Kokuminto) 3,404 votes; Kan Hibino (Kenseikai) 3.274 votes; Kiritsu Tanaka (Kenseikai) 3,023 votes; Mikinosuke Okumura (Seiyukai) 2,991 votes; Mosuke Horio (Neutral) 2,933 votes; Kumaji Oshima (Seiyukai) 2,787 votes; Kurajiro Suzuoki (Kenseikai) 2,762 votes.

Shizuoka-ken: nine members, Hajime Kitai (Seiyukai) 3,484 votes; Kun Iwasaki (Seiyukai) 3,333 votes; Kintaro Sei (Seiyukai) 3,275 votes; Sakutaro Koizumi (Seiyukai) 3,125 votes; Kanju Kiga (Seiyukai) 2,783 votes; Gohei Matsuura (Seiyukai) 2,760 votes; Totaro Sugiyama (Kenseikai) 2,590 votes; Fujiya Suzuki (Kenseikai) 2,576 votes; Sadakichi Kato (Kenseikai) 2,475 votes.

Yamanashi-ken: four men. Kotaro Mochizuki (Kenseikai) 2,245 votes; Toyotaro Kawanishi (Kenseikai) 1.966 votes; Chuyemon Ikuhara (Seiyukai) 1,840 votes; Ichi Ushida (Seiyukai) 1,733 votes.

Shiga-ken, five members, Zensuke Fujii (Kokuminto) 6,317 votes; Yojir Yoshida (Neutral) 5,743 votes; Kihei Nakamura (Seiyukai) 5,422 votes; Nagao Mochizuki (Kokuminto) 5,358 votes; Keinosuke Inoue (Seiyukai) 4,783 votes.

Gifu-ken: seven members, Keiryu Fujii (Kenseikai) 3,240 votes; Buniehi Sasaki (Seiyukai) 3,173 votes; Tetsukuro Makino (Kokuminto) 3,081 votes; Yoshiyemon Nagata (Kenseikai) 3,019 votes; Yeikichi Hikita (Seiyukai) 2,812 votes; Mototaro Onaga (Kenseikai) 2,581 votes; Katsutaro Matsuoka (Kenseikai) 2,508 votes.

Nagano-ken: nine members, Heikichi Ogawa (Seiyukai) 4,554 votes; Uchuji Ninamizawa (Seiyukai) 4,158 votes; Buntaro Odagiri (Seiyukai) 3,910 votes; Mototaro Orihara (Kenseikai) 3,816 votes; Seiji Momose (Seiyukai) 3,817 votes; Zensuke Kudo (Seiyukai) 3,681 votes; Jiro Okabe (Kenseikai) 3,432 votes; Hideo Higuchi (Kenseikai) 3,429 votes; Yetsujiro Uyehara (Kokuminto) 3,429 votes.

Miyagi-ken: six members, Tosuke Koyama (Kenseikai) 2,334 votes; Jiro Saito (Seiyukai) 2.308 votes; Kitaro Sawa (Seiyukai) 2,285 votes; Tanemasa Watari (Kenseikai) 2,149 votes; Ikunosuke Fujisawa (Keiseikai) 1,948 votes; Ryokichi Yendo (Seiyukai) 1,858 votes.

Fukushima-ken: eight members, Hironaka Kono (Kenseikai) 4,435 votes; Zenbei Horikiri (Seiyukai) 3,652 votes; Sokichi Yada (Seiyukai) 3,615 votes; Tatsuji Kondo (Kokuminto))3.438 votes: Iichiro Takaoka (Seiyukai) 3,278 votes; Bungoro Ishii (Seiyukai) 2.895 votes; Seiju Hanya (Kenseikai) 2.798 votes: Matsuo Hirajima (Kenseikai) 2,780 votes.

Iwate-ken: five members, Kataro Takahashi (Seiyukai) 3,115 votes; Yoshiji Kudo (Seiyukai) 2,898 votes; Gunnosuke Tanase (Kenseikai) 2,751 votes; Tokusaburo Abe (Seiyukai) 2,354 votes; Seiji Kawamura (Kenseikai) 2,107 votes.

Aomori-ken: four members, Bunshiro Narumi (Seiyukai) 2,870 votes; Jisaburo Nomura (Seiyukai) 2.735 votes; Ryoichi Kikuchi (Kenseikai) 2,626 votes; Muchio Abe (Seiyukai) 2,563 votes.

Yamagata-ken: six members, Tatsuji Takahashi (Seiyukai) 3,581 votes; Kiichi Saito (Seiyukai) 3,413 votes; Naota Kumagai (Seiyukai) 3,468 votes; Tomoya Ito (Kokuminto) 3,350 votes; Goro Oishi (Seiyukai) 3.230 votes; Yari Seikihara (Kenseikai) 2,989 votes.

Akita-ken: six members, Kameji Ikeda (Seiyukai) 2.667 votes; Seibei Sakakida (Seiyukai) 2,601 votes; Uichiro Saito (Kenseikai) 2,566 votes; Chuji Machida (Kenseikai) 2.267 votes; Motokichi Takahashi (Seiyukai) 2,158 votes; Hiotaro Soyeda (Kenseikai) 1,963 votes.

Fukui-ken: four members, Kuhei Yanagihara (Seiyukai) 4,008 votes; Goyemon Kumagai (Seiyukai) 3,416 votes; Toshiro Yoko; (Neutral) 2,618 votes; Hichihei Imamura (Kenseikai) 2,523 votes.

Ishikawa-ken: five members. Hyogoro Sakura (Kenseikai) 3,413 votes; Jo Maida (Seiyukai) 2.986 votes; Junpei Asano (Kenseikai) 2,859 votes; Kanjin Tomizu (Seiyukai) 2,843 votes; Masanori Nishimura (Seiyukai) 2,807 votes.

Tottori-ken: three members. Motosada Zumoto (Neutral) 2,834 votes; Kamezo Okuda (Seiyukai) 2,815 votes; Ryuzo Okuda (Kenseikai) 2,554 votes.

Shimane-ken: five members, Ryukei Tsunematsu (Seiyukai) 3.778 votes; Kyujiro Takahashi (Kenseikai) 2.695 votes; Kurajiro Ogawa (Seiyukai) 2.501 votes; Toshio Shimada (Seiyukai) 2,427 votes; Kokichi Ishida (Kenseikai) 2,348 votes.

Oki: one member. Kiyoshi Yoshikawa (Neutral) 113 votes.

Okayama-ken: eight members. Ki Inukai (Kokuminto) 4,205 votes; Gentaro Inukai (Kokuminto) 4,058 votes; Yuzo Takado (Kokuminto) 4,043 votes; Tanjiro Nishimura (Kokuminto) 3,958 votes; Kan-ichiro

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Ishiguro (Neutral) 3,562 votes; Mozaye Kobashi (Kokuminto) 3,488 votes; Saburo Fukui (Seiyukai) 3,430 votes; Kinya Sakamoto (Kokuminto) 3,237 votes.

Hiroshima-ken: ten members, Goro Arakawa (Kensei-kai) 3,082 votes; Takuzo Hanai (Neutral) 2,844 votes; Koreichiro Morimoto (Neutral) 2,353 votes; Keisuke Mochizuki (Seiyukai) 2,331 votes; Kakugoro Inouye (Seiyukai) 2,312 votes; Chu Yoshida (Neutral) 2,191 votes; Shoichi Sando (Kenseikai) 2,079 votes; Kintaro Yokoyama (Kenseikai) 1,963 votes; Bompei Yuasa (Kokuminto) 1,853 votes; Yofu Tomishima (Seiyukai) 1,673 votes.

Yamaguchi-ken: seven members, Ikuzo Oka (Seiyukai) 4,557 votes; Seiji Yamane (Neutral) 2,715 votes; Yusaku Watanabe (Seiyukai) 2,632 votes; Seiichi Iida (Neutral) 2,309 votes; Tatsuhiko Miya (Neutral) 2,057 votes; Keiichi Kondo (Neutral) 2,019 votes; Tetsuo Misumi (Kenseikai) 2,010 votes.

Wakayama-ken: five members, Keijiro Nakamura (Seiyukai) 2,698 votes; Toyokichi Sumida (Seiyukai) 2,571 vttes; Kunisuke Okazaki (Seiyukai) 2,520 votes; Ryotaro Kodama (Seiyukai) 2,507 votes; Torazo Mayekawa (Kokuminto) 2,150 votes.

Tokushima-ken: five members, Hajime Matsushima (Neutral) 3,333 votes; Wahei Ikuda (Seiyukai) 2,473 votes; Sei Akita (Neutral) 2,392 votes; Kangoro Banto (Seiyukai) 2,158 votes; Tokusaburo Kawamada (Neutral) 1,817 votes.

Kagawa-ken: five members, Chuzo Mitsuchi (Seiyukai) 2,199 votes; Wa Konishi (Kenseikai) 2,180 votes; Morijiro Obayashi (Neutral) 1,963 votes; Santoku Matsuda (Kenseikai) 1,856 votes; Kiroku Hayashi (Neutral) 1,806 votes.

Yehime-ken, seven members, Koichiro Matsumura (Kokuminto) 2,625 votes: Tetsuta Kawakami (Seiyukai) 2,434 votes; Yeishin Narita (Seiyukai) 2,286 votes; Hisatsuna Furuya (Seiyukai) 2,177 votes; Tokichi Masao (Seiyukai) 2,147 votes; Seinen Fujino (Seiyukai) 2,026 votes; Hogi Oshikawa (Kenseikai) 2,018 votes.

Kochi-ken: five members, Meitaro Tokeuchi (Seiyukai) 2,525 votes; Naoji Shiraishi (Seiyukai) 2,305 votes; Mitsugu Sengoku (Kenseikai) 2,289 votes; Kojiro Tomita (Kenseikai) 2,141 votes; Kantaro Ishimoto (Kenseikai) 2,023 votes.

Fukuoka-ken: ten members, Kanokichi Akama (Seiyukai) 3,758 votes; Yozo Ouchi (Kokuminto) 3,415 votes; Jirosaku Kurauchi (Seiyukai) 3,414 votes; Utaro Noda (Seiyukai) 3,375 votes; Hanzo Yamanouchi (Seiyukai) 3,380 votes; Seiryu Yoshiwara (Seiyukai) 3,112 votes; Arajiro Kawanami (Kenseikai) 3,061 votes; Seizo Sasaki (Kenseikai) 3,018 votes; Seiji Morita (Seiyukai) 2,913 votes; Tsunetaro Yamaguchi (Seiyukai) 2,795 votes.

Oita-ken: six members, Hajime Motoda (Seiyukai) 4,138 votes; Genji Matsuda (Seiyukai) 4,116 votes; Fusajiro Ichinomiya (Seiyukai) 4,096 votes; Kenjiro Kinoshita (Kenseikai) 3,503 votes; Ryosuke Tsuzuye (Kenseikai) 3,284 votes; Katsundo Minoura (Kenseikai) 3,209 votes.

Saga-ken: five members, Matahachi Ishikawa (Kenseikai) 4,886 votes; Mosuke Kawahara (Seiyukai) 4,101 votes; Takuichi Nanri (Seiyukai) 3,929 votes; Kiyotaro Ihara (Kenseikai) 3,493 votes; Yeitaro Nishi (Keiseikai) 3,326 votes.

Kumanoto-ken: eight members, Yoshio Ijima (Seiyukai) 3,869 votes; Juyei Harada (Seiyukai) 3,862 votes; Tetsuzo Yeto (Seiyukai) 3,678 votes; Kenzo Adachi (Kenseikai) 3,493 votes; Takeo Gyotoku (Kenseikai) 3,105 votes; Zentaro Iwasa (Kenseikai) 3,313 votes; Tatsuki Oka (Kenseikai) 3,279 votes; Iwahiko Hirayama (Kenseikai) 3,221 votes.

Miyazaki-ken: four members, Yoichi Nagamine (Seiyukai) 2,513 votes; Kageyuki Hida (Neutral) 2,386 votes; Yosaburo Matsuura (Neutral) 2,317 votes; Gunkichi Jin (Seiyukai) 2,315 votes.

Kagoshima-ken: seven members, Shuzei Nishimura (Seiyukai) 1,772 votes; Ryo Hagi (Seiyukai) 1,682 votes; Yoshikuma Kodama (Seiyukai) 1,661 votes; Chokyu Kamikawa (Seiyukai) 1,641 votes; Fujihiko Shijime (Seiyukai) 1,511 votes; Einoshin Okuda (Seiyukai) 1,511 votes; Seiyo Nakamura (Neutral) 1,497 votes.

Kinawa-ken: two members, Tomokore Gotoku (Kenseikai) 1,215 votes: Ichiro Ganyokora (Neutral) 1,196 votes.

Sapporo: one member, Takeshi Azuma, (Seiyukai) 1,696 votes.

Hakodate: one member, Saburoyemon Yoshida (Neutral) 706 votes.

Nemuro: one member, Niro Koike (Kenseikai) 983 votes.

Oshima: one member, Tameyoshi Hayashi (Seiyukai) 448 votes.

EXTRA SESSION OF DIET

At the cabinet meeting held yesterday, it was decided that the extra session of the Diet will be opened in Tokyo from June 21st, and within a few days, the Imperial order summoning the members of the both Houses will be issued.

It is still unknown how the extra session will fare. It is generally believed that the session will smoothly pass the budget, and will not be in session long. However, the defeated Kenseikai and the Kokuminto might try to prevent the smooth proceedings at the extra session.

WARNING TO MARINERS

Rear-Admiral Nunome, Chief of the Hydrographical Department, issued a notification on the 20th to the effect that the light of the lighthouses in the ports of British North Borneo will be occasionally extinguished without any previous notification and that commanders of steamers and other vessels entering those ports must take care to make port during daytime only. The following notifications were simultaneously issued by the Chief of the Hydrographical Department:

Notice is given hereby that the American governor-general of the Philippines under date of April 7, issued a notification prohibiting the entry and navigation of vessels in the Bay of Manila; also that the Commander-in-Chief of the American Asiatic Squadron issued, under date of April 9, a notification prohibiting the entry of vessels to Subick Gulf from the necessity of the defense of the place. The American Customs notification issued under date of April 7 relating to the prohibition of the entry of vessels to Cebu Port during night hours states that no vessels can enter or pass through the north channel of the port of Cebu between the hours from sunset to sunrise. The prohibited zone of the channel is between the Opon lighthouse (blue light) and the San Pedro lighthouse.

TERAUCHI MINISTRY GAIN EASY VICTORY

The sweeping victory of the Terauchi Ministry in the Parliamentary general election for the members of the House of Representatives which was already foreshadowed on the 21st by the returns from the majority of the electoral districts was completely confirmed late Monday night. The returns from the country were fully known Monday night at last, according to which the Kensei-kai the leading opposition party led by Viscount Kato, which lost in the urban campaigns has been again defeated irrevocably, despite the rather optimistic view held by the party leaders that the returns from the country were likely to be larger than those for the Seiyu-kai, and the victory of the pro-Government candidates in the country was conspicuous in its decisiveness. The classification of the elected M.P.'s is as follows:

Pro-Government:	
Seiyu-kai	164
Independent	49
Total	213
Anti-Government:	
Kensei-kai	120
Kokuminto	36
Independent	12
Total	168

The above table shows that the Government supporters lead by a majority of 45, to the surprise of both the government and the Opposition, for the latter asserted that their supporters would have a majority of 40 at best, while the latter insisted that the margin of their defeat if it might come would be very small, and the Kensei-kai leaders predicted that despite the party's defeat in the urban districts it alone was sure to win at least 140 seats.

It must be noted that when the House of Representatives was dissolved a few months ago for the general election, the classification for the members was as follows, the Kensei-kai having the absolute majority.

Kensei-kai	198
Seiyu-kai	111
Kokuminto	28
Independent	44

Of these 44 Independent members, however, 15 were against the Terauchi Government, so that the anti-Government members had a lead over the Government supporters by a majority of 101. The scale has been turned now in the opposite direction by the issue of the election. The Terauchi Cabinet dissolved the House of Representatives and that was not without avail to the ministry.

The distribution of the pro and anti-government members of the new House of Representatives is made as follows:

	Kensei-kai	Seiyu-kai	Koku-minto	Independent Anti-gov.	Pro-go.
Tokyo ..	5	6	4	—	1
Kyoto ..	4	1	1	—	2
Osaka ..	5	—	2	2	4
Kanagawa	3	2	—	—	3
Hyogo ..	7	2	4	—	1
Nagasaki.	2	3	—	1	2
Niigata ..	6	7	1	—	—
Saitama .	3	6	—	—	—
Gumma ..	1	4	—	—	3
Chiba ..	2	4	1	1	2
Tochigi...	4	6	—	—	—
Yebaragi..	2	3	—	—	2
Nara ...	1	1	2	1	—

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Miye ...	3	1	2	1	2
Aichi ...	5	6	1	—	1
Shizuoka.	3	6	—	—	1
Yamanashi	2	2	—	—	1
Shiga ..	—	2	2	1	1
Gifu	4	2	1	1	—
Nagano .	3	6	1	—	—
Miyagi ..	3	4	—	—	—
Fukushima	3	4	1	—	1
Iwate ..	2	4	—	—	—
Aomori ..	1	5	—	—	—
Akita ..	3	4	—	—	—
Yamagata	1	6	1	—	—
Fukui —	1	2	—	—	2
Ishikawa.	2	4	—	—	—
Toyama .	3	4	—	—	—
Tottori ..	2	1	—	—	1
Shimane .	3	3	—	—	1
Okayama.	—	1	7	—	1
Hiroshima	4	2	1	2	3
Yamaguchi	1	2	—	—	5
Wakayama	—	4	2	—	—
Tokushima	1	2	—	—	3
Kagawa .	4	1	—	—	2
Yehime ..	1	5	1	—	1
Kochi ...	3	2	—	—	—
Fukuoka.	2	9	1	—	2
Oita	3	3	—	—	—
Saga	4	2	—	—	—
Kumamoto	6	3	—	—	—
Miyazaki.	—	2	—	—	2
Kagoshima	—	7	—	—	1
Okinawa..	1	—	—	—	1
Hokkaido.	2	2	—	—	2
Total—121		159	36	10	54

Looking over the result of the recent election compared with the parties before the dissolution in January, it shows that the Kenseikai gained one member in Tottori, but in Shiga, Okayama, Wakayama, Miyazaki and Kagoshima prefectures, the Kenseikai did not have any member elected. In Aichi the Kenseika lost five members, in Gumma, Hiroshima and Yamaguchi, four members each, and in Kanagawa, Chiba, Ebaraki, Miye, Nagano, Miyagi, Yehime and Fukuoka prefectures, three members each. In many other Prefectures the Kenseikai failed to elect the same number of members as the party had before the dissolution.

On the contrary, the Seiyukai met success all over the country. It lost entirely in Osaka and Okinawa, but succeeded to have two members from Yamaguchi, three from Shimane and one each from Miye and Okayama, despite the fact that in all these Prefectures the party did not have any member at the last election. In Yebaragi, the party gained four members, and three members each in Aichi, Miyagi, Yamagata and Akita. It only lost one member in Tottori. On the whole the Seiyukai gained one member per each prefecture.

The Kokuminto had an unexpected success, and the total number of the members was increased from twenty-nine to thirty-six.

Of the Independent members, those against the Government have not changed, but the pro-Government independents have greatly increased, and it is reported that the increase of the pro-Government independent members was due to the influence of the Government in the politics.

The Seiyukai and the Government scored the expected success, but as the Seiyukai now has more members than the Kenseikai and the Kokuminto combined, the relation between the Government and the Seiyukai, and also between the Seiyukai and the Kokuminto, are regarded to be interesting in future.

According to the opinions of the politicians well versed in the political situation, the result of the election will not bring peace to the political circle, and on the contrary it will be the cause of the future disturbance.

JAPAN AND MANILA DRAWING CLOSER ALSO

The Philippines Government is taking deep interest in the coming Oriental Olympic Games to be held at Tokyo in May, and the government has appropriated 15,000 yen towards the expense for the participation of the Philippines athletes.

Furthermore a recent report from Manila states that a large number of Filipinos intend to visit Japan during the Games, and the government will despatch the steamer Pa'na, 3,000 tons for the purpose of conveying the participating athletes and other Filipinos to Japan. The party will be headed by Mr. Manuel L. Queson, President of the Senate and the leading statesman of the Philippines, and Mr. H. L. Hershy, Private Secretary to the Governor-General of the Philippines will also join the party.

It is believed that the party of leading Filipinos who will come to Japan during the Olympic Games, intends not only to go sight-seeing through Japan, but also to investigate the political, and economical conditions in Japan in order to obtain any possible information to aid the development of the Islands.

Mr. Manuel L. Queson, the head of the coming party, is well known as the leading statesman of the Philippines and he was instrumental in passing the Jones Bill last fall. With the enactment of the constitution, the entire members of the Senate and House of Representatives are now Filipinos, and also natives are appointed for the position of the head of various departments of the Government. Thus under the guidance of the United States Government, the Philippine Islands are now beginning to have perfect self governmest.

Recently the trade between Japan and the Philippines Islands has greatly increased, and the visit of Mr. Queson and other leading citizens of the islands at this moment will further stimulate the development of the better commercial relations between Japan and the Philippines. Not only has the amount of trade increased, but the number of Japanese settling in the Philippines has also increased rapidly.

Before the war, the export of Japanese products to the Philippines was only six million yen a year, but last year it increased to ten millions, and the import of sugar and hemp from the Philippines has also increased to ten million yen a year. On Mindanao Island, over two thousand Japanese are now engaged in the cultivation of hemp.

Recently almost one thousand Japanese are yearly entering the Philippine islands, and as the land is rich, there is a good future there for Japanese labourers and capitalists.

In view of these commercial and other relations between Japan and the Philippines, the Japanese authorities and businessmen welcome the coming of Mr. Queson and other citizens, confident that their visit will strengthen the friendly tie between the two islands and develop better commercial relations.

SINO-JAPANESE AMITY IS FAST IMPROVING

The Peking "Daily News" of April 19 had to say in its editorial much about Japan's attitude of late towards China. The substance of the editorial as it was received here on the 20th is as follows:—

Chinese-Japanese relations have improved lately and the sincere mode of welcome extended to our Special Envoy and Minister of Communications testifies to the good will cherished by the Government and people of Japan towards China. We attribute this phenomenon to the Japanese statesmen's having come to see the necessity of co-operation between China and Japan. The national aspirations, the geographical and racial relations, and the common interests of the two peoples ought to foster friendship, not discord, between China and Japan. China's resources of wealth are unlimited, and, if properly developed, the future is full of promise and numerous industries and enterprises are bound to prosper. We hope that Japan, seeing the futility of the policy of aggrandizement and military conquest, will utilize the industrial materials and mineral products of China through a co-operation with this country.

The times has outlived the age of military conquest. The manifesto of the Russian Provisional Government makes clear the tendency, the world over, which has assumed a fundamentally different aspect from that of ten years ago. To the nation founded on the people's will, what is the value of the control over other nations? The conquered people, at the bottom of their hearts, never submit to the conqueror. We notice, in the light of Japan's attitude of late, that the fair and foresighted statesmen of Japan have awakened to the fact that the principle of military conquest is an anachronism. To win the favour of China will be far more significant to Japan, we advise, rather than to occupy the territory of China. No occupation permanently lasts, but the development of commercial relations will bestow a mutual welfare on the two countries. If Japan aspires to become a great nation, it will do well for her to pursue that end through peaceful not military, means.

The miserable situation of Germany is a living lesson to progressive nations. We heartily welcome the friendly feeling the people and statesmen of Japan are manifesting towards China.

VISCOUNT AKIMOTO DEAD

Viscount Okitomo Akimoto, former feudal lord of the clan of Tatebayashi, who has been suffering from catarrh for some time past, died Monday morning at the age of sixty-one. The deceased Viscount was secretary in the Japanese Legation in Paris in 1883, which post he resigned in 1884 and went to Germany to study politics. Created Viscount in 1885 he re-entered the diplomatic service and in 1892 was appointed Minister Resident under the late Count Mutsu, the then Foreign Minister, from which post he was afterward promoted to Minister Plenipotentiary and stationed in London. In recent years he took an active part in politics as a member of the Seiyukai at the time the party was under the leadership of the late Prince Ito.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 16.—The French communiqué reads: "On Tuesday, in an extended action east of Rheims, we attacked the German lines between Prunay and the St. Hilaire to St. Soupplet Road. On a front of 15 kilometers, we carried the whole of the first German position, pushing beyond it south of Movouvillers. Here, in a brilliant assault, we conquered the enemy line for an extent of 11 kilometers, including the solidly organized heights from Mount Comillet to east of Vandivincourt.

"Further east, a spirited action resulted in the capture of Anberive and the powerfully fortified salient formed by the German line around the village, extending over a front of 3 kilometres.

"We took over 2,500 prisoners in this region. Between Soissons and Rheims our artillery has resumed its destructive fire on the German organizations. The number of unwounded prisoners taken between Soissons and Rheims has now reached 11,000."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, April 18.—It is officially announced that the British are making progress north of St. Quentin and have captured Villers Gaislain.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Paris, April 18.—It is officially announced that the French have made important progress east of Soissons, where they have taken Chavonna-Chivy. Desperate German counter-attacks have been repulsed in Champagne.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr: 18.—The extension of the French attack illustrates afresh the new tactical method of constant enlargement of the front as the attack progresses, with great strength provided on the wings so that, when the objective is reached, there is no danger of a salient inviting an outflanking movement.

The initial French successes in the greatest battle hitherto fought, in which it is estimated 2,000,000 men are engaged, has cheered Paris more than anything since the beginning of the war. It has correspondingly depressed the Germans. The enormous weight of guns and the numbers of men collected by Marshal von Hindenburg added to the desperation of the German resistance show that the enemy was thoroughly prepared for the great French offensive. The French gains so early in the battle are most wonderful. Not only have the Crown Prince's forces been heavily defeated, but the advance of the French eastward promises to release Rheims from martyrdom.

Between Soissons and Auberive, the French, at night-time, carried out operasions of detail, which secured considerable advantages. "To the west, a brilliant action gave us the village of Chavonne and the complete possession of Chivy. Northeast of these places we carried the whole ground as far as the approaches of Brayeen-la-Onnais, taking 250 prisoners.

"In the sector of Ville-aux-Bois, which we captured, we took several fortified works and also the woods to the east, capturing 400 prisoners. The enemy has withdrawn his heavy and field artillery to the rear. Nevertheless we captured 12 guns and a considerable quantity of machine-guns and numerous trench engines. We have taken 14,000 prisoners since April 16."

The British forces have seized 227 guns since April 9. The weather continues most "poisonous." Nevertheless on April 17, the British advanced between Gouzeancourt and Villeret and also pushed on south of Lagnicourt. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig also reports progress south-eastward and eastward of Epehy. The capture of Villers Gaillain improved the British position in the neighbourhood of Lagnicourt. Rain is still falling.

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, April 18.—The battle of Champagne widened yesterday in spite of violent rain and snowstorms. The assault against the position behind which the German attacks were under preparation between Prunay and Auberive was made easier by the artillery posted on very strong positions.

The action of the infantry began about five in the morning and two hours afterwards General Petain learned of the capture of the first enemy positions. The French had reached Cornille third line and all the dominating heights overlooking Moronvillers, and at Maurey on the right wing towards Auberive, there was an equally successful action.

Eyewitnesses state there has been no such slaughter of Germans since the Trouee-de-Charmes battle at the beginning of the war. An average advance was made of four kilometres depth and at certain points it reached six kilometres, despite the difficulties. This country is almost flat but there are numerous narrow long woody strips where the Germans hold a line of isolated heights. Immediately east of Vailly on the spot where the Germans border the Aisne, the French carried, along a several kilometres front, the first enemy position from Chavonne as far as Chivy ever pushing forward as far as the second line at Brayen-en Laonnais.

By its extent of battle line engaged by the French in connection with the British, the pressure may be considered as the most formidable since the German retreat on the Marne.

The armies which have moved forward are adding their effort to that of the troops who have been fighting fiercely of late from Soissons to Saint Quentin and that of the British in the Arras district. Thus the Germans at present have got to fight desperately on an immense front which from north of Lens to Rheims is of more than 200 kilometres exten .

At no time of the war have they had to face such a great attack.

The front of the first offensive this week may be divided up into three natural secors: From Soissons to the Craonne region, composed of agricultural plateaux. Then from Craonne to the Aisne rolling plains and woody land. Lastly from Berryabac to Rheims sector of the vineyards country.

The opening of the battle developed with great fierceness all along the line. The enemy evidently expected the French offensive and all his reserves had been accumulated, having been brought up by all routes leading to Laon. An immense amount of material, ready to replace the batteries that might be destroyed by the French guns was on the spot.

When the assault began the French carried the whole of the enemy first line on the left between Soissons and Croanne. In the centre they not only took the first position between Craonne and Velleauxbois, but also pushed on to the second line. On the right the result was equally brilliant and further still to the right of Loivre and Coucy the two positions covering Brimontfort were carried and pushed forward as far as the Aisne Canal.

The number of prisoners and the enormous quantity of material captured show the importance of the success won within a few hours despite the unfavourable weather, battering rain hampering aviation and the artillery.

It is noteworthy also that while the French engaged only the first brigades of their army corps the Germans were compelled to use a notable part of their reserves. Thus the Germans lost the initiative which the so-called Hindenburg's plan was supposed to give them, and their line was now being assailed by the most formidable mass of troops and artillery ever assembled in history.

One of the greatest points of the German resistance has been in the region of the Saint Cobain forest about midway between the limits of the present extended battle front. The new French offensive threatens to endanger this spot in the German line.

London, April 19.—The French vigorously continued the offensive between Soissons and Auberive. North of Chavonne we captured the village of Ostel and drove the enemy back a kilometre.

Northwards we captured Braye-en-Launnois and all the ground eastward to the vicinity of Courtecon. The enemy fled in disorder, abandoning much materials.

We captured 19 guns and a trench south of Laffaux, broke up the enemy, and captured Nauteuil-en-fosse.

Finally, south of the Aisne, a spirited attack captured the bridgehead between Condé Valley and the whole valley.

An important unit in the forest of Villeaux-Bois laid down its arms, we thereby taking a total of 13,000 prisoners and 180 mitrailleuses.

East of Courcy, the Russians captured fortified works and prisoners.

The French reduced several centres of resistance and captured strong points in Champagne, where 20 guns and 500 new prisoners were captured.

The number of prisoners taken since the opening of the battle exceeds 17,000 and 75 guns have been captured.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, April 19.—A telegram from Berlin published in Denmark says the military correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung" characterises the battles now raging on the western front as a competitive struggle in the strength of war material. The so-called railway guns of the British and French, says the paper, are a typical product of the new system and as long as the Allies have the superiority of these and other munitions Hindenburg's strategy is the only remedy, namely a speedy evacuation of any of the front lines.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 20.—The latest French communiqué shows that the French have extinguished the salient south-west of Laon and the plateau from Joux to Aizy. They thus have a commanding observation over Chemin-des-Dames and the great road running from Laffaux to Craonne. The country from this road slopes downward to Laon. As there has been no receipt of reports of fighting at Courcy or other points in front of St. Gobain, it would appear that the French are engaged in a movement between Laffaux and Craonne designed to turn St. Gobain.

The German Press explains to readers that Marshal von Hindenburg's policy of evacuation from the front positions is the only remedy against the enormous superiority of the Anglo-French forces in men and materials.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 20.—The French Thursday evening communiqué reads: "The enemy, north of the Aisne under vigorous pressure, continued to retreat towards Chemin-des-Dames. The French have occupied Aizy, Joux and Laffaux. They have also captured Fort-de-Conde and seized a strong point north of Hurtebise, taking 500 more prisoners. Great progress has been made west of Bermericourt, where a brilliant action carried the enemy's strongly fortified trench system on a front of two kilometres, connecting Auberive woods and Moronvillers. We also drove back the enemy towards Vandesincourt, taking 150 prisoners."

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, April 20.—The successes scored by the French northeast of Soissons Wednesday were of great importance. West of the Craonne plateau after having carried the first line of trenches, the troops, on the left consolidated themselves on the following front. From Vauxaillon northeast of Margwal and east of Tregny and Chivres, north of Cahssesny, south of Chavonne and Chivy in the Ailles region, south of Craonne.

North of the line between Chivres and Chivy the enemy was still in possession of the heights. Two simultaneous attacks were then decided upon and were followed by a complete success. Driven from Nanteiul and Brave, the Germans however still held intermediary positions, but soon the Conde Vailly bridgehead was blown up. North of Vailly the storming troops, after climbing plateau's slopes, carried the Maison Rouge position.

On the other side, to the east of Nantieul, similar progress was made, and in the afternoon the Germans had only a narrow passage left for evacuating the troops jeopardized in the Sancy Celles region and especially in Condefort, which, it seems, is menaced by the French action. This place dominates the valley of the Aisne overlooking Asterly, thereby constituting a serious hindrance to further progress.

From Craonne as far north as Rheims the battle continued to be very lively, especially in the Ville-aux-bois region, where, for the first time, a strong German effective laid down their arms, almost without fighting, thereby evincing exhaustion.

East of Rheims, from Prunay to Auberive, the largest part of the formidable positions of Moronvillers was carried Tuesday. Wednesday other crests were captured in the same massif, which is almost entirely in French possession.

It is there that numerous heavy guns have been captured, part of Hindenburg's plans thus being upset. The German marshal has now been obliged to withdraw troops from the Russian front and the Bavarians and Prussians, massed behind, have been transferred to positions between Arras and the sea. By their offensive the allies anticipated Hindenburg and wrested the initiative from his hands. The Germans have been compelled to fight on the ground selected by their adversaries and have already engaged part of their reserves. They must now go on to the end of the battle and put up with all its consequences.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, April 21.—The Handelsblad reports that six hundred German fusiliers, sailors, and Landsturmers deserted and tried to cross the Belgo-Dutch frontier. Two hundred Uhlans sent in pursuit attacked the deserters with machine-guns. The fight lasted half an hour. Thirty were wounded. Eight slightly wounded succeeded in reaching Dutch soil.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Copenhagen, April 21.—According to the Berlin Vorwaerts the strike continues everywhere in Berlin. The Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg has declined to assume the task of arbitration at the suggestion of the workingmen interested.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 21.—The submarine campaign against hospital ships deliberately instituted by Germany has rendered it essential to establish many hospitals in the various theatres of war. The War Cabinet has therefore decided to call up every doctor of military age.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London Apr. 21.—Lord Curzon, speaking at Derby, said that without doubt the operations in France during the last fortnight constituted a considerable military victory. It had shown, he said, "the wonderful superiority of our artillery, which fired four million rounds of ammunition against the enemy."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Apr. 22.—It is officially announced that the British have captured the village of Gonnelieu.

A message from Paris announces that the French gained in grenade fighting south of Juvincourt and last of Couray. Violent artillery fire is raging east of Rheims.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 21.—The French report on Friday reads: "Between St. Quentin and the Oise, there has been great artillery activity, which has been reciprocal, particularly north of Grugies. The French, north of the Aisne, are harassing the enemy and have made continued progress. Sancy has been occupied. The Germans, at eventide, attacked with huge effectives in the region of Alleshurtabise. The French gunfire completely shattered the attack. In the Champaigne region, the French repulsed the foe and captured several important strong points in the Moron-Villers and Massif area. Since April 16, the French have taken 19,000 prisoners and over 100 guns between Soissons and Auberive."

Altogether 33,000 prisoners, and 330 guns have been captured by the British and French forces between April 9 and April 20.

Reuter's correspondent with British Headquarters reports that a heavy deliberate bombardment is proceeding with overwhelming artillery. It is engaged in cutting the wire and smashing up the trenches, wrecking the strong points. There has been a lull in big news, but no lull or pause in the preparations for creating big news.

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, April 21.—It is now five days since the French started their offensive on the western front and despite the sodden ground, treacherous swamps and muddy valleys lying between the strongly fortified hills and ridges, the French advance continues in Champagne and north of the Aisne.

Everywhere the French have asserted their superiority over the enemy, compelling him to retire and abandon positions of great strategical value.

Laffaux, one of the villages north of the Aisne, was captured on Tuesday after a long and desperate struggle. Violent German counter-attacks have been repelled.

The taking of Laffaux, with a quantity of important material which the enemy had not time to remove, is doubly interesting because of its situation dominating the plain of Anisy and the fact that the Laffaux mill close by is the centre of several railway junctions.

One of the most significant results of yesterday's fighting was the junction of the two columns operating north and southeast of Fort Conde to the east of Soissons.

The successive capture of Nanteuilla Fosse, Laffaux, Aizy, Jony and Vailly, which constituted the most formidable positions of the whole German line in front of Belfort to the sea, enabled the French to encircle Fort Conde and the Germans were obliged to beat a precipitate retreat evacuating the fort just before the French columns joined hands. The enemy took to flight by a narrow passage in the direction of Sancy which was commanded by the French batteries so that the seventy-five calibre guns played dreadful havoc with the retreating enemy.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 23.—Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, under even date, says: "After a steady and deliberate bombardment of many hours, culminating in the heaviest whirling of shells yet experienced on this front, the British, at dawn, made a series of co-ordinating attacks at various points on the front from St. Quentin to Lens. Generally, I hear things are going well and the prisoners already run into four figures."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 23.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We attacked on Monday morning, on a wider front along both banks of the River Scarpe. Fighting is still in progress and our troops are making satisfactory head-way. During the night, we captured the remainder of the village of Trescault, to the south of the Bapaume-Cambrai road. We have gained possession of the greater part of Havrincourt Wood."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Apr. 23.—A London official message states that the British have opened an attack on a wide front on the Scarpe River. Fighting is proceeding satisfactorily and the British troops have gained the greater part of Havrincourt Wood.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Apr. 24.—It is officially announced that the British troops have gained on a wide front south of the Bapaume to Cambrai road. The villages of Beaucamp and Villers-Plonich have been taken and over 1500 prisoners captured.

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KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 24.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Monday evening communiqué says: "There has been heavy, continuous fighting all day long on both banks of the Scarpe and important positions have been gained.

"A marked feature of the operations has been the frequency and violence of the German counter-attacks in which the enemy has lost very heavily.

"We have captured the village of Gavrelle and the defenses stretching for 2½ miles to the south of the village as far as the Cemetery at Reux. We fought our way forward on the right bank of the Scarpe, on a wide front, the southward and eastward of Monchy and Le Preux. We have captured Guemappe and taken considerably over 1,000 prisoners."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 24.—The French communiqué on Monday evening announced: "In Belgium, we have completely repulsed the enemy attacks at various points. Between the Aisne and Chemin-des-Dames we have made progress north of Sancy. The artillery duels have been particularly severe in the sector around Hurtebise Farm.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 24.—Reuter's correspondent at British Head-quarters in France states, under date of Monday evening: "Furious fighting is still in progress and the situation can be summed up thus—we have taken 1,500 prisoners. Our guns have inflicted the very heaviest casualties. We have done well in some places, and not so well in others. We are now confronted with innumerable, disconnected, defensive patches in the shape of small redoubts, traverses and saps. Hence, at present, it is our business to clear out the widely-burrowed enemy by pounding every acre of honey-combed ground. The Germans are bound to offer a desperate resistance here, but the more they resist, the heavier will be their losses."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 24.—The second phase of the battle of Arras is described by correspondents as the most difficult of the war. It is a struggle to the death. The Germans have brought up many more guns and new field Howitzer batteries are thickly grouped between Lens and the Cambrai to Arras road. Wherever the German infantry has withstood the British assaults, it was wholly due to the supporting artillery and machine-guns. Wherever the British got within striking distance of the enemy positions the occupants ran to meet them with their "hands up" or bolted. A Pomeranian Regiment, south of Cambrai, was so demoralized at the appalling shell-fire that it surrendered in batches of five hundred.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 24.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his latest communiqué, says: "Fighting continued throughout Monday evening and night along the whole front from Croiselles to northward of Gabrelle. The enemy constantly and repeatedly launched counter-attacks with great determination and regardless of their losses. We maintained the positions gained on Monday and made further progress east of Monchy-le-Preux and also in the neighbourhood of Roeux. We successfully beat off a violent counter-attack on Gabrelles. The number of prisoners exceeds 1,500 and many more are coming in. We gained ground, during the night, on a wide front eastward of Epehy and reached St. Quentin Canal in the neighbourhood of Venhuilles. We have captured the villages of Villers-Plouich and Beaucamp, further to the north."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 25.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in giving further details of Monday's battle says: "It has been shown that fighting was exceptionally fierce. Seven German divisions were engaged on the Croiselles to Gabrelle front. Several points of tactical importance changed hands more than once, but in the end all remained in our possession, except a few buildings northward of Boeux. We advanced along the whole front. There has been considerable fighting to-day, though it was less fierce. At a number of points on the battle-front, our progress continued."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 25.—The Scarpe River remains the centre of the fierce fighting, which continues along the whole length of our advance between Lens and St. Quentin. It is generally believed that the enemy has suffered more heavily in this battle in proportion to the number of troops employed than in any on the western front. For example, in a counter-attack on Gabrelle four battalions were seen advancing. Our field-batteries waited, and then opened fire at short range. Shrapnel was poured into the advancing waves as fiercely as the gunners could serve their weapons. It was like the mowing of wheat, the battalions seemed to melt into a "fumish haze." When this cleared on the "cease fire" being sounded, the ground was very thickly strewn with grey figures.

The Scarpe area was chosen by Sir Douglas Haig as the point for the principal attack as being the weakest point in the German lines. Its valley leads direct to Douai the centre of the German defenses. It does not require great progress here to cause the evacuation of Lens; then the main German position between Grocourt and Queant which is an extension of the Hindenburg line, and which there is reason to believe is unfinished, will be threatened and the way open to the broad plain, towards Belgium. Thus Sir Douglas Haig is striking a blow at the invader's heart.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 25.—The Germans, it is clearly realized, are desperately trying to counter the menace to their whole system of communications, which is signified by the new Franco-British offensive.

During the past 36 hours, they have been throwing into the fray their strategic reserves with wholesale recklessness: rushing up guns and ammunition and repeatedly launching counter-attacks en masse, regardless of the appalling cost. Despite the furious resistance of the enemy, we are steadily gaining ground at various important points forming the main objective. Fighting is most severe in the Scarpe Valley. The steadfastness of the British infantry was never more splendidly demonstrated than by the homeric fighting proceeding now at Gabrelles and Croiselles. We have made progress well to the south of the Cambrai road, and established patrols at St. Quentin, along the Cambrai Canal and at Venhuille.

One of the most striking features has been the sudden emphatic re-assertion of our dominance in the air. On Monday, we brought down forty enemy aeroplanes, of which fifteen crashed to the ground. Only two of ours are missing.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, April 18.—Western front. In Galicia, north of Zborov, the Russian artillery fired successfully against an enemy artillery column. Firing and lively scout activity continues on the rest of the front.

Rumanian front. The attempts to advance by about 3 enemy companies, east of Kotu Mihalo (on the Danube), have been repulsed.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Minsk, April 23.—Speaking before the Congress of the Army delegates, who have been to the western front, a member of the former Duma, the Socialist Tseretelli, said that a separate peace would cause a catastrophe to Russia.

M. Tscheidze, President of the Council of soldiers and workmen delegates to Petrograd, has protested at the rumours of action by the Council of the Provisional Government leading to duality of power. He declared that its existence was only for political control, which was always important and necessary.

A message from Kieff says that during the Conference, M. Ukraina, a socialist, decided to suggest that the government should begin peace negotiations through the delegates of the international proletariats.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, April 23.—Western front. In the Vladimir-Volynsk direction an enemy patrol assumed the offensive, but was repulsed into the trenches by the Russian rifle-fire and bombthrowing. South of Brzezany, a subterranean gallery, located between the Russian and the enemy's wire entanglements, was blown up by the enemy.

Rumania. In the Kozdy-Vazargelsk direction the enemy's troops attacked the Russian vanguards pressing upon them, but the front was reestablished by a counterattack. North-west of Braila the Russian heavy artillery fired successfully on an enemy battalion.

Persia. Telegraph and telephone lines have been destroyed by the Kurds and Persians in the rear of the Russian troops.

Petrograd, April 24.—Western front. The Germans used glass bullets against the Russian positions. Strong snowstorms are raging in the Carpathians.

Rumanian front. The rivers are in spate and have overflowed the banks on account of the heavy rain.

Persia. The aggressive actions of the Kurds against the Russian troops are increasing. The Arabs south-east of Kizilrabat attacked a Russian detachment, which was escorting the English military agent. This detachment succeeded in forcing its way through to Bakub.

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ON THE ITALIAN FRONTS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

[Delayed in Transmission]

Rome, April 16.—An official despatch of April 13 says: "The artillery units were active yesterday on the Trentino front between the Adige and Pellegrino valleys. Our medium calibre batteries carried out effective bursts of activity against the railway stations at Calliano, where an unusual movement of troops was observed. There has been mining towards our advanced positions on the Colbricon. We exploded a counter mine destroying the enemy gallery. We occupied the edge of the crater and established our position. Artillery duels are reported, and we have repulsed minor hostile attacks, in the vicinity of Tolmino and against the positions we captured on the 7th on the Carso.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, April 16.—On the Trentino front the snow and bad weather again hindered operations. On the Carso on the night of the 13th and 14th, the enemy attempted a surprise attack on Hill 154, but was driven off and dispersed by our rifle and machine gun fire. Afterwards the enemy started a violent bombardment which was promptly silenced by the fire of our batteries.

The artillery is active in the Legarina Valley (Adige), the railway station at Calliano and moving trains in neighbourhood being repeatedly hit. An ammunition depôt was blown up and a fortified position destroyed in the Zugna area. On Colbricon Massif (Upper Bismon) enemy detachments attempted an attack against the position we captured the previous night. After the successful explosion of a mine they were repulsed with loss. On the Julian front artillery duels are reported in the Corizia basin.

Aerial reconnoissances have been carried out by both sides and resulted in several air fights. Two hostile aeroplanes were brought down, one of our machines is missing.

Despite a strong headwind one of our air squadrons succeeded in dropping bombs on the railway stations at Prebacina and Volciadrage in the Frigido valley (Vippacco). Our aviators came under a heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, but returned safely.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, Apr. 17.—Owing to persistent snowstorms on the Trentino front operations were limited yesterday. Patrol encounters resulted in our favour. This morning at dawn a detachment of our troops who had tunnelled through the snow entered the enemy entrenchments north of Mount Freikafel, inflicted some casualties on the garrison and captured arms and munitions. In the area of Tolmino on the night of the 14th the enemy raided our trenches near Cigine, but was immediately driven out.

Yesterday our artillery directed an effective concentrated fire on the lines of communications east of Gorizia and the Frigido valley.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, April 18.—Our artillery, reads the Italian communiqué, renewed the bombardment of Collano station on the 17th and damaged the buildings, scattered the trains, and dispersed the troops. We repulsed the enemy on the slopes of Punta Alliolo Montecima and captured rifles, munitions and prisoners. The enemy penetrated our outposts west of Lake Bocete, but promptly retired. A similar attempt at Pasosondogna was repulsed with serious enemy losses. The artillery duels are more intense at Conguegorizia.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, April 19.—The Italian communiqué to-day reads:

"Our heavy guns caused great fires on the station of Galliano in the Lagarian valley. There has been increased artillery activity in the region of Gorizia.

"An Italian detachment in the Carso occupied a position at Castagnavizza capturing the defenders with arms and ammunition.

"The Italian air squadron has bombarded various enemy camps.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, April 22.—The Italian communiqué to-day reads: "Italian artillery fire is reported along the whole front. Our batteries shelled the hutments at Secco in the Lagarina Valley and dispersed enemy detachments on the northern slopes of Mount Pasubio and at various points on the Cainia front. We checked the hostile fire on the Gorizia area and Carso. Yesterday our aeroplanes carried out another raid on Chiapovano and all returned safely, despite a heavy anti-aircraft gunfire and several attacks by enemy machines."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, April 21.—To-day the official Italian communiqué says: "The artillery is active in the Camonica, Grudicaria and Lagarina Valleys. Lively artillerying is going on in the northern Carso. Our aeroplanes to-day bombarded the railway station and lines at Opeina and returned safely."

CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Apr. 21.—An official report states that General Maude has forced the passage of the Shatteldhain, attacked the enemy's main positions, routed the Turks, and captured 1,244 prisoners.

The Commander of the British forces in Egypt reports that on the 17th the troops advanced north of Wadighuzze and captured the Turkish positions on a front of six and a half miles.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 21.—The British advanced on Tuesday northward from Wadighuzze in Palestine and captured the Turkish advanced positions on a six and a half mile front. The positions gained were consolidated. The warships assisted these operations. Fighting is proceeding.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 21.—An official communique from General Maude regarding the operations in Mesopotamia reports that on the night of Apr. 17 the British forced the passage of the Shatteldhain and on Wednesday morning attacked the main positions held by the 18th Turkish Army Corps covering the Issabulat station, 12 miles southeastward of Samarra. The British forces completely routed the enemy, taking prisoner 27 officers and 1,217 men. Our casualties were 73.

AMERICA AND THE ALLIES

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 22.—The State Department, to-day, announces the safe landing of the mission under Mr. Balfour.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 23.—President Wilson received Mr. A. J. Balfour, the British Foreign Minister, in the Blue Room at the White House to-day. A cordial conference lasting 45 minutes took place. Afterwards Mr. Balfour made a number of other calls of ceremony.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, April 23.—The commission, headed by Mr. A. J. Balfour arrived here to-day and was received by Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador. The visitors received a great ovation from the crowds. The city was bedecked with flags and the colours of the Allies.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, April 25.—The French commission will arrive here from Hampton Roads, to-morrow, on board the Presidential yacht.

San Francisco, April 24.—Mr. Balfour, British Foreign Secretary, held an interview for 45 minutes with President Wilson yesterday. The formal conference will be opened on the arrival of M. Viviani, the French Minister of Justice. It is learned that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador to Washington, will take this opportunity to show the cause of Britain's failure in the past to the American Government in the hope that it may serve as a guidance to America in forming its future plans. It is stated that the items of the subjects to be submitted to the conference between the allies and the American Government include (1) the repletion of shipping; (2) the supply of provisions. (3) the clearing of the seas of the German U-boats; (4), the supply of war materials and other necessities to the Entente powers; (5) the arrangement of the basic terms for the conclusion of peace.—"Nichinichi."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, April 25.—The French mission has arrived. The party was met at the Navy Yard by Mr. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and other high American officials. The British mission assisted in welcoming the French visitors, who received a cordial demonstration as they drove along the route to the residence reserved for them. The crowds continually applauded and cheered M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, April 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. William G. McAdoo, handed to-day to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice acting for the Allies, a Treasury Warrant for 200 million dollars, being the first loan to the Entente under the seven billion finance measure.

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RUSSIA WILL NOT MAKE ANY SEPARATE PEACE

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, April 19.—The Associated Press correspondent at Washington says that assurances have reached there that, under no conceivable circumstances, will the Provisional Government of Russia yield to the overtures of the German and Austrian Socialistic representatives to negotiate a separate peace.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, April 19.—Yesterday the members of the Government received the representatives of the English and French Socialists. The representative of the former Mr. Sanders, greeted the Government in the name of the English workmen of democracy, who, he said, rejoiced to unite with the Russian democracy ,whose recent victory eliminates the possibility of future war.

The French representative, M. Moutet, said that the Franco-Russian alliance was never sincere while despotism ruled in Russia, but now the mutual democracies can join hands and fight to defeat militarism, for the freedom of nations and the abolition of war.

The Foreign Minister, M. Milyukov, in welcoming the guests and thanking them for their expressions of confidence, asked them to transmit to France and England the information that Free Russia had become doubly strong since the democratisation of its institutions, and will pursue the objects imposed by the war viz.: the destruction of German militarism, thus rendering war in future impossible.

The Minister of Justice, M. Kerenski, welcomed the guests in the name of Russian democracy and of the Russian Socialists. He said that heretofore the voice of the Russian people had been unheard, to speak truthfully about the war being forbidden. Henceforth, he said, democracy rules Russia. "We will forever suppress all attempts at Imperialism and usurpation and will serve the ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity of all peoples. Russian democracy, animated with the idea of universal brotherhood, now becomes a reality and will remain so. We will maintain, until the end, the aims proclaimed by the Government jointly with the delegates of the workmen and soldiers. I beg you to transmit the true feelings of the Russian democracy to your respective Governments and workmen."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Apr. 18.—The Government is only awaiting definite word from Russia regarding her needs. Upon receiving information it will give every needed assistance, financial and otherwise.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

[Delayed in Transmission.]

Petrograd, April 14.—The Congress of military delegates closed to-day. The members discussed the subject of their attitude toward the Provisional Government and adopted the following resolutions:—

(1) During the revolution, a Government was constituted, whose democratic programme coinciding with the views of this Congress has, until now, been faithfully carried out.

(2) This Congress summons the Russian revolutionary democracy to rally to the Council of labour and military leaders, which alone is capable of consolidating the victories of the revolution and combat any attempt at a counter-revolution.

(3) This Congress recognizes the necessity to control and influence the politics of the Provisional Government and assist it to democratize the life in Russia, and prepare the ground for peace without annexations or contributions, based on the free development of all peoples.

(4) This Congress summons the democracy to support the Government only so far as it seeks the developments of the conquest of the revolution, and does not base its foreign politics on territorial expansion.

(5) This Congress invites the Russian revolutionary democracy together with the Council of labour and military leaders to prevent the Government renouncing its obligations.

LATEST NEWS FROM FHE RUSSIAN CAPITAL

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, April 20.—Count Kokovtzoff has accepted the post of President of the Council of the Russian Bank of Foreign Trade, offered him by the Board.

In the middle of May, it is expected that the representatives of the press, who intend to visit Petrograd, Moscow, Nijinovgorod and south Russia will arrive.

The Army delegates were received at the Marie Palace by the Provisional Government, and declared their readiness to defend the freedom of the country. They expressed full confidence that the Government will vigorously lead Russia to victory and a constituent assembly.

The Premier replied: "I fully share the expressed hopes that the change in the country has accomplished. We must now tend our efforts to drive out the foreign foe. This is the task of the army which we are fully confident will help to its utmost ability."

In a speech at Kieff, M. Guckoff, the Minister of War, said to the executive committee: "I am convinced that the renovated Russia will effectively prove its ability to achieve what the old régime failed to do, and on the ruins of the realm which threatened universal ideals, Russia will erect an edifice of freedom, right and justice."

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, April 21.—Speaking at the Teachers congress, Minister of Justice Kerenski said that the Provisional Government at present has full power, but wants every step approved by the country. Therefore, all steps taken by the Provisional Government are taken in contact with the council of soldiers and workmen's delegates. The subscription to the freedom loan was very successful, large sums being subscribed and many reaching a million roubles. The Congress of the North Russia towns delegates carried a resolution and itself called on the North towns to use their utmost efforts to help the country and army to assist the Provisional Government towards the democratisation of the Russian life and the defence of the rights of small nations discarding Imperialistical aims. It has no doubt that Government will struggle with the powers against the revolution. The national congress at Kieff unanimously carried a resolution recognising that the only possible form of state organisation was a federative democratical republic. A message from Minsk says that a congress of military workmen and over 1,200 delegates was held. They elected as President, the Social Democrat Aeozern, and as assistant the soldier Sorokelietoff of the party of Revolutionary Socialists.

THE RUSSO-AMERICAN SOCIETY

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, April 24.—At a meeting of the Russo-American Society, the United States Ambassador, Mr. Francis, said that he never doubted the victory would be with the Allies, which success, he added, the Russian Revolution had clarified.

"America had entered the war, as President Wilson had stated, not for conquest, dominion, revenge or indemnity, but as the champion of the rights of mankind and of the freedom of the nations. The fear that Russia will conclude a separate peace is unfounded. A separate peace implies a catastrophe for civilization. America will always pursue her policy of the independence of nations capable of self-Government."

The Foreign Minister, M. Milyukov, commenting on the Message of President Wilson said that the principles expressed therein, informed the world of the only possible basis for a durable peace.

At a meeting of the Anglo-Russian Society, Sir George Buchanan, the British Ambassador, said that "the final triumph of the revolution will be a victorious end to the war. The Allies do not strive for conquest, but for the freedom of mankind, the rights of nations and a lasting peace, which is only securable by the partial reconstruction of the map of Europe according to the rights of small nations."

M. KERENSKI TO NEW RUSSIA

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, April 24.—The French Deputy Socialist, M. Cachin, returned here from Revel to-day in the company of M. Kerenski, the Minister of Justice. Before a meeting of 100,000 people, M. Kerenski said that the bloodshed of civil war would be criminal. It was the duty of the liberated citizens to sacrifice their lives for the country and drive out the enemy.

M. Cachin in an address at the end of the meeting said "The French people send greetings to the Russian democracy and common cause."

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VISCOUNT CHINDA REPLIES TO SPEECH OF WELCOME

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, April 17.—The Japanese delegation to the Rome Parliamentary Congress, whose members at present are the guests of the British Government, leave London in a few days for Paris in order to confer with the permanent committee before proceeding to Rome. Before their departure they will be entertained at luncheon at the House of Commons by the commercial committee and at an official dejeuner at the Japanese Embassy when Lord Robert Cecil, Viscount Bryce and Sir John Jordan, Minister to Peking, will be among the guests.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

[Delayed in Transmission]

London, April 18.—Sir John S. Randles M.P. presided at the lunch at the House of Commons to the Japanese Ambassador and Japanese delegates to the Rome Parliamentary conference. The toasts of the King and the Emperor of Japan were drunk with enthusiasm. Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of Blockade, proposed the health of the ambassador and the Japanese delegates. Welcoming the guests he said their visit was very welcome just now as the alliance he said had stood the test of peace and, even more successfully, that of war. He deeply appreciated the Japanese help in the war. None of the allies, he said, appreciated it more than Great Britain. Sir Robert believed this is only the beginning of a long period of alliance wherein the two nations would stand and work together for the ideals of the present war. The alliance therefore would be for the great benefit of the world.

Lord Robert Cecil dwelt on the characteristic national sympathies which England and Japan possess in common. Reverting to the visit of the delegates, he said, commerce is unifying the influence of the arts of peace, no less noble and far more beneficent than the arts of war. Commercial competition he said should never develop hostility, unless commerce as in the case of Germany was made a part of the armed forces of the country. This was one aspect of the heresy underlying the whole action of our enemy. It is the task of the alliance into which most of the best of the world's nations have now entered to uproot this heresy and to restart the world on a career of sanity. That is the task, he said, on which Japan and Great Britain are engaged.

Viscount Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, received an ovation on rising to respond. In an eloquent extempore speech he said the advantages of the Rome conference are manifest and will demonstrate to the enemy that the world at large is completely at unity as to the war. It will, he said, be most useful in unifying the future legislation of the allied nations in commerce after the war.

"The present war," said Viscount Chinda, "may be followed by a commercial war and it is possible the Central Powers may remain as ruthless and unscrupulous as hitherto. It is high time to guard ourselves against such an eventuality." (Cheers.)

He was convinced that "in the whole history of the two nations their interests and the ties of their friendship were never stronger or the intercourse of our peoples never in greater consonance with the spirit of the great alliance." (Loud cheers.)

Viscount Chinda said he was firmly convinced that this condition will grow. He would spare no efforts to that end. He described, step by step, how Japan was drawn into the war, but lost no time in following the path of duty. The determining factor, he said, was to act up both to the letter and the spirit of the alliance. That was the only honourable course. Another factor was the necessity of maintaining the peace of the Far East and to subdue the German stronghold wrested from China by their robbery. Germany had spent much money and effort to convert this fortress into a base for the mailed fist in the Far East.

Since then continued Viscount Chinda, Japan has co-operated in naval and in other ways which must remain a secret. She is doing all she can in the common cause. The might and power of Germany has now been wiped out in the Far East and on the Pacific. The day is not far distant when Germany will meet the same fate everywhere. Viscount Chinda congratulated Great Britain on the series of magnificent victories of her brillant army. He said he was confident these heralded greater victories and a final realisation of the lofty aims of the war on a common cause.

Delegate Kato briefly replied. He said he was deeply touched by the reception at this home of the mother of parliaments and would telegraph direct to the President of the Parliament in Tokyo.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 19.—Viscount Chinda, Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and the Japanese delegates *en route* to the Allied Commercial Conference at Rome, were guests at a luncheon in the House of Commons.

Viscount Chinda in a speech dwelt on the possibility of a war of commerce after the war and said it was high time for the Allies to take steps to protect themselves against such an eventuality.

He said the Angle-Japanese Alliance was stronger than ever. It was Japan's mission to maintain peace and prescribe order in the Far East.

He congratulated Great Britain on her victories on the western front, which he declared, heralded greater things to come.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, April 19.—The "Pall Mall Gazette" in an article headed "A Loyal Ally" says "The sentiment of the admirable speech of Viscount Chinda and of Lord Robert Cecil yesterday lies close to the heart of the British people. Nothing in recent times has been more inspiring than the quick spontaneity with which our Far Eastern ally redeemed her pledge—her scrap of paper—when the time came." Viscount Chinda's beautifully delivered speech shows with pellucid clearness the contrast between the conceptions of international honour in Germany and Japan respectively."

NEW BATTLESHIP TYPE LAUNCHED IN NEW YORK

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Apr. 23.—The battleship New Mexico, one of the largest type of new vessels, was successfully launched in the Navy Yard here to-day.

BRITISH AND FRENCH JOURNALS SING THE PRAISES OF JAPAN

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, April 19.—The "Pall Mall Gazette" in the course of its editorial says: "Humanity owes much to Japan. Our own debt should not and will not be forgotten. She has sought no reclame in taking over the responsibilities of the Far East nor has she limited herself in her work against the common foe when the needs have presented themselves.

"Japan has proved a faithful and loyal ally in execution of her partnership. The cultivation of still closer bonds with the great country of the Rising Sun will be one of our most cherished duties in the era of peace dawning on the horizon."

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, April 24.—"Le Temps" devotes its leader of April the 24th to Japan and says:—

"The Terauchi and Motono Government has succeeded in putting an end to the distrust which the United States had entertained for Japan and their attitude towards China was instrumental in deciding the latter to take a stand against Germany and thereby contributed to increase the power of those fighting for justice.

Though, remaining far from the battlefields, yet Japan has not played an unimportant part. From the very outset of the war, she took the necessary steps to destroy the base of German operations in China. Within three months Tsingtao capitulated. The Japanese marine forces chased the German squadrons from the Pacific and wrested from the Kaiser's hands his Oriental Colonies. The Japanese fleet ensures the safe transportation of the Australian troops and ensures the safety of the Far East and the Indian seas.

"The Japanese arsenals and industrial plants ship to Russia guns and ammunition they actively work in her behalf.

"Japan's maritime workshops contribute in the fullest measure of their producing capacity to replace the ships destroyed by the German pirates.

COWARDLY GERMAN OFFICERS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 23.—Members of the crew of the Red Cross Ship Lan France have been interviewed. They state that the first warning was the explosion of the torpedo at 8 p.m. when the vessel was in mid-channel. The Germans broke into a panic, their officers for the most part behaved disgracefully, breaking out of the saloon and leading the panic. They were the first to jump into the boats, shoving everybody aside. They had to be restrained and some were knocked down. When one small rescuing boat came alongside, these German officers started cheering and yelling for rescue in German, but realising their mistake, shouted out in English: "We English sailors no Deutsche." There were also cries of "Kamerad mercy" and they fell on their knees pleading to be saved. The British Tommies were very calm, joking and obeying orders in the calmest way.

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PRESIDENT OF CHINA TAKES STRONG ACTION

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, April 19.—The dismissal from office and arrest of Mr. Chen Chin-tao, the Minister of Finance; the dismissal of Mr. Yin Ju-li and the suspension from office of Mr. Yu Hsi-cheng, Councillor to the Ministry of Finance, and of Mr. Wu Nai-chen, Chief of the Department of Currency, all for participation in the bribery and connection with the establishment of a cash melting company as outlined by the Kokusai correspondent on the 18th inst., have created a tremendous sensation in political circles here. Mr. Yin Ju-li has disappeared, but is believed to be still in Peking.

The strong position taken by the President in the face of the great influence Mr. Chen Chin-tao is known to exercise among members of the Kuomintang, of which President Li himself is nominally the head, is extremely significant; indeed, those in touch with the political situation are inclined to find in this scandal, which also involves Mr. Hsu Shi-ying, the Minister of Communications, an indication of the coming of a complete Cabinet reorganization.

The mandate announcing Chen Chin-tao's dismissal says:

"Mr. Chen Chin-tao reports verbally that the Vice-Minister, Mr. Yin Ju-li, is guilty of making overtures on behalf of other persons in connection with the establishment of a cash melting company.

"Mr. Tsai Ju-chow and other merchants, in a petition, state that the Minister of Finance, sometime ago ordered them to advance him a sum of money in order that he might pay for his shares, and that he used coercion in an effort to obtain a written statement, testifying to his innocence.

"Mr. Hsia Shou-kang and Mr. Chang Chih-tau were appointed to investigate. Their report, now received, shows that the case involves financial dishonesty on the part of Mr. Chen Chin-tao and Mr. Yin Ju-li who are hereby removed from their posts and are handed over to a judicial court to be dealt with in accordance with the law. Mr. Yuh Si-cheng, Councillor for the Ministry of Finance, and Mr. Wu Nai-chen, Councillor for the Ministry and Departmental Chief, respectively are hereby suspended from office and are ordered to be available in connection with this case."

A further mandate appoints the second Vice-Minister of Finance, Mr. Li Shih-toa, to be Acting Minister of Finance.

Numerous accusations of corruption in office have been brought against Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Minister of Communications, and he is said to have been considerably alarmed by the strong line adopted by the President. In any case, he has submitted a memorandum to the President, blaming himself for lack of judgment in the appointment of officials, who have misused their authority. He recommends the dismissal and punishment of a number of officials. It is pointed out, however, that Hsu Shih-ying would have been in better position had he taken this step a week ago when the investigators of the railway car hire case submitted a report, which was shelved by the Minister, who apparently was unwilling to punish the officials involved in the report. As a result of the Minister's action, the two officials who carried out the investigation, tendered their resignations. A number of members of Parliament have lodged interpellations, requesting an explanation of Mr. Hsu Shih-ying's failure to act on the report.

The President is congratulated on all sides for the strong line he has adopted.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, April 20.—The preliminary trial of the bribery case was conducted at the local procuratorate to-day. The case was heard in camera, Chen Chin-tao, Yuh Si-Chen and Wu Nai-chen were retained in custody. Up to the present all attempts at bail have failed. In their report, the evidence of the investigators of the case appointed by the President, shows great disparity between Chen Chin-tao's and the merchants' statements. The former stated that the Vice-Minister acted as an intermediary and offered him a bribe on behalf of the merchants which he rejected.

Councillor Yuh's statement agrees with Chen Chin-tao's, while the merchants assert that Chen Chin-tao demanded money from them and do not mention the Vice-Minister whose version merely says the merchants asked him to approach Chen Chin-tao with an offer of money which he refused to do. In summing up the investigators conclude that the merchants intend a direct attack against Chen Chin-tao. Nevertheless all concerned are under suspicion.

CORRUPTION CHARGES AND IMPEACHMENTS

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, April 24.—Mr. Wang Fu-wei, the delegate from the Government Railways Board to the Conference and Celebration in Tokyo, was impeached for corruption by the Parliament during his recent absence in Japan. Immediately upon his return to Peking yesterday morning he had a lengthy interview with Mr. Hsu Shih-ying.

Mr. Hsu Shih-ying's resignation has not been accepted by the President, pending an investigation of the charges of corruption against him.

Mr. Tung Yi-lin has been arrested at Tientsin and will be transferred to Peking for trial.

The Government has appointed Mr. Wang Jen-wen and the ex-Viceroy of Szechuan Mr. Chang Hi-hsih as commissioners to investigate the troubles in Szechuan. They will leave here as soon as possible for Chengtu. In the meanwhile the Government threatens severe punishment to those responsible for any further disturbance. Mr. Tai Kan, the Governor of Szechuan, has been appointed concurrently Tuchun, replacing Lu Pei-chin.

PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA

[BY OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT]

Peking, April 17.—The most interesting news concerning the Cabinet is the charge against Dr. Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance, for receiving two hundred thousand dollars from the "Pao-li brass cash melting company" and that this sum of money has been divided by Dr. Chen Chin-tao and his Vice-Minister, Mr. Yin Ju-li. Dr. Chen reported this to both the President and the Premier in person the other day and asked for the appointment of reliable officials to investigate the case. Hence Mr. Weng Hu, who was renowned for his straightforwardness and obstinacy as a censor under the late Taching Court, has been appointed by the President as investigator and the case will be made public after investigation. It was reported among official circles that Mr. Yin would sacrifice himself so as to save his superior by shouldering the blame; but he personally informed President Li this morning that he knows nothing about it and that he shall be exceedingly glad if the Government will make a thorough investigation of same.

When the case was brought to the notice of the President, H. E. Li was so angry that he ordered the Premier to take action at once. Thus three Mandates were drawn up by the Cabinet, one dismissing Dr. Chen, the second dismissing Mr. Yin from duty and placing him under the Administrative Court for trial and the third appointing Mr. Li Shih-hou, one of the two Vice-Ministers of Finance, as Acting Minister of Finance; but when these draft Mandates were presented to the Presidential Office for seal and promulgation, they were shelved on the ground that investigation should be made beforehand. Dr. Chen is attending to his duties as usual in the Ministry while Mr. Yin has not attended his office for three days. It is believed in order to save Dr. Chen, the Kuomintang will sacrifice Mr. Yin, both of whom are members of this party. Anyhow, there will be no change of Finance Minister until the Sino-German crisis is over and the Parliament has passed the Budget for 1916. The other Minister who will probably lose his position is Mr. Hsu Shih-yin, Minister of Communications, as this man is disliked by the Pei-yang Party on account of his intrigues with the Kuomintang leaders. Both Dr. Chen and Mr. Hsu urged Premier Tuan to take immediate action against Germany at the commencement of the Sino-German crisis; but it is very curious to say that they are in favour of delaying action for an alleged terrible Russian defeat and other Allied weakness at the various theatres of war in Europe. The other interesting news is that although the two Houses of Parliament have twice urged the Government to introduce the name of the Minister of the Interior instead of allowing Mr. Fan Yuan-lien, Minister of Education, to act as Nei-wu Tsung-chang indefinitely; but none of those high officials whose names the Premier wishes to nominate to this important post are

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willing to pass the two Houses for their approval in view of the rejection of Mr. Lu Tseng-hsiang and Mr. Chang Kuo-kan as Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Minister of the Interior respectively.

As the opinions of high Chinese Government authorities are changing all the time, so both Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang and Gen. Chang Hsun who recently cautioned the Premier to be careful about Germany, are now favouring the Cabinet's foreign policy and they have wired circular telegrams to the Provinces dwelling upon the necessity of declaring war on Germany and severing relations with Austria-Hungary without further wavering and hesitation. Hence it is believed Premier Tuan will secure an overwhelming majority from the special military conference and it is expected that as the Kuomintang opponents have no real power in China at the present moment, the Cabinet will also secure majorities in the two Houses of the Parliament to declare war against Germany early next month as it will be very foolish for China to stand aside any longer. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is now one of the supporters of the Premier as he believes that China should follow the lead of the United States in this World War. The new Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kao Erh-chien is not very well-known among Chinese official circles and nothing can be said about his policy or career; he is also one of the supporters of Premier Tuan as he has urged the Marshal-Premier to go in unconditionally and leave China's "desires" to the goodwill of the Entente Powers.

Premier Tuan recently informed some of the members of the Parliament that both Japan and Great Britain desire very careful consideration about the revision of the Maritime Customs Tariff before agreeing to China's request while Russia and France are hesitating about the postponenment of the Boxer indemnity.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, Apr. 23.—The State Department has published a report of Mr. Brand Whitlock, the former Minister to Belgium, on the Belgian deportations Mr. Whitlock says the Germans have lighted an unextinguishable fire of hatred among the Belgians by their cold, calculated deeds so cruelly executed that even German soldiers wept.

ONE WAY AMERICAN CAN HELP THE ALLIES

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, April 19.—Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy announces that he is considering the suspension of the construction of capital warships in order that the Navy Yards may be able to concentrate on the building of merchantmen.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washingon, April 19.—Nicaragua has notified her approval of the action of the United States in declaring war on Germany.

SZECHUAN AND YUNNAN TROOPS COME TO BLOWS

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, April 23.—A special from Chengtu to the Kokusai News Agency says that street fighting occurred on Wednesday night last between the Szechuan and Yunnan troops.

A violent battle took place on Thursday night for possession of the Imperial city. Many houses were set on fire. The Yunnanese held out against the attacks. The streets were barricaded and trenches dug by both parties.

The highest praise is due to the British, French and Japanese consuls and the Postal commissioner for negotiating an armistice at much personal risk. The armistice was arranged pending orders from Peking.

The situation is still critical but foreigners are safe.

The trouble is due to the military governor Lu Pei-chin who is a Yunnanese and is disbanding the Szechuan troops while he is strengthening the Yunnanese troops in Szechuan.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, April 23.—The recent reports of the mutiny at Chengtu are confirmed. The Government yesterday received a telegram from Tuchun Lu Pei-chin accusing the commander of the second Szechuan division Liu Chuan-hao of commencing the conflict. He reports that through the mediation of the Governor Taikan and the British and French consuls, Liu Chuan-hao agreed to cease hostilities but subsequently recommenced the attack on the Yamen besides looting the city.

Private houses around the Yamen were burned down.

Large reinforcements have been summoned.

The Tuchun then proceeds to make a number of charges against Liu Chuan-hao and asks permission to take drastic measures to suppress "these troublous elements."

The outbreak is due to the many and longstanding grievances of the Szechuan troops against Lu Pei-chin who it is alleged treats his Yunnanese troops better than the Szechuanese which naturally in their own province caused dissatisfaction among the latter.

MILITARY CONFERENCE AT PEKING

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, April 25.—The much discussed military conference was formally opened by General Tuan Chi-Jui the Premier, at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning. Thirty-two generals including the representatives of General Feng Kuo-chang and Chang Hsun were present. After a short address by the Premier, the conference was adjourned. Nothing was brought up for discussion.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Madrid, April 19.—The Spanish Cabinet has resigned.

SPAIN SENDS STRONG NOTE OF WARNING TO KAISER

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Apr. 25.—The Spanish Government, in a Note to Germany, says that if Germany persists in her acherence to her ruthless submarine orders against Spanish ships "in order to defend her own life" she must not be surprised if Spain similarly emphasised her right to defend her own life."

ARGENTINE TO GERMANY

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Apr. 21.—The Associated Press correspondent at Buenos Aires announces that the Government has sent an "energetic note" to Germany, demanding complete satisfaction for the sinking of the Monte Protegido. The Argentine Minister has been instructed to immediately break off relations if Germany attempts to evade responsibility

TURKEY DEFINITELY BREAKS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Apr. 22.—A London despatch announces that Berlin states that Turkey has formally announced her severance of relations with the United States.

BRAZILIANS RETALIATE WHEN GERMANS FIRE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rio de Janeiro, Apr. 18.—The crowds at Porto Alegre the capital of the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul, at the north-west end of the Lagoa dos Patos, which has a population of 100,000 including many Germans, attacked and damaged 270 German houses, set fire to the German Club, a German hotel and large store today. The police were powerless. The fire spread to the houses of Brazilian residents, unfortunately.

The riot was provoked by residents in the German Hotel fusillading a passing tramcar, whose occupants were cheering the Allies. The mob entered the house of a German and found a coining plant. The occupier of the house was arrested. The whole garrison of the State has been called out to prevent the spread of disorders.

PIRATES GET 28 OUT OF 4710!

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 18.—The Admiralty has issued the following report of arrivals and departures from ports in the British Isles for the week ending April 14:

There were	2379	arrivals
There were	2331	departures
Over 1600 tons	19	sinkings
Under 1600 tons	9	sinkings

In addition 15 vessels were unsuccessfully attacked and 12 fishing vessels sunk.

GENERAL BISSING DEAD

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Brussels, Apr. 19.—Governor-General Bissing is dead.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

SOCIALISTS AND KAISERISM

The attitude of the socialists of the allied nations is exceedingly firm, and in their determination to destroy the dangerous Prussian militarism to insure permanent peace on the earth, and in their patriotic spirit to sacrifice everything for the sake of attaining their end, the socialists are not behind any other class of people, says the "Jiji".

This attitude seems to be contradictory to their peaceful principles, but as the peace of the world has been disturbed by Germany, and the interests and properties of the people as well as the national existence have been endangered, their intention to continue the war until the final defeat of Germany, is not contrary to their principles. There are a few socialists in the Entente countries who are applying their principles advocating peace direct to the present situation. and opposing the continuation of the war, but the number of such socialists is so small that they are not attracting any attention.

The attempt to conclude peace by such socialists will not cause any change of the situation. The rumour says that the Russian socialists are negotiating with the socialists of Germany and Sweden to make peace with Germany, but there is no doubt that the majority of the socialists are not anxious for peace negotiations at this moment.

It is true that the Russian socialists opposed an aggressive war, but as it is their hope to destroy the dangerous Prussian military and protect the peace of the world, until they regain the territories occupied by the German forces, and destroy Prussian militarism, they will not consider any peace negotiation. It will be impossible for them to agree to the peace conclusion with Germany, and thus make Prussian militarism more dangerous.

Even though there may be a certain number of socialists in Russia who desire the conclusion of an independent peace, they will not be able to influence other socialists and labourers, not to mention the entire public of Russia. Consequently there is no danger of the conclusion of an independent peace between Russia and Germany, even though a few socialists may attempt it.

Contrary to the socialists of the Allied powers, the socialists of Germany are now the main peace advocators in Central Europe. At the beginning of the conflict, the German socialists did not oppose the war, except such socialists who were absolutely opposed to any war. But as the war progressed, the socialists began to learn the inhuman acts of the German forces, and they began to feel the effect of the scarcity of food, and recently their attitude towards the war has gradually changed. Disagreements and conflicts were caused among the socialists and the peace movement started by such socialists are now supported by the public who are suffering from lack of food.

The "Jiji" does not know how true the report is that the Kaiser is urging the socialists to negotiate peace with the Russian socialists, but if the report is true and the Kaiser is endeavouring to conclude independent peace with Russia through the influence of the socialists, it is nothing but the official endorsement of the fact that Germany is now in a pitiful condition.

GERMANY ON HER LAST LEGS

Since the beginning of March, the German forces on the western front have been retreating, and such continued retreats mean the exhaustion of Germany, but on the other hand it can be understood as the German plan of concentrating her forces and shortening the fighting lines, says the "Tokyo Nichinichi". The whole world is keenly watching where and how Germany will use the forces withdrawn from the western front.

At first it was believed that Germany intended an attack on the Italian front and press her to conclude an independent peace, but it seems recently that Germany still intends to try a decisive battle on the western front, and both the Entente and German forces are now planning for the fray.

Germany in the past, did not hesitate to take up any opportunity to attack the Entente forces, but the German energy has been exhausted, and she is now able to take the aggressive measures only on the western front. If the Russian revolut on had taken place one year earlier, Germany would have made an attack on Russia taking the advantage of the disturbance. But now, she has merely watched the revolution in Russia, and through the Socialists, is trying to negotiate the conclusion of peace. Austria and Bulgaria are also making peace negotiations, and Germany is aiding them. The United States declared war against Germany, but Germany is still hoping for re-establishment of the friendly relations with the United States. In every direction, Germany is trying to open peace negotiations.

On the western front, the British and French forces are desiring a final and decisive battle, but Germany is trying to postpone the great battle there. To prevent the possible crash in the Spring, the German forces made several retreats, and it seems that Germany intends to retreat to her final stand. It is the intention of Germany to make England suffer by the activity of her submarines, and to take advantage of the Russian revolution to cause friction among the Entente powers, and she is hoping for any lucky change of the situation while she will depend upon her durability.

However how long can Germany bear the present condition? The supply of men and food have been almost exhausted, and, besides, the anti-war movement of socialists and labourers is becoming stronger every day. Germany knows the limitation of her own powers, and now she is endeavouring to postpone the decisive crash on the western front, by making retreats, and on the other hand, she is doing everything to conclude an independent peace. When one knows the true state of affairs in these directions, he may be able to predict the end of the present war.

TAKING LEAF FROM WILSON'S BOOK

The declaration which President Wilson of the United States made to the citizens of the country is so forceful and just, that the "Hochi" believes that the instructions and advices given in the presidential announcement can be well applied to the Japanese.

In declaring war against Germany President Wilson requested the people of the United States to abandon all selfish desires and exert their efforts for the sake of the nation, to endeavour to increase the industrial products of the country in order to supply the Entente with sufficient war supplies, to be determined to effect the final victory of the Entente, believing that every one is actually fighting at the battle front, not to expect unjust profit in their trades, to stop luxurious and unnecessary expenditure, and to prevent the waste of material and labour. Mr. Wilson also added that to bring out the best efforts of the American public for the sake of the Entente it is necessary to ask the guidance and assistance of newspapers and religious workers.

The "Hochi" says that the Japanese have been proud of their patriotism and loyalty and they believed that they were above other people in their patriotism, but since the outbreak of the war, the people of other nations have proved themselves equally or more patriotic than the Japanese. The industrial and economic organisations of the United States are in larger scale and better equipped than those of Japan, but still President Wilson urges the people to perfect their organizations and endeavour to give more aid to the Entente.

The paper is strongly impressed by the instruction of President Wilson to stop luxurious and unnecessary expenditure, and says that while Japan is one of the Entente powers, the Japanese are indulging in luxurious extravagances, without noticing that many people of other Entente nations are suffering from lack of food and clothes. If the luxurious extravagances of the Japanese public are witnessed by the people of other Entente powers, they will surely be angry with the Japanese. The women of other nations are now taking the places of men who have gone to the battle fronts, and are engaged in various labours. The American women have been always active, but still President Wilson urges them to be more active and prevent the waste of food, other materials and labour. The paper is ashamed to look at the inactivity of the Japanese women.

In the end, President Wilson requested the aid of the newspapers and religious workers to give more and substantial assistance to the Entente nations. The American press has a strong influence over the people, and when the Japanese press is compared with their activity, the "Hochi" feels as if President Wilson aimed his instruction at Japan.

The paper concludes by saying, that the Japanese people, as a whole, should realize the fact that Japan is now fighting against Germany, and should try to give more aid and assistance to the Allied nations, even sacrificing the luxurious comfort's the Japanese enjoy at present.

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FRIENDLY TALKS AT ENGLISH CLUB

"The attitude of the American press to Japan and the Japanese" was the subject of instructive discussion by Mr. W. R. F. Stier, Associate Honourary Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. at the big annual rally of the English Club of the Tokyo Y.M.C.A. which was held in the new auditorium of the association in Kanda Sunday last. About 500 students of English were present. The other speakers of the meeting were Mr. Art Smith, American aviator, on "The recent aeronautical improvement in America;" Mr. M. Honda, editor of the "Herald of Asia," on "British and American eloquence;" Mr. W. R. McWilliams on "The faith of Jesus;" Prof. Y. Negishi of St. Paul's College on "Japan and her ideal;" and Prof. V. Sasaki on "What can a teacher of English do?" Upon appearance on the platform and at the close of his address Mr. Smith received a long and thunderous applause from the audience, showing the enthusiasm with which they welcome back this popular American flyer. A large wreath and a bouquet were presented to Mr. Smith and his mother.

In attacking the misrepresentation by Western people that Japan has in the past fought a war in every ten years and will therefore fight some nation ten years from now, Prof. Negishi defended the cause of Japan in the wars with China, Russia, and Germany as inspired by the principles of national existence and justice. The sagacious Emperor of Meiji and the wise statesmen of Japan have always distinctly separated the military and civil elements, putting the best interest of the nation in the foremost, Mr. Negishi argued. He declared that "Deutschland uber alles" had come to be the dire disillusionment and doom for Germany. The domination of the world is a pleasant dream, but no dream can be realized. Japan does not want to imitate Germany and is wise enough to see the folly. Japan must, in the pursuit of her ideal, Prof. Negishi said in conclusion, stand fast for the cause of humanity and justice all the time, at all places, and under all circumstances.

Mr. Stier's discussion of the attitude of the American press to Japan and the Japanese was the most instructive as well as interesting one of all the addresses. It must be regretted that the time assigned to him did not allow him to go on more fully as he was prepared to on this greatly important subject. Mr. Stier, using several illustrative and statistical charts, showed how the American newspapers and magazines recently came to take active interest in matters relating to Japan and the Japanese and announced finally that the attitude of the American press to Japan and the Japanese was very favourable.

"The recent revelation," said Mr. Stier, "of the Zimmermann plots to instigate Japan and Mexico against the United States might have changed the general sentiment of the American people toward Japan. I suppose it has greatly improved the attitude of the American press to this country.

"In carrying on my investigation last year," Mr. Stier continued, "on my subject, I was greatly handicapped by the fact that noboby really knew what the attitude of the press of my country to Japan and the Japanese was. I wrote to all prominent Americans who were known to be familiar with Japan and the Japanese asking them what they thought about the question, but very few of them gave a satisfactory answer. For example, Mr. Melvin Stone, general manager of the Associate Press, replied he did not know what the real attitude of the American press was. The Japanese Ambassador at Washington and the Japanese Consul General in New York did not know; and neither did the majority of the newspaper editors to whom I wrote. I had, therefore, to formulate my thesis largely by reading hundreds of newspapers and magazine articles and by conversations with the authorities on Japan and the Japanese.

"As far as I have ascertained I may say that the American newspapers and magazines are beginning to realize that Japan is a great nation in the Far East, and that we must accord equally fair treatment to the Japanese in America. But as to the talk that the American press continually harping upon the fear of Japanese invasion into the United States, I would say we entertain no such fear. I am greatly surprised to find here some papers representing America as having suddenly turned Imperialistic and, what is more, terming her declaration of war on Germany as having an ulterior motive to prepare against Japan, not Germany! In my country I never saw any such thing as Imperialism.

"I picked out some thirty leading American dailies of influence and my investigation of them revealed the following result:

New York Times.....Quite favourable
Chicago Tribune.....Anti-Japanese
New York World.....Pro-Japanese
Phil. Public Ledger....Neutral favourably
Boston Transcript .....Neutral favourably
New York Sun .....Uncertain at present
San Francisco Chronicle Neutral favourably
Los Angeles Times.....Unfavourable
New York Evening Post Neutral favourably
Springfield. Republican....
Unfavourable, but fair
Chicago Daily News..Unfavourably neutral
Chicago Herald .....Neutral favourably
New York Herald..Pro-Japanese at present
Brooklyn Eagle.....Neutral
Detroit Free Press.....Favourable
Washington Star.....Neutral unfavourably
Cleaveland Plain Dealer.....Unfavourable
Kansas City Star and Times.....Neutral
New York Tribune....Favourable recently
Washington Post.....Neutral unfavourably
Los Angeles Express.....Unfavourable
San Francisco Call....Favourable recently
Pittsburg Dispatch.....Neutral
Portland Oregonian.....Pro-Japanese
Seattle Post Intelligencer....Unfavourable
Hartford Courant.....Unfavourable
Milwaukee Sentinel.....Neutral
Minneapolis Tribune.....Unfavourable

"I want to call attention to the fact that the American press now gives hundreds of times more space for things relating to Japanese than it used to but the discussion of the international question between Japan and the United States is far down the scale in comparison with the amount of active interest taken in the travel and commerce and arts of Japan. As to the international complications of my country, Japan ranks fifth, Mexico, Germany, Great Britain and even China giving us more trouble.

"I admit that the New York Journal, the typical Hearst paper, with its largest circulation in the country, is decidedly anti-Japanese. But one paper cannot be picked out as representing the tone of the press of the whole country. It is a great mistake to presume the Hearst papers to be the American press, just as it is a great mistake to call Los Angeles the Capital of America. Recently in the 'New York Times,' the 'Springfield Republican,' and other papers considered fair appeared a great deal censorious against Japan's policy towards China. One of the reasons for the American paper's attack of Japan's Chinese policy is that they do not know what that policy is. Their conclusions are drawn on the basis of ignorance. But I am happy to be able to say that they are beginning to learn that Japan knows the Orient more than we and to see the wisdom of letting the Orientals work out the problems of the Orient.

"At the bottom of the whole trouble between Japan and the United States there lies want of understanding between each other. If such as Prof. Negishi has told be the ideal of Japan, let the American people know it. Remember they have each different minds and there can be nothing so important as to bring them to a better and correct understanding. In conclusion, it is my conviction that the American press as a whole is very favourably disposed to Japan and the Japanese, contrary to what many think."

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT

The draft of the law prohibiting the trading with enemy countries and enemy subjects, which was adopted by the recent meeting of the Privy Council on the 18th and sanctioned by H.I.M. the Emperor the same day, is now in the hands of the Government. At Saturday's meeting of the Cabinet Council, Premier Count Terauchi reported on the proceeding of the deliberations on the law by the Privy Council and the Imperial sanction, and as the result of the conference of the Ministers present, it was decided that the law be promulgated in the Official Gazette next Monday, the 23rd, the law coming into force on the date of promulgation. A few regulations pertaining to the control of steamers and other vessels, and various other matters, including commercial, communications and other measures, that bear concern with the new act, and have close bearing with the operation of the law, will be promulgated at the same time, through the various departments concerned.

According to report the law consists of four principal articles, which purport is stated to be as follows:

(1) Trading with enemy subjects is strictly prohibited during the present war: (2) A violation of the above prohibition shall be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding 200 yen; (3) Exceptional treatment shall be given permitting trading with the enemy subjects, which will be designated by regulations specially provided for; (4) The present law shall come into force on the date of promulgation.

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MR. LINDSAY RUSSELL GUEST OF JAPANESE

Taking advantage of the visit of Mr. Lindsay Russell, the president of the Japan Society of New York, who does so much for the promotion of America-Japanese friendship a welcome meeting and dinner was given on the night of the 19th at the Imperial Hotel by the Support Association of the Society in Tokyo, headed by Baron Shibusawa. The meeting was attended by a large number of prominent men, American as well as Japanese, both in official and private circles, there being present among the guests, Mr. Lindsay Russell and Mr. Bibb, travelling in company with Mr. Russell, Mr. Post Wheeler, American Chargé d'Affaires, Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, Mr. Shidehara, Vice-Foreign Minister, Mr. Obata, Director of the Political Bureau, Mr. Nakamura, Director of the Commercial Affairs Bureau, and Mr. Kumasaki, Secretary, of the Foreign Office, Dr. Clay MacCauley, Mr. Swift, Mr. J. E. Sharkey, Mr. J. Gary, Mr. Fleisher, Dr. Teusler, Dr. U. Hattori, Baron Kanda, Admiral Baron Uryu, Admiral Baron Dewa, Dr. Baron Sakatani, Baron Megata, Baron Viscount Mishima, Messrs. S. Hoshino, Z. Yasuda, R. Fujiyama, T. Miyaoka, M. Suyenobu, T. Sakai, T. Shidachi, H. Hibiya, Y. Fukuwara, and others. The hosts were Baron Shibusawa, Baron K. Takahashi, Baron R. Kondo, Dr. Soyeda, Messrs. K. Ikeda, E. Ono, J. Inouye, H. Ohashi, B. Nakano, T. Dan, S. Asano and K. Fukui. The dinner was served at half-past six, and during dessert Baron Shibusawa, on behalf of the Support Association, made a short speech welcoming Mr. Lindsay Russell. The speaker dwelt on the importance of the promotion of the friendly relationship between Japan and America, expressing thanks for the sincere and strenuous efforts made by Mr. Lindsay Russell in the cause of Americo-Japanese friendship. The Baron's speech was translated into English by Mr. Henry Satoh. Mr. Russell then rose and spoke as follows:

Baron Shibusawa, Your Excellency Viscount Motono, Mr. Wheeler and Gentlemen:

I cannot allow myself to accept as personal all of your tributes and kindly expressions, but shall assume that they are intended for me in a sense as the humble medium through which you are conveying to my co-workers and colleagues in New York, your appreciation and approval of their earnest endeavours for a cordial, close and continuous relationship between Japan and the United States.

I come again to Japan to learn from you, to increase my knowledge of Japan and to renew old friendships. If I could count as friends only the former ambassadors to Washington and the former consuls-general to New York, it would be no small number. Your officials to New York come and go in too rapid succession. Over here I find many of them. I recall with a feeling of personal loss one whose untimely death deprived your diplomatic service of a valued member. I refer to the late Mr. Kokichi Midzuno.

The high standard which your Foreign Office has maintained in its appointments to the United States is a source of congratulation. Viscount Chinda was much esteemed and remained in Washington long enough to become thoroughly identified with the life there. We thought that he could not be replaced. In his brother-in-law Ambassador Sato, however, we find a worthy successor. I picture him at the historic conference table at Portsmouth N.H. nearly twelve years ago. As Secretary of the Japanese Delegation, his special duty was to make such communications to the American journalists as the Japanese delegates deemed advisable. There were many newspaper reporters at Portsmouth, but it is needless to say that they got but little information until everything was settled. Secretary Sato handled the situation with exceptional skill and the popularity he there gained has not been forgotten in Washington.

I presume I should say something this evening about the constructive work of the Japan Society. Its membership, when I was here five years ago, was about five hundred. It is now more than 1100. Of these over a thousand are Americans, scattered throughout the United States and including every profession and vocation. Its income last year was 52,000 yen. We have a very influential Board of Directors representative of business and finance. There are three Japanese on the Board well known to you, Mr. Arai, Dr. Takamine and Mr. Ichinomiya.

It has been the privilege of the Society to welcome and entertain almost every distinguished Japanese who has visited the United States during the past ten years. It has conducted a nation-wide educational campaign to make our countries better acquainted and has published many books. It circulates a monthly news bulletin and also a trade bulletin. The Society encourages travel to Japan, and Americans who come here generally return as friends of Japan and help to create a better understanding. We have recently had the passenger agents of all the great trans-continental railways and Pacific steamship companies in conference in New York, with the view of working out a plan of co-operation in encouraging travel to the Orient. One idea is to adopt a phrase or slogan such as "the Orient calls you. Visit Japan, China and Hawaii." All of the companies are to print this slogan in all their travel literature, so that millions of persons will read it over and over again. The idea will thus become nationalized and popularized.

We welcome the organization in Tokyo of the America-Japan Society, which you have formed recently under the presidency of Viscount Kaneko. If this organization and the Japan Society of New York are kept in energetic co-operation through frequent exchange visits of officers and ideas, efficient and important work can be accomplished. We will at once form in New York a committee of three on co-operation composed of forward thinking men, of constructive minds and I hope that a similar committee will be formed here. Such a committee in time will become very efficient and may influence the Far Eastern policy of financiers, business men and even our respective governments. It could at least speak with authority and thus public opinion would be shaped by practical men rather than by international theorists or muckrakers, the sale of whose articles and whose living depends upon the number of startling and sensational conjectures they can devise. We can no longer depend entirely on conventional methods in strengthening international ties. We should have master minds in both Societies. The problem is how to get them to give the time and attention to organizing methods of international co-operation.

During the past three years we have had in view the development of a Japan-America Chamber of Commerce with the object of encouraging trade, travel and the investment of American capital in the Orient. Let me urge upon my friends here the importance of their co-operation. In this connection allow me to express the hope that China will see the importance of improving her status in the United States and I see no more effective way it can be done than in co-operation with Japan. This is the age of co-operation and conciliation. China would do well to follow the advice of that master in the American business world, Judge Gary. To quote his words he said, "I believe in and have advocated co-operation, between individuals, corporations and nations as distinguished from hostility and bitterness; an earnest effort to live and let live; to act as business friends rather than as business enemies; to compete but openly, fairly, considerately." China would do well to cultivate the friendship of Japan. It would serve to encourage a freer flow of American capital into her territory.

Every traveller to Japan usually visits China, every merchant doing business with Japan is likely also to deal with China, the very ships that carry merchandise between the United States and Japan also serve China. Japanese activities and enterprise are taking millions of yen to China. In fact from no matter what angle the situation be viewed the keynote is co-operation. But instead of this, would-be friends of China are endeavouring to disturb the good relations between the United States and Japan in the supposed interest of China and by an ill-advised propaganda are weakening China's credit in our financial world.

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Broadly speaking, Americans who have any interest in the Far East at all are equally interested in China and Japan. It would be to the interest of Japan and China, as well as the United States, if a Japan-China Bureau were established in New York, managed for the joint interest of these countries. However divergent the interests of Japan and China in the Orient may be, they are almost identical as respects the benefits to be derived from contact with the United States. Let me mention the community of interests upon which China's progress and to some extent Japan's material prosperity depends—capital for investment, increase of trade and travel, improved transportation, lower cable tolls, funds for medical research, hospital and educational work.

Each country is striving to express and interpret itself to the outside world in its own way. We have in New York for instance the Japan Society and the China Society, the American-Asiatic Association, the Asiatic Institute, the East and West News Bureau, The Far East Bureau and many others, operating with varying degrees of success. Magazines and newspapers devoted to the Far East come and go in rapid succession. It would seem to be far wiser and more practical if all of these activities were co-ordinated and working in co-operation.

If I could bring but one message to you if I could render Japan but one service, it would be to impress on your bankers and business men in this, the hour of your greatest prosperity, that you look to the future and prepare now for the economic struggle that is to come. I do not presume to offer advice regarding your internal affairs, but as respects your statue in the United States, concerning which I have given thought for many years I may perhaps speak. Let me suggest that you make prompt endeavour to impress on the American mind your economic development and financial strength, your dominant position in the Far East, your policy toward China, that you do not adopt dry and tedious statistical methods, but that you consult advertising experts such as are employed by the New York banks and railways.

I would especially call your attention to the advertising policy of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Union Pacific Raiway, each of which is spending fabulous sums, not with the idea of selling anything, but for the purpose of nationalizing an idea. Beware of false press agents and fake advertising agents. They are the parasites of the business world. Some time ago the sugar plantations in Hawaii were being damaged by rats. Under expert advice the mongoose was brought to Hawaii. After the mongoose exterminated the rats, he set in to destroy the sugar cane and now they are importing a special tick which it is said will destroy the mongoose. I wonder if Dr Noguchi and Dr. Takamine, your great discoverers in medicine and chemistry, cannot discover something that will destroy the vermin that infest international intercourse.

In conclusion let me thank you for all that you are doing toward a better understanding between the United States and Japan. Baron Shibusawa is a great leader in this field, as he has been for years in that of industry. His visits to the United States have created a lasting impression. The passing of your Red Cross contingent through the United States on its mission of mercy to England was one of those characteristic manifestations of the Japanese heart that awakened our imagination and touched the well springs of our kindlier emotion. And now you come to us with your usual thoughtful kindness in an hour when we mourn the loss of our late Ambassador and offer a warship to transport the remains to the United States. I do not speak for my country, but I am sure that I voice the sentiment of my people when I say that your kindly national sympathy as you thus express it to a bereaved family and friends and also to their government and nation is the "one touch of nature which makes the whole world kin."

TO PRESERVE CHERRY TREES

Under the auspices of the Sakura-no-kai or Cherry Society which has recently been organized by Mr. Takematsu Okuda, of the Shirokiya Department Store, Mr. Aisaku Hayashi, of the Imperial Hotel and several lovers of the favourite flower of Japan, an exhibition of various kinds of cherry blossoms was held at the Imperial Hotel Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. About 40 kinds of cherry flowers which have been brought from Arakawa, Koganei, Asukayama and many other floral resorts in the country were on exhibition there and in a lecture meeting held in connection with the exhibition that afternoon Dr. Miyoshi, a noted student of flowers, Mr. Iwaya, a prominent man of letters and others spoke.

It is stated that the Sakura-no-kai has been formed to preserve the cherry trees which are decaying year after year partly due to the lack of proper care and with its office at the Imperial Hotel hopes to plant many cherry trees, give assistance to the preservation of historical cherry resorts in the country and others.

RED CROSS SOCIETY HAS CAPITAL PLAN

The Japan Red Cross Society is planning to construct hospital trains to be used at any railway accidents and in other emergencies, and the society some time ago requested Mr. Shintaro Kasamatsu to make a study of the problem and submit reports on the scheme of construction.

Mr. Kasamatsu has now finished his investigation and submitted plans and reports to the Red Cross Society. The Imperial Government Railways of Japan conducts railway hospitals at Tokyo, Kobe and Moji, but when a big disaster such as happened last fall in O-u, the railway hospitals and physicians are unable to handle the cases.

The hospital trains planned by the Red Cross Society will consist of physician's car, a car for medicines and instruments and an operating car. Such a train will be constructed at the cost of 15,000 yen, and it is the plan of the Red Cross Society to order twenty trains at the cost of 300,000 yen.

The Imperial Railways have break-down trains loaded with repair materials and other necessary supplies for accidents, ready for emergencies, and the hospital trains when constructed will be attached to these trains, and kept at the twenty principal stations in the country. Not only at the time of railway accidents, but at any time when the service of the hospital trains is required, they will be immediately despatched.

In Germany, the hospital trains of the Red Cross Society which were placed under the supervision of the railway authorities, have proved to be of a great value and service during the war, and the hospital trains planned by the Japan Red Cross Society will also be of great service to the Army should any emergency happen.

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MAY 25 1917

The Japan Daily Mail.

WEEKLY EDITION

毎土曜日 一回發行

No. 18] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, MAY 5, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

THE JAPAN MAIL
AND
THE JAPAN TIMES
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Single copies .....Sen 15 each
„ (back numbers)..Sen 25 each
One month .....Sen .50
Three months .....Yen 1.50
Six months .....Yen 3.00
One year .....Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

The American authorities have forbidden the naturalization of Germans during the war, even in case of applications made before the declaration of hostilities by the U.S.

As the profits last year amounted to 1,453,580 yen, the Yokohama Electric Co. remits to the local Municipal Office 8,570 yen, i.e., 5 per cent. of the profits as a royalty.

The Russian Embassy has been informed that the date for the return to Russia of Russian subjects having lapsed the military service has been postponed to the 15/28 of May.

The rice crop in Korea last year amounted to 12,500,000 koku, says a report from Seoul. This is reported to be an increase of 1,130,000 koku compared with the preceding year and also an increase of 100,000 koku over the estimated figure.

A dispatch from Nagoya states that a scheme has been launched by some merchants there to start a big toy manufacturing company in the suburbs of Nagoya with a capital of one million yen. It is stated that the contemplated company will manufacture toys for foreign buyers.

The members of the Seiyukai party will meet on the 18th of this month and will hold the election of the leaders, directors, chief director, and councillors of the party. On the next day they will again meet and will vote for the leaders and directors of the party who will direct the party in the House of Representatives. A committee for investigating general political affairs will be, it is reported, instituted anew in the party.

The scheme launched by Mr. French Champion, an American aviator and mechanic to Miss Stinson, and Sub.-Lieutenant Kumamoto to establish an aviation school at Yokkaichi, Shiga prefecture, is reported to be making fair progress. The promoters have applied to the mayor of Yokkaichi for permission for the establishment of five aeroplane sheds, which will cost some 3,000 yen. It is stated that the city of Yokkaichi will give monetary assistance to the scheme to some extent, but the promoters and their supporters will open a subscription list to raise funds necessary for the materialization of the project.

The chemical industrial exhibition at Uyeno Park will open on the 20th of September and will last for two months. It is expected to be a great success from the support it has received from those interested.

The plan to cover the eves of houses with either zinc or iron plates for preventing them catching fire and to check thereby the spread of it, has been formed by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board and the authorities of the Board intended to make this plan incumbent upon householder in the city from the fifteenth of this month. But owing to the expensiveness of the materials in question at present the plan, it is learned, will not be compulsorily put into practice for another year to come.

Over one hundred houses were destroyed by fire at the city of Nawa, the capital of Okinawa prefecture, Tuesday morning. The blaze occurred at an important commercial centre of the city at 4.30 in the morning and after consuming many large mercantile houses, mostly sugar stores, the flames were subdued about 6.30 a.m. The warehouse of the Okinawa Sugar Manufacturing Company, where were stored about 30,000 yen worth of sugar, was threatened at one time, but escaped thanks to the change of wind.

The Japan Esperanto Association, of which Dr. Kuroita, of the Imperial University of Tokyo, is President, will hold its Congress at the hall of the Wakyogakudo, Kanda, on May 10. It will be followed by a lecture meeting and Miss A. Alexander, an American propagandist of Bahaism now in Japan, Drs. Kuroita and Nakamura and some other Esperantists are expected to speak.

The Okura Museum, which Baron Okura, its founder, contributed to the State by way of commemorating his promotion to the rank of Baron in connection with the Emperor's Coronation, will be managed as a foundational juridical person in future. The Baron has been in consultation with the authorities concerned as to the future management of the museum, and on Sunday Viscount Suematsu, Barons Shibusawa and Sakatani and other members of the council of the museum met at the Imperial Hotel, when they approved the organization of a foundational juridical person in the future management of the museum. Baron Okura will apply to the authorities for permission to put this decision into effect.

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PREMIER TUAN OF CHINA DETERMINED ON WAR

It has been regarded strange that China which severed diplomatic relations with Germany is still hesitating to declare war against her. The Chinese parliament which voted for the breach of diplomatic relations with Germany almost unanimously, is reported to be opposing the policy of declaring war.

Dr. Sakuzo Yoshino, discusses the recent diplomatic movement in China, in the May issue of the "Toho Jiron" (the Eastern Review), and outlines the causes that changed the attitude of the Chinese parliament. It is the opinion of Dr. Yoshino that it is natural for the Chinese parliament to oppose the declaration of war against Germany.

The majority of the members of the both Houses of China belong to the Kuomin party which favours absolute peace. However the bureaucrats are now trying to oppress the people, and it is reported that the government is planning to restrict the activity of the people by adopting a war policy after declaring war against Germany. While it may not be true that the government intends to arrest the leaders of the Kuomin by proclaiming martial law upon the declaration of war, Dr. Yoshino thinks that the present government of China intends to borrow money from foreign countries and strengthen its positions as soon as she declares war against Germany, and consequently the Kuomin which represents the people, is against the declaration of war against Germany.

The Kuomintung has now no opportunity to regain its power, and it is merely hoping to remain peacefully and wait for the natural development of the public intelligence. The party is hoping that with the progress of time, the people will be developed and will support it. Consequently the Kuomin which started the past revolutions, has now turned pacifist, and what the party desires is peace, and it does not agree to the declaration of war even against Germany. Among the members of the party there are a few who support the declaration of war on the ground that by joining the war, China will obtain a voice in the coming peace conference, but at the same time they are unwilling to sacrifice peace in the country for a voice at the peace conference.

If the Kuomin desires peace so much, why did it support the breach of diplomatic relations with Germany? That is a problem. But Dr. Yoshino says that although the party was against any change and any participation in the war, among the members there were many who are pro-American and desire to follow the steps of the United States. These pro-American members were headed by Dr. Wu Ting-fang, and besides the pro-American Chinese, there appeared pro-French Chinese who desired to give support to France and England.

Mr. Wang Chao-ming, who is noted for his progressive ideas, was suddenly called back from France, and upon his arrival at Peking, he started an active campaign and influenced many of the Kuomin to support England and France. Thus besides those who wished to follow the step of the United States, there appeared another group of people who desired to assist England and France. These two factions might have disagreed on the question of declaration of war, but on the problem of severing diplomatic relations, they joined hands.

Then Premier Tuan and other bureaucrats supported the plan of severing diplomatic relations with Germany from reasons of their own. Both powers of bureaucrats and public agreed to actuate the severance of diplomatic relations, and the majority of the members of both houses were influenced by the general tendency and voted for the breach of diplomatic relations. Even at that time, there were many who declared that although they agreed to the plan of severing diplomatic relations, they would not consent to the declaration of war.

The Tuan Cabinet which effected the severance of diplomatic relations, is now confronting the difficulty of obtaining support to its intention of declaring war.

Dr. Yoshino believes that the Tuan Cabinet knew that the public would oppose China's participation in the war, but brought up the question, believing that the opposition of the public would not be so strong. Premier Tuan had too much confidence in the financial assistance to be given by the Entente powers in the event of China's entering the war. Reports say that the Entente powers promised several conditions to China for her participation in the war, while it was also rumoured that China made the proposal to the Entente powers. At any rate, the Tuan Cabinet counted upon financial and other aid from the Entente powers for the participation of China in the war, and declared to parliament the benefit of entering the war.

But as things progressed, it was found that those favourable terms announced by Premier Tuan were not to be counted upon, and the fact that the Entente powers promised to consider those terms favourably, but had no intention of accepting the proposals as made by the Chinese Government, was revealed. When these facts became known, the members of parliament opposed the plan of Premier Tuan to join the war. Even among the Cabinet Ministers, there are many who openly oppose Premier Tuan, and the Tuan Cabinet is now struggling between two difficulties, the opposition of the people and the request by the Entente powers to join the war.

The term of the President expires on October 10th, 1918, and the possible candidates for the position are the Premier Tuan and Vice-President Feng. Consequently, Tuan and Feng do not agree, and it is natural for Feng to oppose the plans of Premier Tuan. The Kuomin which is not satisfied with the administration of Premier Tuan, is supporting Feng, and the conflict between Tuan and the Kuomin, will be fierce in future, considering the coming presidential election.

The plan of the Premier Tuan to join the war, is thus being opposed by various factions, stimulated by the anti-Tuan cabinet sentiment, but the stronger the opposition, the more firmly Premier Tuan is determined to declare war against Germany, in order to save the Cabinet from the present crisis. For that purpose, Premier Tuan has made others announce the advisability of joining the war even without any condition. Tuan is also planning a change in the Cabinet, as among the ministers there are some who are opposing the declaration of war against Germany. The parliament scheduled to meet on April 16th was postponed, and it is not known when the session will be held, because Premier Tuan wishes to have a thorough understanding with the commanders of Army before the opening of the Diet.

Dr. Yoshino concludes, saying that Premier Tuan is now planning to force the declaration of war against Germany with the aid of the Army Commanders, hoping that with the declaration of war, he can hold the Kuomin and other opposition factions down until the coming Presidential election.

DETAILED ELECTION FIGURES

Detailed statistics of the recent general election have been just compiled, and the figures show the influence and power of each party, giving the explanation of the outcome of the election.

The votes obtained by the elected members of the House of Representatives of each party are as follows:

Party.	Total vote.	No. member elected.	Votes per member.
Seiyukai	441,313	162	2,724
Kenseikai	319,191	122	2,616
Kokuminto ...	117,726	36	3,270
Others	111,765	61	1,832
Total	989,995	381	2,598

In the average per member vote, the Kenseikai is below the Seiyukai but it is interesting to note that the Kokuminto which elected only thirty-six members in the election obtained the largest votes per member. But this is explained by the exceedingly larger number of votes obtained by several of the Kokuminto candidates.

The total votes cast for the candidates of all parties are as follows:

Party.	Total votes.	No. candidates.	Votes per candidate.
Seiyukai	487,258	203	2,400
Kenseikai	473,051	219	2,165
Kokuminto ..	129,238	46	2,810
Others	188,134	152	1,238
Total	1,277,681	620	2,061

The above figures show that the votes obtained by the Seiyukai and Kenseikai do not differ much in the total number, but the Seiyukai managed to elect forty members more than the Kenseikai. The Kenseikai had too large a number of candidates, and divided the votes among a larger number of candidates than the Seiyu-kai, and finally failed to elect as many as the Seiyukai did.

From the above statistics, the influence of the Kokuminto, can be judged as being much stronger than is shown by the number of the candidates elected, while it is also to be noted that the neutral candidates who had less votes than the Kokuminto candidates, managed to win and elected so large a number as sixty-one members.

JAPANESE DOCTORS ABROAD

The Foreign Office has for the first time investigated the number of the Japanese physicians abroad, according to which 978 Japanese doctors are now engaged in the medical profession in foreign countries at present, while the number of Japanese residents abroad reaches 590,159. The classification is as follows:

	Physician	Dentist	The number of Japanese residents
Manchuria	187	43	309,981
China	176	32	27,770
Southern China and Oceania	137	81	26,733
North America ...	218	31	213,662
South America ...	7	3	6,767
Europe and Siberia	47	15	5,246

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FUTURE RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA, IS THEME

The "Future Relations between Japan and Russia" is the subject of an article published in the "Osaka Asahi" from the pen of Dr. Suyehiro. Dr. Suyehiro, beginning with a surmise about the practicability of a republican form of government in Russia proceeds to survey the prevailing situation in the European theatre of war, finally ending with the happy prediction as to the future of Russo-Japanese relationship. His arguments are substantially as follows:

"If the granting of universal suffrage, which is one of the points in view of the new Russian Government were really acknowledged and ensured by the new Constitution which is now being compiled, the Russian people of all ranks, denominations, and races above a certain limited age will be given the privilege to share in the politics of the country in future. But as to whether the Russian people as they are now are well qualified to receive a republican form of government, I fear the answer is in the negative, a republican form of government being more delicate and difficult in its process than any other form of government. In my opinion the Russian people in general, especially the peasant class, which makes up 80 per cent. of the whole nation, lack qualifications as a republican nation and have no knowledge about that specific form of government at all. During the reign of the Tsar Nicholas II. great attention was paid to the promotion of education, especially of elementary education. But all the result of this effort was far worse than that of any other first-rate power in the world. A certain scholar acknowledged that for all the necessity of 300,000 elementary schools to accommodate the children above the school age in 1911 there were only more or less 100,000 such schools. There is an enormous number of illiterate persons in Russia. The figures of the illiterate per hundred are shown as follows:

Place	No. of illiterate
Petrograd	47
Kovno	58
Moscow	60
Warsaw	61

"The average number of the illiterate per a hundred persons is 79 throughout all Russia. And worse still than this, the whole peasant class are labouring under burdens of taxation which claim half of their income and they are therefore quite poverty-stricken. In view of all these facts it is easy enough to see the impossibility of introducing a republican form of government in Russia for the present with any hope of its being ever adopted with the best results.

"We must turn our attention to the present situation of the war in Europe. The war can be said to be progressing not very favourably to the Allies at present. It is very annoying to see that the Russian and Italian armies are on the defensive at present, instead of taking concerted actions with the British and French armies which are now making active warfare against their enemies.

"On the other hand, there is the gratifying news that riots are occurring in succession in Germany as a result of shortage of food stuffs, and her allies, namely, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey are suffering more keenly from the distress arising from the same cause. So suppose the present war were to end in a drawn battle what would be the result? It can be expected in such an event that Germany, with the object of alienating Russia from her other allies such as France and England will make some tempting offer at the peace conference to Russia as regards the disposal of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles straits.

"Russia, on the contrary, though satisfied with such an offer only for the time will not be long content with it and may start a war with Germany again.

"But Russia having apparently found herself no match for Germany in the present struggle will not in all probability try to make any issue on her own initiative on the Mediterranean. But getting access to the open sea on the part of Russia is a necessity not to be gainsaid founded on the principle of Russia maintaining her own existence. So this vital necessity for Russia has been most keenly felt during the present war. Though the Socialists of that country are now advocating a non-aggressive policy for the future this state of things can not be thought to continue long from the above reasons.

"And next as regards the future relations of Japan and Russia after the war it is safe to observe that as long as Russia makes no descent upon the Eastern shores with territorial ambition faithful to the new Russo-Japanese convention but instead directs her attention to the other quarters of the world, allowing for the fact that Russia has such an intention for argument's sake, the relations of Russia and Japan will remain as cordial and friendly as ever for the future."

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF JAPAN

The thirty-eighth annual general meeting of the Imperial Geographical Society of Japan, of which H.I.H. Prince Kan-in is the President, was held on April 28 at the Society's Building at Nishikonya-cho. The meeting was attended by a large number of prominent members of the Society, both in official and private circles. At 2.30 p.m., H.I.H. Prince Kan-in, graced the occasion with his presence, attended by a military attaché.

The Prince addressed the meeting to the effect that it was a great pleasure to find the Society so devoted to the cause of promoting geographical and geological studies in this country, and that, although the war has not yet come to an end, the Society is expected to go on endeavouring to contribute to the furtherance of national learning.

Thereupon Viscount Hanabusa, Vice-President, on behalf of the members of the Society, replied that the Prince's patronage and encouragement were the chief factors of its success, and that, though the great conflict of the world tended to cause people to neglect sciences, the members would apply themselves diligently to the advancement of culture.

Commander Misobe spoke afterwards about the actual war from the naval point of view.

A large banquet was afterwards served, attended by Prince Kan-in, there being present among the guests, Viscount Hanabusa, Baron Kikuchi, Viscount Tanaka, Count Tokugawa, Mr. Hioki, former Minister to Peking, Lieut.-Gen. Tanaka, the seismologist, Prof. Omori, and Mr. Niko. P. Miliaressy, Greek Consul, as the only foreign member of the Imperial Geographical Society of Japan.

KENSEIKAI SCHEMES TO BECOME STRONGER

After the defeat in the last general election campaign the Kenseikai is determined, says the "Nichinichi" to strengthen the bonds of its members and will very likely use more discretion in promoting its party influence in future.

The journal says that here are of course many members of the party who are not well contented with the measures taken by the leaders of the party in the recent election campaign, but there are on the other hand as many who seem to take a rather optimistic view of the future of the political situation in connection with their party. The latter class of politicians belonging to the party would seem to be trying to believe that inasmuch as the political situation in this country is always changeable and the party can still boast a large number of its members, that is to say, about 120 members the party is blessed with a happy future and is hopeful of regaining its once vaunted influence so long as the party makes discrete endeavours in that direction.

Therefore the Kenseikai will stick to the constitutional principles in politics it makes so much of, and will try to make the nation believe that the party stands by justice and righteousness in all political dealings and practice, in the hopes of thus regaining the confidence of the nation which the party has apparently forfeited now. The "Nichinichi" recalls the past, enumerating many instances to show the nature of the political situation in general which may be fitly described as sudden and beyond expectation. First of these instances is the downfall of the late Saionji cabinet which was inevitable owing to the failure of the bill of increasing the army divisions introduced by the Government to the House of Representatives. Next is the dissolution of the Katsura cabinet which occurred three months after it came into power. More recently is the breakdown of the Yamamoto cabinet which was also inevitable due to the Siemen's affair. The unexpected advent of the Okuma cabinet was a sequence in the fast-changing scenes of the political drama in Japan.

Such is the changeful nature of the political situation, the "Nichinichi" says, and attempts to make a not very auspicious prophesy as to the future power of the Terauchi Cabinet, saying that though the Government has now succeeded in winning a majority of members in the Diet on the Government's side and seems safe from attacks by the Opposition in future as a result of the recent general election, it can not yet be said that the Government has been placed on a solid foundation, judging from all the circumstances attending the result of the recent general election. So most of the members of the Kenseikai are full of confidence and hope to restore the prosperous influence they have till lately enjoyed if they are not in too much of a hurry to realize their ambition at this time but wait till a favourable opportunity, in the meanwhile making careful investigations into the political and administrative affairs essential to the welfare of the nation and trying to do all in their power to suit the wishes of the people.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA IS AS FAR FROM A DECISION AS EVER

Press dispatches from Peking report that at the meeting of the Cabinet Council on April 28 the question of China's entry into the war was brought up for discussion, but no decision was arrived at. The date for the question being submitted to the consideration of parliament has not been fixed as yet, the ministers having arrived at the conclusion that negotiations should be made with the Entente powers on some important matters relative to China's taking the "third step," previous to submitting the question to parliament. The committee on international affairs also met the same day and held conferences about the proposal to declare war against Austria simultaneously with the declaration of war against Germany, and as to the proceedings concerning the disposal of the German vessels detained in China and the nullification of treaties and agreements with Germany and Austria, consequent upon the declaration of war.

Mr. Wu Chao-shi, councillor of the Foreign Department, replying to an interpellation of the members at the meeting of the whole house committee of the Senate on Friday, stated that the rumour of separate peace negotiations alleged to be going on between Russia and Germany was incredible. He added that although the former Government of Russia consisted of pro-German elements, as was clear as the result of recent revelations and accounted for by the revolution, the new Russian Government was quite free from such pro-German colour. The Government delegate further stated that the Chinese Government had been led to believe the possibility of a separate peace between Russia and Germany through a misinterpretation of an official report from the Chinese Minister to Washington. The delegate refused to clearly explain the diplomatic policy of the Government which was still lacking in final decision.

According to Shanghai dispatches the Chinese Minister to Washington sent a dispatch to his home Government advising the Government to speedily take a decisive step towards Germany and take joint action with the United States which had passed the decision on giving financial support to the Entente powers. The foreign advisers to the Chinese Government have jointly presented a memorandum to the Government expressing views about China's participation in the war. They urge that on the declaration of war against Germany and Austria, China should nullify all treaties and agreements concluded with the two countries, which matter should be formally declared in the proclamation of war, together with the cancellation of that part relating to Germany and Austria in the clauses of the protocol of the treaty signed after the settlement of the Boxer trouble. The raison d'être for China's declaration of war against Germany is said to include Germany's refusal to cancel her declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare and the detention of the Chinese Minister to Berlin. At the meeting of the Cabinet Council, held in Peking on Saturday, Premier Tuan Chi-jui strongly insisted on the declaration of war against Germany and Austria, but some moderate members voiced an opposition to the Premier's opinion. No decision was reached on the subject.

A Peking dispatch says that the "Peking Gazette" of Sunday has it that the declaration of war against Germany may be unavoidable, but the question will not be easily solved while the Tuan Ministry is in power, because the present Ministry lacks the confidence of the nation. The Kuomin party knows too well the fact that the Tuan Ministry has no sympathy or support among the military class, and lays stress on the failure of the Ministry in its efforts to maintain peace in Szechuen, Hunan and Kwangtung, as well as the recent scandal involving the high officials of the Departments of Finance and Communications in connection with the opium question. Moreover the Tuan Ministry has committed a blunder in its attempts to secure the agreement of the Entente powers to China's counter proposals for her entry into the war. In these circumstances, says the paper, the Kuomin party will decidedly oppose the declaration of war to be introduced in the parliament on Saturday next week. The paper concludes by saying that if Premier Tuan is aware of the grave significance and consequences of China's participation in the war he should speedily quit office.

TOKYO A.F.C. END SEASON

The Tokyo Association Football Club have had a fairly successful season, having played 17 matches, won 7, drawn 6 and lost 4, scoring 39 goals against 31 by their opponents.

In the games for the Association League Challenge Cup they tied with the Y.C. & A.C. for first place, and had to play a deciding match with them, which the Y.C. & A.C. won.

The playing membership has been larger than in previous seasons.

The thanks of all the members are due to Mr. W. Haigh for his untiring efforts in the dual capacity of Honorary Secretary and Captain, in arranging so many fixtures, and for his splendid leadership in the field.

The following is a summary of all matches played:—

Date. 1916.	Opponents.	Result Goals. For.	Against.
Oct. 7	Toshima Shihan Gakko	0	1
„ 17	Tokyo Higher Normal School	1	1
Nov. 4	Chinese Football Club	4	1
„ 23	Chinese Football Club	1	1
„ 25	Aoyama Normal School	2	1
Dec. 2	Toshima Shihan Gakko	4	5
„ 16	Y. C. & A. C.	0	2
1917.			
Jan. 13	Tokyo Higher Normal School	0	0
„ 28	Tokyo Higher Normal School	4	3
Feb. 3	Aoyama Normal School	10	0
„ 10	Y. C. & A. C.	4	2
„ 17	Toshima Shihan Gakko	2	2
„ 24	St. Joseph's College Alumni...	2	1
Mar. 17	St. Joseph's College Alumni...	0	0
„ 21	Tokyo Higher Normal School	1	1
„ 31	Y. C. & A. C.	0	9
Apr. 21	Aoyama Normal School	4	1
		39	31

WHAT ATTITUDE WILL THE PARTIES ADOPT

What attitude will the three parties in the House of Representatives, namely the Kenseikai, the Seiyukai, and the Kokuminto take in the coming special session of the Diet? According to the "Nichinichi," the Kenseikai which has been since opposed to the present Terauchi Cabinet remaining in power on the ground that the latter being a non-party Cabinet is an unconstitutional one may be expected to introduce a bill of want of confidence in the Cabinet again when the Diet opens its next session. Then as regards the probable attitude of the Kokuminto the same paper says that the party's movements being often characterized by suddenness and unexpectedness it is very difficult to forecast the attitude of the party in the coming session of the Diet or to fore-see what relations it will keep with the other parties.

But, says the paper, there are now two different opinions current as to the problem, one of which makes it probable that the Kokuminto will join in the move to put forward a bill of want of confidence again at the instance of the Kenseikai, being necessitated to do so by the circumstances under which the two parties worked at the time of the last session of the Diet. The other opinion is quite to the contrary and makes one disbelieve that such will be the case after all. The "Nichinichi" is rather inclined to believe in the truth of the latter prediction, and predicts that the Kokuminto will join hands with the Seiyukai which will no doubt refrain from showing a direct front against the Terauchi Cabinet at all events because of the fact that the Seiyukai now owes to the Government a great deal for the recent success in the general election which it gained in securing an absolute majority of members in the Diet. The Government, says the paper, interfered to a great extent in the late election campaign in the interest of the party. And thus the Seiyukai may have a free hand in settling all matters in the Diet as well as in general politics hereafter.

The recovered influence of the Seiyukai is looked upon by the "Nichnichi" as foreboding the possibility that such statesmen belonging to that party as Marquis Saionji and others may take advantage of this opportunity in obtaining the chairs in the new Cabinet which will eventually succeed the present Terauchi Cabinet.

HONOUR FOR PROFESSOR ANDO

In appreciation of meritorious services rendered by him for long years in the instruction of the French language, the Republic of France in the name of M. Viviani, the Minister of Education, has decorated Professor Tadayoshi Ando, of Waseda University with the title "Officier de l'instruction Republique." Prof. Ando was first an instructor at the Military college for some 10 years and has taught French for the past 25 years. The decoration, it is stated, will be presented to him by M. Regnault, the French Ambassador, on the occasion of the celebration of the 60th anniversary of his birth which will be held early this month.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 26.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We have made further progress and secured the ground gained. We have taken 3029 prisoners since April 24. On Wednesday we made a slight advance south of the Scarpe River, where we took two German field-guns on Tuesday. The ground we now occupy is strewn with many thousands of German dead.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 28.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "On Saturday morning, we attacked on a front of several miles to the north of the river Scarpe. Our troops met with considerable opposition, but made good progress. Fighting still continues."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 28.—In his Friday evening communiqué Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing of especial interest to report along the battle front.

The French communiqué, of Friday evening, reported "marked reciprocal artillery activity north-west of Rheims and in Champagne. There was no infantry attacking."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 29.—The British, attacking with magnificent ardour, have occupied Vileux and forced their way through half the village of Oppy.

The French, since April 16, have captured 175 heavy and field-guns, 412 machine-guns and 119 trench-mortars besides taking 20,780 prisoners.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 29.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Saturday evening communiqué, says: "There has been some severe fighting, in which we have had the advantage all day long, from the Scarpe River to the Acheville and Vimy road. We have captured Arleux-en-Gohelle and the enemy's positions on over a 2-mile front north and south of the village. We have also made progress north-eastward of Gavrelle, and on the western slopes of Greenland Hill between Gavrelle and Roeux, to the south of the river. We gained ground northward of Monchy-le-Preux and took several hundred prisoners."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, April 29.—The Saturday evening communiqué says: "There has been an intermittent artillery duel on most of the front, and at times it was violent in the Aisne region. We have made progress in the region of Ostel and on the Chemin-des-Dames, taking a number of prisoners."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 29.—Reuter's Agency learns from an authoritative Italian source, that the Anglo-French offensive has destroyed the Austro-German hopes of invading Italy. The enemy is now anxiously awaiting the Italian offensive which may decide the issue of the war in the Near East.

Reuter's correspondent with French Headquarters, under date of April 27, writes: "Since the battle began, reinforcements, equalling almost the whole of the original defending force, have been poured into the German positions. Marshal von Hindenburg is throwing in reserves and accepting appalling sacrifices in the vain effort to recapture the lost ground. The French have maintained their positions despite the assaults of enormous masses of German infantry."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 29.—With Oppy as the goal, both the first and third British armies engaged in Saturday's battle, marking the renewal of the Allied offensive. A "switch line," otherwise the Drocourt Queant line, was hastily constructed as a northerly extension of the Hindenburg line.

Fighting was fiercest between Oppy and Roeux. There was nothing on the Somme to compare with the number and fury of the present counter-attacks launched by the Germans. For instance the counter-attack at Gavrelle on Saturday was the fifteenth since the Germans lost the place. Once, near Oppy, five waves of Germans advanced blindly, facing an appalling fire. An explosive torrent of heavy shells gashed the ranks. Then the survivors met the field gun fire and continuous sprays of Maxim rifle bullets until the counter-attack utterly collapsed.

British rifles often decided the rout, but frequently there were deadly personal grapples, in which bayonets, but more often rifle butts, were used.

Sir Douglas Haig announces that a trench system south of Oppy was captured Sunday morning on a mile front. Heavy fighting, with the Germans offering stubborn resistance, is going on there. The enemy has made several unsuccessful counter-attacks. Since Saturday morning the British have captured 976 prisoners.

The French communique issued this afternoon reports isolated operations in the region north and south of Courcy. North-west of Rheims 150 prisoners were taken and the French appreciably enlarged their positions. A strong night counter-attack against Field-Marshal Haig's new positions north of Arleuz-en-Gohelle was broken up. Fighting continues north of Scarpe.

[OFFICIAL TO THE FRENCH EMBASSY]

Tokyo, April 30.—After a bombardment of many days, directed on the German lines from St. Quentin to the east of Rheims, on the morning of April 16, the French troops attacked the enemy's positions between Soupir and the region to the south of Courcy.

The German commander, fearing our offensive action, had taken strong measures to re-enforce these positions as they were protected by a large number of mitrailleuses. He had organised a powerful defense in depth, but nevertheless given the formal order to his troops to hold at all costs the first positions. In spite of the firm purpose of the adversary, in spite of the difficulties of terrain and the persistent bad weather our soldiers succeeded in throwing the enemy into disorder everywhere, and in hunting him from his first lines. In various sectors our troops went beyond even the second line. The enemy reacted violently and multiplied in vain his counter-attacks. To the evening of April 16, the total number of prisoners taken by us exceeded 10,000. On the 17th, our action was extended.

To the east of Rheims, on a front of 15 kilometres between Prunay and Auberive, our troops, during gales of rain and snow carried many lines of German trenches, penetrated into the second position and seized from the enemy the mound situated to the south of Moronvilliers, which dominates all this region. To the extreme right, the powerfully fortified salient of Auberive also fell into our hands in a similar manner. Elsewhere actions of detail carried out on the front from Soissons to Rheims reduced the nucleus of resistance still united in our lines. During the night, then during the day of the 18th the battle continued with blind fury; our troops followed up their progress and took possession of Nanteuil-Lafosse, Chivy, Chavoune, Ostel and Bray-en-Laonnais.

On the banks of the Aisne we now occupy Vailly and the bridge-head of Condé; further east, our lines have been carried to the approaches of Courtecon; our infantry had set foot on the entire length of the plateau and reached, in the region of Ailles, the opposite side of which dominates the valley of the Ailette. The enemy recognising our superiority gave up the ground and withdrew onto the Chemin-des-Dames, abandoning to us fresh prisoners and important material.

Between Craonne and the Aisne, the battle was not less violent: a powerful effort by the Germans to dislodge us from the positions we had won the day before to the south of Juvincourt miscarried under our fire, two divisions thrown into the attack exhausted themselves in fruitless assaults and fell back, after having suffered heavy losses. At the same time an easy manœuvre enabled us to encircle to the east of Ville-aux-Bois, a point d'appui called the "wood of the Boches," formidably organised and which yielded us 1,300 prisoners and 180 mitrailleuses.

Towards Courcy the Russian brigade, which the day before had carried the village, increased its gains and brought back some prisoners as well. The enemy, whose losses during these two days proved themselves greater and greater, saw himself constrained to call in haste for re-enforcement and threw a dozen fresh divisions into the struggle. He left 17,000 prisoners in our hands, besides 100 heavy cannon and field-guns, an enormous quantity of mitrailleuses, trench-mortars, munitions, also hutments and war-material of all sorts.

The following days served to give us fresh successes, to procure us another 300 prisoners and to assure us the possession of important positions favourable for the further development of action. The villages of Laffaux, Sancy, Jouy and Aizy fell into our hands. Mont-Haut, Hill 227 and other heights of the wood at Moronvilliers were carried after desperate combats, in the course of which the Germans withdrew to the outskirts of Vaudesincourt. Finally the enemy was disappointed in all his efforts to gain the upper hand of us in the region of Ailles and Hurtebise and on the plateau of Chemin-des-Dames.

Later telegrams to the French Embassy announce that up to April 26, the total booty taken by the Franco-British armies exceeded 35,000 men and 350 cannons. The apparent lull which has followed, is due to the necessary preparations for taking up the offensive against the new German line.

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KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 30.—The tactical value of Roeux is due to the fact that it is a complement to Monchy, on the northern bank of the River Scarpe. Correspondents describe the fighting at Roeux as of the worst possible kind. The British troops had to advance on an irregular line, exposing their flanks. The infantry, however, was undaunted and performed prodigies.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 1.—An attack on Monday by the enemy on the new British position between Monchy-le-Preux and the Scarpe River was completely repulsed. There was great aerial activity on Sunday. Ten German aeroplanes were brought down, and ten others driven down out of control. Fifteen British machines are missing.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 1.—After a violent artillery preparation in Champagne, the French infantry, on Monday afternoon, attacked the enemy lines on both sides of Mount Cornillet. They carried several lines of fortified trenches between Cornillet and the south of Beine, the depth ranging from 500 to 1,000 metres. They also pushed forward their lines on the north and north-eastern slopes of High Mount as far as the Nauroy to Moronvillers road.

Except for the new French thrust east of Rheims, there is a comparative lull on the Western battle-fields. This, however, is merely breathing space necessary for the shifting of forces for fresh onslaughts.

According to French estimates, Marshal von Hindenburg has already thrown into the fray 33 of his 43 reserve divisions. All the former are now practically useless.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, Apr. 26.—The usual firing and reconnaissances continue on the western and the Rumanian fronts. On the Caucasus front, the Turks showed in the Erzindjan direction a lively activity and succeeded southeast of Erzindjan on the front of Agir Baba to Masra in dislodging one Russian vanpost and in seizing one height. Being supported by Kurds the Turks attacked east of Van the Russian positions and seized a part of the heights, which were occupied by the Russian vanguards, but the front was re-established by a counter attack.

OFFICIAL TO RUSSIAN EMBASSY

Petrograd, April 26.—North-west of Kazri-shirin on the Caucasus front, the Kurds made a night attack on a Russian detachment, but were repulsed.

In the Black Sea, a Russian cruiser shelled the Turkish port of Kerasun and destroyed the harbour works. In addition, a Turkish torpedo-boat and three Turkish schooners were sunk.

Near the Bosphorus, two more Turkish schooners were sunk by a Russian submarine.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, April 27.—The Congress of the Army delegates who met at Minsk has announced the following declaration, which has been signed by the officers and soldiers who participated in the battle of the Stokhod:

"The Army including the commanders of regiments and divisions clearly expressed the impossibility to remain on the left bank of the Stokhod until the Spring. They recognized that the only sensible action would be to attack the enemy in order to gain ground, or retreat to the right bank of the Stokhod without sacrificing life in return for gaining enemy ground, which, on the other hand, the army would be obliged to yield with great loss at the Spring floods. The supreme commanders, however, would not listen to the voice of their subordinates.

"Strict discipline and steadfastness was displayed in the battle, but the soldiers could not oppose the over-whelming numbers of the enemy."

Generals Lesch and Yanuscieevsky were found solely responsible for the tragical issue of the battle and were relieved of their command.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, April 30.—Western front. Firing has become more lively in the Kovel and Rogatin directions. Increased scout activity continues on the whole front.

Caucasus front. North-west of Kalkit, a Russian scout detachment attacked and scattered a Turkish vanpost at the point of the bayonet.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONTS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, April 23.—The Italian communiqué to-day reads:

"On the Trentino front there were lively actions to-day. Our batteries fired stores at Torbol, in the Sarca valley, and damaged the railway station at Narter, in the valley of Sugana, at the head of the Rienza. During the night of April 21 and 22 after violent artillery preparation an enemy detachment succeeded in entering one of our advanced positions north of Treame hut. We launched a counter-attack at dawn driving out the enemy with severe losses and capturing thirty prisoners including one officer. The artillery activity is normal on the rest of the front.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, Apr. 23.—The Italian communiqué to-day reads:

The bridge at Sacco was hit by our artillery to-day and partly demolished. Detachments of our troops raided the advanced enemy position at Jamiano valley, capturing arms and ammunition.

One of our air squadrons bombed the railway centre between Prebacina and Dorimberga.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, April 24.—The Italian communiqué to-day reads:

"The artillery duel is continued in the Lagarina valley where the enemy suffered appreciably in an attack on the Italian lines northwest of Tolmina. The Italian detachments surprised an advanced position at Castanevizza, capturing the garrison."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, April 26.—The Italian communiqué to-day reads: "On the Trentino front the enemy aeroplanes attempted raids on our territory and nearly everywhere were beaten back. Yesterday afternoon the enemy artillery opened an intense bombardment on Hill 208. Prompt action by our batteries stopped the bombardment and caused fires in the neighbourhood of Uschizza.

"Our aeroplanes successfully bombed the railway works at Rifemberga, and all returned.

"Yesterday night our airship dropped 600 kilos of high explosive on stores and sheds in the neighbourhood of Nabresina. Returning it was discovered by a squadron of enemy aeroplanes, but rose rapidly into the clouds and escaped."

PIRATES SINK AMERICAN TANKER VACUUM

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Apr. 30.—The American oil-tanker Vacuum was sunk on Thursday by a German submarine. The captain, part of the crew, a U.S. naval lieutenant and nine American naval gunners are missing.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Apr. 30.—Marshal Joffre, in a statement to the American people said that the American Army was needed in France. He urged the sending of an American unit as speedily as possible and added: "It is of the greatest possible importance that the American Flag shall soon fly in France."

RUSSIAN TORPEDO BOAT SCORES

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, April 28.—Bombthrowing and firing is in progress in the Vladimir-Volynsk direction.

The enemy's heavy artillery fired at Galatz.

On the Black Sea in the region of Bofra Samsun, a Russian torpedo boat destroyed by gun fire several gendarme posts, setting on fire provision stores, annihilating over 10 *felluks* and seizing a large schooner laden with corn.

GERMAN DESTROYERS WASTE POWDER

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 27.—On Thursday night, several enemy destroyers opened fire in the direction of Ramsgate. The fire was immediately returned, and the enemy was driven off, after firing a large number of rounds. One man and one woman were killed and two women injured. Twenty-one dwellings were damaged. A number of the projectiles fell into open country.

PRIZE MONEY FOR H.M.S. TRIUMPH

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 28.—The Admiralty Prize Court has reserved judgment on the claim of the Commander of H.M.S. Triumph, who asks £6,000 bounty in connection with sinking seven enemy warships at Tsingtau. The Crown contended that the co-operation of the military and naval forces destroyed the Navy's title to a bounty.

TRANSPORT TORPEDOED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 27.—The incoming Australian troopship Ballarat, 11,120 tons, has been torpedoed with troops on board. All were saved. There was splendid discipline shown, the men singing as they lined up on deck. The vessel remained afloat for 14 hours.

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H.M.S. SWIFT AND BROLE WIN GALLANT ACTION

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 26.—Details of the action in which German naval destroyers in an attempted raid off Dover (as reported on April 21) were defeated, have now been made public. The number of German destroyers was six and not five as previously reported. The British destroyer leaders Broke (1,850 tons) and Swift (1,800 tons) were on night patrol in the Channel, on a westerly course, when the enemy was sighted proceeding at full speed in the opposite direction. The night was calm, but intensely dark. The enemy was within 600 yards' range when first sighted. Simultaneously, the Germans opened fire; the blaze flashed and the Swift instantly replied. Commander Peck (of the Swift) without hesitation, decided to ram the leading enemy destroyer. The wheel was wrenched round and the Swift, with every occupant of the bridge blinded by the flashes from the German guns, drove straight for the enemy. The Swift missed its object, but traversed the line unscathed, turned hawk-like upon its quarry, and while turning neatly torpedoed another boat.

Again the Swift dashed at the leading boat, which again eluded her, and without firing another shot went off at full-speed in the darkness with the Swift in pursuit.

When sighting the enemy the Broke, under Commander Evans, the Antartic hero, was steaming astern of the Swift. On the latter altering her course to ram the leader, the Broke torpedoed the second in line of the enemy, and gathering speed for the blow, swung to port and rammed the third boat at full speed, hitting her fair and square abreast aft the funnel. Thus locked, the boats fought desperately a hand-to-hand conflict. The Broke swept the enemy's deck at point blank range with every gun, rifle and pistol available.

The two remaining destroyers of the German line poured in a devastating fire. The foremost gun-crews of the Broke were reduced from eighteen to six. Meanwhile a number of frenzied Germans swarmed up the Broke's forecastle and rushed aft, but were driven over-board. The Broke, within two minutes of ramming her foe was wrenched free from her sinking adversary. She attempted to ram the last boat in the line; failed, but hit the latter's consort on the stem with a torpedo. The Broke was hotly engaged with these two fleeing destroyers, but a shell disabling her main engines, the enemy vanished in the darkness. The Broke then approached an enemy destroyer heavily afire. The latter unexpectedly opened fire and the Broke torpedoed her amidships.

The Swift, with slight damage to her engine-room had to abandon the chase, but rescued the survivors from another sunken destroyer.

AEROPLANE BOMBS DUTCH TOWN

KOKUSAI-REUTER

The Hague, May 1.—The town of Zierikzee, Zeeland, was bombed last night by an aeroplane. Three persons were killed and much damage was done. All the houses on one street were destroyed. The roofs were blown off of others.

RUSSIANS FAVOUR FIGHTING

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 1.—To-day, a most imposing manifestation in favour of the continuation of the war took place. It was organized by over 50,000 wounded and crippled officers and soldiers from local hospitals, who were brought to the Duma in every description of vehicle.

Deputy Skoboleff spoke of summoning together a union to support the Provisional Government, which until now had fulfilled its undertakings. He elaborated on conjunction with the Council of workmen, soldiers and delegates.

Several of the wounded warmly protested against the propaganda of the notorious pacifist Lenine, and demanded that coercive measures should be employed to suppress him.

M. Rodzianko, the President of the Duma, greeted the wounded and said that the country must recognize the services they had rendered to Russia. He expressed his assurance that the war would be brought to a glorious end. The great Russian nation, he said, must conquer. After lengthy debates, the following resolution was adopted: "That a vote of confidence be passed in the Government and Council of workmen, soldiers and delegates; that a vote of censure is passed on Lenine; that greetings be sent to the Allies, assuring them that the Russian army and people intend to jointly and victoriously terminate the war in order to strengthen their conquered liberty."

STREET RIOTING TAKES PLACE IN PETROGRAD

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Petrograd, May 2.—An official report states that street disorders occurred on Monday, in which bombs were thrown and shots fired upon political demonstrations.

A young man killed General Pashlalinbai.

M. GUCHKOFF ISSUES NEW ARMY ORDERS

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Apr. 30.—M. Guchkoff, the Russian Minister of War, has issued an Army Order to the troops, announcing that each army, regiment, and company is to elect an individual committee, charged with the duty of maintaining discipline. It will also control the supply of food and take legitimate measures against the abuse of power by the chiefs and solve conflicts between officers and soldiers. Finally it is to prepare for the elections to return members to the Constituent Assembly.

ANXIETY IN GERMAN PRESS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 27.—The German papers show deep anxiety about the possibility of further internal troubles after May 1. The "Lokal Anzeiger" states that incitements to munition makers to show sedition steadily continue.

The "Berliner Tag blatt" remarks that a most dangerous game with fire is being played in Berlin.

FIRST TASK OF RUSSIA'S PROVISIONAL LEADERS

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, April 26.—In reply to the Army delegates who visited M. Kerenski, Minister of Justice, to-day, he said that the first task of the Provisional Government is to secure the union of the nation, which nothing threatens now from right or left.

"Full agreement exists between the Government and the Council of soldiers' and workmen's delegates," he continued.

"The Provisional Government is invested with full power to defend the freedom of the new democratic country and lead it. The constituent assembly will not allow the enemy to break its front or destroy the army fighting for the freedom of Russia.

"The present time of war requires the tension of all forces. Workmen have agreed to work over-time to supply the army with its requirements. We shall achieve all, but must fight only the real danger—the foreign enemy. The Provisional Government has declared that it has no Imperialistic aims, but must defend the country as the centre of democratical freedom for all the world."

The army delegates expressed their full satisfaction at the reply of M. Kerenski, on behalf of the Government, and assured him of the entire assistance of the armies.

The Petrograd Exchange is expected to open again to-morrow.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Apr. 25.—The Russian Government has deliberated on the question of inaugurating a monopoly of coal, in order to bring under the control of the Government all the fuel supply and assure a regular distribution.

The Emir of Bokhara, the Russian Government learns, has decided to grant a constitution to his people.

The conference of representatives of the armies in the field, now in session at Minsk, has passed a resolution urging the absolute necessity that the Russian forces undertake an offensive.

Representatives of the Petrograd press have been received by the delegation from the Socialists of England and France. Noting the unanimity of the Allied countries in their determination to secure a permanent peace, the English Socialist, Sanders, said that England wants no contribution and no annexations and insists that all usurped territory shall be returned with compensations.

The French representative, M. Mouted, said that the formula of peace without contribution or annexations was quite correct, but that contribution does not mean compensation. France he said, will never accept peace without compensation for the countries destroyed by the invader. Annexation, moreover, must be taken in the sense of the rights of all nations. The French people, he declared, will never renounce the idea of the liberation of Alsace Lorraine, which depends on the final victory of the Allies, in which all believe.

An agreement has been arranged between the Socialists and the council of labour and military representatives in regard to annexation, but on the new question of contributions no agreement is yet forthcoming.

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UNCLE SAM AND JOHN BULL COME TO AGREEMENT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, April 27.—The Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post" telegraphs that President Wilson has assured Mr. A. J. Balfour, Britain's Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the United States will not conclude a separate peace with Germany.

New York, April 26.—A Washington dispatch says that Mr. Root, ex-Secretary of State, had an interview with President Wilson to-day. He formally accepted the appointment as special envoy to Petrograd. President Wilson, in the interview, minutely expressed his wishes to Mr. Root. It is understood that the support to be given to Russia by America will be very extensive and cover political, financial, commercial, industrial and various other fields of administration. Mr. Root is to be accompanied by a few specialists of different departments, secretaries and other members of suite, about fifteen in all. The party will leave Washington in a few days and will proceed to Petrograd via Japan.—"Asahi."

San Francisco, April 27.—The chief mission of Mr. Root, who is going to Petrograd as a special envoy of the Washington government, is observed to be for the purpose of checking the possibility of a separate peace between Russia and Germany.—"Jiji."

FRENCH DELEGATES IN U.S. SENATE

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, May 1.—M. Viviani and Marshal Joffre addressed the Senate today. There was enormous enthusiasm and rounds of cheers until after the speakers had left the Chamber.

The British commissioners informed the newspapermen that the United States had already placed a considerable tonnage at the disposal of the Entente. It became known that the Hamburg-American liners Portonia and Clara and Allemania were amongst the ships so disposed of.

UNCLE SAM OPENS HIS PURSE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 28.—It is officially intimated from Washington that the American Government will finance the Entente to the extent of at least 80 and possibly 100 millions sterling monthly.

GUARDSHIPS AT GOLDEN GATE

San Francisco, May 1.—The commander of the naval garrison here announces that the Golden Gate will be guarded by warships both day and night since yesterday noon. The guardships will be marked by a naval flag in the daytime and by electric lights of red, white and yellow at night.—"Asahi."

EXPECT ADMIRALTY CHANGES

New York, May 1.—It is reported from London that many changes are expected to be effected in the British Admiralty.—"Nichinichi."

ALLIES PLANNING TO COPE WITH SHIPPING SHORTAGE

New York, May 2.—In view of the limited shipbuilding capacity in Britain and America, which though combined, is not equal to the task of sufficiently repleting the deficiency in shipping caused by the raid of the German submarines, the allies' conference now sitting at Washington is considering the question of commandeering the shipbuilding capacity in Britain, America and Japan for keeping peace with the destructive power of the German submarines, there being no alternative but to resort to the measures suggested for meeting the situation.

For that purpose the three shall according to the plan drafted, fix a uniform standard for shipbuilding in order to expedite the construction of ships. At the same time America, which has started a programme for the construction of wooden vessels, will change her plans, as the result of the recent investigation, and adopt the construction of semi-steel and semi-wooden vessels. Parts made of steel and iron of the vessels to be built shall be also manufactured in Britain and Japan, while America is to mainly undertake the manufacture of the wooden parts, the work of construction of the vessels to be thus carried on under joint operation. Should this plan be settled, Japan will come to undertake an important part in connection with the German submarine warfare.—"Asahi."

CHICAGO WHEAT PIT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Chicago, May 2.—Wheat tumbled 15 points during the last hour's operations on Tuesday on the announcement that the Swiss Minister was conferring with President Wilson; on the reports of the immense strikes in progress in Germany and also that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg would make a peace offer on Thursday. The market closed demoralized.

FRISCO GERMANS WARNED

San Francisco, May 2.—Public Procurator Bretton notified on April 30 all Germans residing within a radius of half a mile from the Army barracks and the Union Iron Works in San Francisco to remove elsewhere by June 1.—"Asahi."

Honolulu, May 2.—It has been decided that all the crew of the German merchant ships detained in this port shall be sent to America by transports.—"Asahi."

STRONG CENSORSHIP IN U.S.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, May 2.—President Wilson has authorized the censorship of all cables from the United States, besides messages over the telegraph and telephone lines to Mexico. The object is to prevent the transmission of information to the enemy.

AMERICAN TROOPS FOR FRANCE

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, May 2.—After the Cabinet meeting to-day, it became known that the prevailing view amongst Government officials was that American troops should be despatched to the front in France as soon as possible.

New York, May 1.—The question pertaining to the dispatch of American troops to the European front formed the nucleus of the discussions at the Allies' conference at Washington yesterday. The American army authorities from the start opposed the idea of sending to Europe troops lacking in proper military training or sending reserve troops there, in which case there will result a deficit in the number of thoroughly trained troops who can hardly be substituted by new recruits. In these circumstances it was hardly expected that the talk of sending American troops to the European battlefield would become a practical question, but the French delegation had apparently beyond all else come with the mission of negotiating with America for the dispatch of troops to the French front and in the interview with President Wilson yesterday M. Viviani expressed this wish to the President, as it is believed. At the same time General Joffre declared to a body of American press men that France would most heartly welcome the dispatch of American troops to Europe. The Roosevelt volunteer division bill, which had been rejected in the House of Representatives, has been adopted by the Senate and is expected to be sent to the conference of the two houses for discussion together with the conscription bill in a few days. Judging from the situation that obtains there is a possibility of America deciding on sending her troops to Europe in some form at no distant date.

The reason why France wishes the dispatch of American troops is not only from the motive of the friendly relations between France and America, but also it is felt that the presence of American troops on the European front will be productive of many good results such as minimising the menace to the transportation of provisions and war supplies, and, besides, the American troops, who are not trained to actual battle, may be used with highly effective results as sharpshooters and for various special service in the trenches and for other purposes. As regards the opinion that the American troops must undergo a thorough military training before being dispatched to Europe, which is especially voiced in America, the French authorities think otherwise, and according to their opinion even after receiving one year's training they will be of no special use for immediate participation in battle and it is by far better to send them to the vicinity of the battleline and make them receive practical training at the front, which will go a long way towards equipping them with practical military knowledge, than giving them comparatively useless preliminary training at home. Soon after the interview with M. Viviani, the chief of the French delegation, President Wilson has held an interview with Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, and exchanged views on the subject. It is generally observed that public opinion in America will surely endorse the dispatch of American troops to Europe.—"Asahi."

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Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

LLOYD-GEORGE SPEAKS ON WAR SITUATION

London, April 27 (delayed in transmission).—Mr. Lloyd George made an optimistic speech at the Guildhall to-day. After he was presented with the freedom of the city of London, the Premier stated that the victory had been becoming assured by degrees since 1915, during which time the British army had lost not a single gun, whereas they had taken more than 400 guns from the enemy and captured 10 German prisoners against 1 British prisoner. Though it cannot be definitely declared that the war would continue throughout the present and next year, the British Government was making full preparations for the continuation of the war till the end of next year.

Measures were also being taken to encourage the farming classes for amplifying production of farm products and enabling the United Kingdom to become independent of imported provisions. Regulations have been enacted and enforced for limiting the imported goods to the maximum standard of 11,000,000 tons and economising the carrying capacity of merchant ships. Although the loss through the raid of the German submarines may last and continue for some time yet, Britain will obtain a large quantity of food in July than what was obtained in March last, and this increase in the food supply may be attained without causing any menace to important productive industry.—"Jiji."

MUNITION WORKERS STRIKE IN RHINELAND

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, May 1.—A despatch from The Hague states that more than half the munition workers in the Rhine provinces decided to go on strike to-day.

Essen is shut off from the rest of Germany. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial German Chancellor, promises to put forward another peace offer in the Reichstag on Thursday.

San Francisco, May 1.—A dispatch from The Hague reports that about a half of the operatives employed in all munitions factories in the Rhine provinces went on strike to-day. The report of the strike has almost paralyzed all iron foundries and works in Germany. Owing to the extremely strict censorship exercised by the Berlin Government nothing definite has been learnt in London so far about the strike situation in Germany.—"Asahi."

THE BESTIAL HUNS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 28.—The "Times" continues to publish letters from various sources in respect to the cadaver statement in connection with the Germans extracting oil from the bodies of dead soldiers and feeding the refuse to pigs, which statement it first published on April 17 and which Reuter's agent cabled abroad. The letters quote dictionaries and official documents (German) showing that the word 'cadaver' is used for human body.

UNITED STATES ALREADY DECIDES ON CONSCRIPTION

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, April 29.—The House of Representatives has passed the Conscription Bill by a majority of 397 to 24. The Senate, followed suit, by adopting the measure by 81 votes to 8.

New York, April 29.—The British and French delegates are respectively holding conferences with the American Government on the questions of provision transportation, financial support and the joint action of the American army and navy with the Entente powers, but the formal meeting of the conference has not opened as yet. Mr. Balfour, the British delegate, wired his first report to the London Government Friday night, the report to be published through the proper channel. Regarding financial support, the American Government has drawn up an estimate providing an accommodation to the Entente powers amounting to $400,000,000 or 500,000,000 every month, the figure being divided into $200,000,000 for Britain, $100,000,000 for France, $100,000,000 for Russia and $5,000 for Italy. According to the above calculation, the total amount fixed at $3,000,000,000 will have to be expended in the course of six or seven months and accordingly the above estimate may be cut down by deducting such expenditures as are thought comparatively less important, so that the figure may cover twelve months. The money to be accommodated in this way is to be appropriated for the payment of the price of provisions, ordnance, railway stocks and other war supplies to be purchased in America. On the political side, the Irish Home Rule question is also included in the subjects of the conference. Italy has proper representatives in America to attend the conference, still the Italian Government is going to dispatch a special delegation with Prince Abruzzi, the cousin of King Emmanuel, as the chief of the mission, which will also include Mr. Marconi, of wireless fame.—"Asahi."

San Francisco, April 28.—A Washington dispatch says that the House of Representatives has rejected by 279 to 98 votes part of the conscription bill, providing for a volunteer corps. The conscription bill, is expected to pass both houses to-night. The amendment bill relating to the organization of the Roosevelt Division was also rejected yesterday.—"Asahi."

BRITISH CAPTURES IN APRIL

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 2.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that the prisoners taken in April numbered 19,543, including 393 officers. Howitzers to the number of 257, of which 98 were heavies, fell into British hands, as did 227 trench mortars and 470 machine-guns.

NO NEWS FROM GERMANY

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Zurich, May 1.—There has been no news from Germany except Wolff Bureau telegrams since April 25.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR EXPLAINS TO RUSSIANS

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Apr. 30.—The Conference of the Central Committee of mobilized industry took place here yesterday. The Conference warmly greeted the American Ambassador, who said: "America hesitated to declare war on Germany because American democracy would not join an absolute democracy."

Now, after the change of the régime, America had gladly joined the Allies, and the Ambassador expressed confidence that the Constituent Assembly will establish a democratic republic.

M. Milyukov, the Foreign Minister, declared that America had definitely offered to supply Russia with railway material and also with gold. He pointed out: "our loan of liberty is the first test of a free country."

The French Minister of Munitions, M. Thomas, said that joint efforts must be taken to assure the success of the loan, which provides a double aim. Firstly to provide war needs, and secondly to prove to all the world the confidence of the Russian people in the Provisional Government.

M. Nobel stated that representatives of oil and mechanical industries had subscribed 40 million roubles.

The Government has decided to consider the first day of the fifth month (new calendar) a Bank Holiday and all official institutions will be closed in future on that day.

SHELL EXPENDITURE ON WESTERN FRONT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Apr. 27.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Kellaway, secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, introducing into the House of Commons a bill extending to private factories the system of diluting labour already enforced in the controlled munition factories, gave striking figures regarding the recent shell expenditure on the front. He said that during the first week of the recent British offensive our expenditure of shells of fifteen centimetres upwards was nearly twice that of the first week at the Somme offensive while the expenditure of the second week was 6½ times that of the second week of the Somme offensive.

The expenditure of gun ammunition by the British army in the second week of the recent offensive was 28 per cent. heavier than during the first week. This was in marked contrast with the conditions on the Somme where the expenditure of the first week was never reached again.

HERR DERNBURG MAKES SIGNIFICANT SPEECH

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam Apr. 30.—Herr Dernburg, formerly German Colonial Minister has made a significant speech at Breslau. He warned the Government not to delay the reforms, because the popular movement is so deep-rooted it cannot be stifled. He also urged the German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, to publish the war aims of Germany.

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CHINA'S MILITARY MEN WANT WAR WITH KAISER

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Apr. 26.—The conference of the military governors of China voted unanimously for war against Germany here today. After hearing General Tuan Chi-jui, the Premier, explain the Government's policy the Tu-tuhs and their representatives passed without a dissenting vote a resolution favouring China's entry into the war.

Twenty-five men attended the gathering, representing the provinces of China. Of these eleven were the Tutuhs themselves, while fourteen were representatives of military governors who did not attend.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT]

Peking, April 21.—The Cabinet has passed to the Ministry of Finance an official communication from the Austrian Minister requesting the Chinese Government to pay the Boxer indemnity to Austria-Hungary for the month of March, 1917 etc. As this matter concerns China's attitude towards Germany, the money will probably not be paid until the termination of the coming military conference.

The Government has received many telegrams from both General Lo Pei-chin, Acting Tuchun of Szechuan and General Liu Chang-hou, commander of the first division of Szechuan troops at Chengtu each charging the other for opening hostilities. After an urgent conference between the President and the Premier, both Lo and Liu have been removed from their posts and ordered to come up to the Capital for further employment. But according to telegrams received from General Hsiung Ko-wu of Chungking, this morning the Yunnan and Szechuan troops are still fighting against each other inside the Chengtu city and it is still unknown whether the Kuomintang men in Szechuan will accept Mr. Tai Kan, civil governor, as Acting military governor, especially as he is a member of the Chinputang.

With the degradation of General Lo and the downfall of Dr. Chen Chin-tao, late Minister of Finance, the Kuomintang loses great influence in Chinese politics. There is only one Kuomintang Tuchun, Mr. Tan Yen-kai, of Hunan now. General Lo is one of the few military governors who do not favour the entry of China on the side of the Entente Powers and he favours this country maintaining so-called "armed neutrality" instead of declaring war on Germany. The appointment of Mr. Tai Kan to the military governorship of Szechuan means the securing of one more vote by Premier Tuan in supporting his foreign policy in the coming military conference.

Both General Feng Kuo-chang and Chang Hsun have wired to the Government giving the reasons of their inability to come up to attend the military conference and saying that as they are now convinced of the necessity of China's entry into the war against Germany, they have instructed their representatives to this effect. The attitude of these two Generals is most important at this moment, with their support, the conference will surely be successful. It is believed the conference will be held on first May next.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 2.—The question of a declaration of war with Germany by China will come before the Lower House of Parliament on Friday. The recommendation will come from the Premier and Cabinet with the support, it is now understood, of the President.

The military party up to the present, has won the day.

While the Cabinet was discussing the anti-German question, four delegates from the military conference namely the Governor of Anhui, the Tuchun of Shantung, the Tuchun of Kirin and the Tuchun of Fukien arrived and requested an interview with the Premier which the latter granted. Ni Shih-chung, the Governor of Anhui was the first to speak. He said "We must declare war on Germany without further delay. We must go thus far without asking conditions from the entente powers. I am voicing the sentiments of the military leaders of the country." He urged the Government to abandon the colourless policy of negotiation with the entente for a revision of treaties and other things.

The other governors supported Ni Shih-chung.

After the retirement of the Governors, the Premier reported their demands to his colleagues who, after a short discussion, declared themselves unanimously in favour of war with Germany.

The Premier and members of the Cabinet then went to the President's office and reported their decision to the President who expressed himself in favour of an immediate declaration of war. He said he would sign the mandate as soon as the question is approved by Parliament.

CHINA DECIDES TO INTERN AMERICAN WARSHIPS NOW

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, Apr. 26.—Admiral Sah Hchen-ping, with the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, called on Consul-General Sammons, this afternoon, and informed him that they were instructed to intern the American warships. The American Consular officials and naval authorities here, up to the present, have no instructions.

The Kokusai News Agency understands that the warships will be interned on Friday and Saturday, except the Wilmington which will complete repairs.

CHINA'S NEW FINANCE MINISTER

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, April 28.—The Lower House of Parliament has passed the nomination of Mr. Li Chung-hsi for the portfolio of Finance by a vote of 260 to 172 after a heated debate. The Premier personally announced the nomination, which will be submitted to the Senate, probably on Tuesday.

FIRE IN HANKOW

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Hankow, Apr. 30.—During a disastrous fire here, last night, two large go-downs belonging to Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co. were destroyed.

DEPOSE VICE-MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, April 29.—Mr. Wang Fu-wei has been relieved of his post as Vice-Minister of Communications. Mr. Wang Fu-wei is one of the officials accused of being concerned in the Tientsin-Pukow railway scandals.

The Chinese aviator Mr. Pey Ung-kwei was killed at the Nan-yuan aerodrome yesterday while flying in a high-wind. His machine capsized and fell seven hundred feet.

(By Our Chinese Correspondent)

Peking, April 24.—A Japanese press telegram from Tokyo says that the Japanese United Agency reports from Peking that the former Chinese Secretary of the German Legation is still in Peking and is busily working with Mr. Cordes of the German Bank against the entry of China into the war by all means and intrigues. As the Chinese ex-Secretary of the German Legation left at the same time with von Hintze, this Japanese telegram has aroused much interest among Chinese circles.

The news of the conclusion of an armistice by Russia with Germany and Austria has been circulated to some of the vernacular papers in the Capital through the "International News Service"; but in commenting upon this information, the "Kuominpao" and "Hsin-pao" strongly advise the Chinese Government and people not to pay too much attention to or credit it because the "International News Service" is the substitute of the "Oest-Asiatiche Lloyd" and that the news was purposely circulated to influence the Chinese Cabinet from declaring war on Germany. There is no reason to believe that in the face of its recent announcement, the new Russian Government will conclude separate peace with the Central Powers by making the London Pact a "scrap of paper."

Another interesting and absurd piece of news has been circulated among the Chinese vernacular papers to the effect that the British people are now in favour of the establishment of a Republic in England so that the King of England will, in the same way as the late Russian Tsar, lose his Throne.

The Chinese police has instructed the "Peking Post" Editor to supply copies every day for perusal as it is a German organ devoted to the interests of the Central Powers of Europe and that as no papers can be started in Peking without the sanction of the Metropolitan Police, the German proprietors have been ordered to register the paper though it is now edited by an American. The Chinese police officers do not believe that the paper is owned by its American editor because the paper is losing heavily every month.

The Chinese police officers say that they have received orders to censor German telegrams and letters; but as the telegrams from the International News Agency of New York are passing through American and Allied hands, they cannot do anything to check them. They say that the matter rests in the hands of the foreign telegraph companies.

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GERMAN SOCIALISTS ARE AROUSED AT LAST

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Berlin, Apr. 28.—The independent Socialist Party has passed a resolution inviting the work-people on May 1, to demand an eight-hour day, world-peace and international fraternisation.

The "Tageblatt" regards this resolution as an invitation to celebrate the day by a strike.

General Groener, director of National Service, speaking in the Reichstag, said he would have considered means to lighten the hardship of munition-workers and labourers, but for the impudent telegram from the Leipzig Labour Conference to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, making political demands, including the establishment of a labour council on the Russian model. "This was madness," he concluded, in announcing his intention to placard the whole of Germany with a proclamation demanding the cessation of strikes; intimating that political traitors would be ruthlessly punished.

The Socialist member, Herr Davidsohn, promised General Groener that the forcible repression of the workers' demands would not succeed.

General Groener's Proclamation calls upon all patriotic war workers to act ruthlessly towards agitators. It says. "Who dares deny Hindenburg's call? He is a scoundrel, who strikes."

New York, Apr. 29.—It is reported from Amsterdam that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, dispatching letters to the state governments in the country, requested them to deal rigorously with those joining the strikes which, he states, are greatly hampering the progress of the work at certain factories in Germany now. —"Nichinichi."

GUATEMALA BREAKS WITH GERMANY

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Apr. 30.—The Associated Press correspondent at Washington telegraphs that the Guatemalan Government has broken off relations with Germany. The German Minister has been handed his pass-ports and the exequaturs of all German Consuls have been cancelled.

The President of the Republic of Guatemala is Don Manuel Estrada Cabrera, who has been re-elected for a second term. The area of the country is 48,290 square miles. The estimated population on December 31, 1914, was 2,003,579. The military forces, as reorganized, number 85,535 officers and men when mobilized. The reserve army consists of 81 battalions, totalling 40,575 officers and men.

MEXICAN GOVERNMENT WARNS THE GERMANS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, April 27.—The State Department learns officially that the Mexican Government has warned the Germans in Mexico, that any concentration by them near the border will result in their arrest.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA

Harbin, May 1.—The "Novosti Dizni," a Jewish organ of this place which is edited by M. Kriolin and very often indulges in extreme anti-Japanese articles and statements, has published another article highly savouring of anti-Japanese sentiment at the expense of the Japanese press community. The article, which is signed by the chief editor M. Kriolin, begins by stating that a true alliance is not mere diplomatic phraseology but must be based on the sincere spiritual alliance between the two nations combined by the alliance treaty, and points out the unscrupulousness of the Japanese press, which is publishing many erroneous reports about the aspect of the recent revolution in Russia. Citing a few instances by way of proving its assertion, the paper attacks the insincerity indulged in by the Japanese press, which is indiscriminately publishing in its columns irreputable and fabulous cables wired from London and New York, which are not trusted even by the British or Americans themselves. It further states that the Japanese papers are welcoming the news circulated by a certain newsagency which is maintained by the Germans as is well known to the Japanese public, and accuses the Japanese press for its base and vile attitude, going to the length of saying that all this is due to a lack of sympathy in the Japanese press for the revolution in Russia and Japan's apathy towards Russia's liberation from the yoke of despotic monarchy and her future greatness, which is greatly disadvantageous to Japan's interests.

Turning its attack to M. Krupensky, the Russian Ambassador to Tokyo, the paper asks what he is doing in Tokyo and urges him to give up his former principles and protest against the Japanese public opinion and the misstatements of the Japanese press. "In the name of the Russian press in the Far East, we ask our Japanese contemporaries," says the paper, "that they refrain from criticising Russia and the Russians. The Russians of 'Free Russia' do not like an enemy disguised as a friendly nation. We, the Russians, who are eager for the defense of the new form of government, while never forgetting the sympathy shown us by Japan, can never forget and forgive the fact that Japan obstructed Russia's freedom. All questions concerning internal affairs of Russia shall be decided and solved by the Russians themselves and Russia can not allow any other country to meddle with such matters, so Japan had better stop her useless interference with Russia's affairs."

The paper concludes by stating that the Russians are anxious to have and maintain friendly relations with Japan in future and they are always ready to stand as sincere friends of Japan and the Japanese. M. Kriolin, the editor of the journal, is a member of the executive committee of the new Russian government and the leader of the radical elements.—"Asahi."

BRAZIL AT WAR WITH KAISER

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rio de Janeiro, Apr. 28.—The Brazilian Congress opens on May 3, and will decree a state of war against Germany. It will further announce the confiscation of German ships interned in Brazilian ports, and throw open the country's harbours to the Allies.

MR. KATO INTERVIEWED FOR PARIS JOURNAL

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, April 27.—A message from Paris quotes Mr. Kato, one of Japan's delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference as stating in an interview: "We are going to participate in the conference regarding which my Government has not issued any precise instructions. All I knew is that we have to act in concert in order to defeat Germany and to collaborate as much as possible in this sacred duty."

M. Gerrard, the former French Ambassador to Tokyo, who was accompanying Mr. Kato said: "The Japanese rôle in the war has been considerable. Japan will become for the Allies, and especially for Russia, an inexhaustible reserve for war material. I regret it is impossible, owing to distance, to see the splendid Japanese army fighting side by side with the Allies."

CANTONESE OPPOSE BOOK INSPECTION

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Canton, May 1.—The third session of the Provisional Assembly opened here today. The opposition from the Cantonese to the Stamp Duty officers inspecting the firms' account books still persists. The members of the Chamber of Commerce called upon the Governor to-day and demanded the repeal of the regulations.

CANTON CITY WALL DOOMED

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Canton, May 1.—Engineers representing foreign capitalists have arrived here and are making a survey of the city wall. There is a proposal on foot to pull it down and lay down a tram-way in its place.

48 DEATHS IN CANTON FLOOD

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Canton, May 1.—It is officially reported that the recent flood on the East River destroyed 449 houses. There were 49 deaths.

CARRANZA INAUGURATED

San Francisco, May 1.—The inauguration of General Carranza as President of Mexico was held to-day. The troops paraded the streets of Mexico on Sunday in celebration of the event.—"Asahi."

RUMANIAN LAND SCHEME

London, May 1.—A telegram from Jassy reports that the Rumanian Ministry has promised the distribution of state land among the Rumanian farming community and the enforcement of national franchise system.—"Asahi."

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DELICATE SITUATION IN GERMANY

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, May 2.—The Vorwärts in a May Day article reminds the governing classes of Germany that with the overthrow of Tsardom, the possibility of the continuance of absolutism in any European country has collapsed.

"Whether the remnants of European feudal sovereignty hold on a few months or a few years, anyhow its hours are numbered. If it does not yield now, the suddener will be its downfall."

The fact that such sentiments are permitted to be expressed, lends colour to the rumours, previously cabled, of the delicate situation in high political quarters in Germany.

GERMANY'S PEACE PLANS

New York, May 1.—It is surmised that the speech to be made by the German Chancellor on the peace question at the meeting of the Reichstag on the 3rd, as reported by The Hague dispatch, will perhaps be one mainly concerning the United States and Russia. It is also supposed that if possible, Germany will make efforts to conclude a separate peace with Russia or at least to conclude an armistice, and try at all costs to mitigate America's warlike measures towards Germany, and thus enable Germany to face Britain and France with concerted efforts. But it is impossible to move America now that things have come to the present straits.—"Asahi."

New York, May 1.—A London dispatch reports the occurrence of a great labour strike in Germany, with Rhine district as centre, on May Day, but owing to the interruption of all means of communications from Germany no details are obtainable.—"Asahi."

San Francisco, May 2.—The British delegates have declared that the Entente powers would refuse the fresh peace proposal to be made by the German Chancellor on whatever terms.—"Nichinichi."

GENERAL PETAIN'S APPOINTMENT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, Apr. 30.—General Petain has been gazetted Chief of the General Staff. His appointment is likely to be followed by various strengthening changes at Head-Quarters.

BRITISH EMPIRE'S TRADE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 27.—Mr. A. Bonar Law, speaking in the House of Commons last night, stated that the Imperial War Cabinet had unanimously accepted the principle that each part of the Empire, having due regard to the interest of the Allies, should give specially favourable terms and facilities to the produce and manufactures of other parts of the Empire.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Apr. 28.—The Board of Trade Returns show exports have increased £6,513,012 and imports decreased £5,001,824 for March 1917 as compared with March 1916.

FULL DETAILS SHOWN FOR COMING OLYMPIAD

On Tuesday next, the opening day of the Olympiad, an address will be given by Marquis Okuma followed by Mr. J. Kano, President of the Japan branch of the Far Eastern Athletic Association and the delegates from the competing countries. A parade of the athletes will follow headed by a military band. The games scheduled for the first day will be the track and field events, tennis and baseball. The feature of the first day on the track is the modified marathon (10 miles) to start on the field and finish on the field. The volley ball contests will start every day at 2 p.m. and basket ball daily at 3.30 or 4 p.m.

The track events will begin at 2 p.m. every day and the baseball at 4 or 4.15 p.m. in order to allow of all spectators being able to witness them.

The tennis games, with the exception of the first day, will be a round robin tournament starting from about 9.30 a.m. in the morning and, after a short recess, being resumed in the afternoon.

No football game will be played on the first day. There will however, be a game each day on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. After the baseball on Saturday afternoon, the winning team of the contests between Chinese, Filipino and Japanese, will play an eleven of foreigners.

The swimming events will only be held for two days, on Friday and Saturday, starting at 1.30 p.m.

Some of the most interesting events are the full marathon, twenty-six miles and three hundred and eighty five yards, which is open to all comers, strictly amateurs, and is not one of the events in the Far Eastern Athletic Championship Games; on Friday afternoon, there will be held the 20 miles bicycle race on the track; an open 2 miles bicycle race will be held on Saturday. On Saturday, many foreigners will be seen in the open track events especially in the sprinting and short distances.

The penthalon will be held on Thursday afternoon. Last year a Chinese won and this year although the Chinese is to be the winner yet the Japanese have great faith in one of their men. The decathalon will be decided partly on Friday and partly on Saturday. The winner of this event last year was a Filipino, Saavadra, and he is expected to carry away the laurels again although Kato, representing Japan, is expected to make a strong bid.

The baseball team representing Japan has not yet been decided upon but it will be either Waseda University, the Yokohama Nine, or a club composed of ex-Keio and Waseda graduates. Probably the last-named will represent Nippon.

Due to the limited seating capacity and different location of each field the ticket system has turned out to be rather complicated. The Season ticket costing 5 yen will be available for all baseball and football games and all events pulled off on the track and field. As aforesaid, owing to the lack of accommodation, this ticket will not be available for the tennis and swimming matches. Each season ticket will be numbered and seats will be reserved on both fields. For single admission, a first class ticket will be issued for each of the above four fields as decribed in the first part of the article with a separate yen ticket for the football games to be played on the baseball field.

Tickets may be obtained at the Imperial and Grand Hotels, The Mitsukoshi Department Store, The "Japan Times" and The "Advertiser" offices and the Toyoken Restaurant which has branches in the different parts of the city. Details of the meet may be obtained from Mr. Brown, physical director of the Y.M.C.A. or Mr. T. Kimishima at the "Japan Times."

All games will take place in the Shibaura reclaimed grounds. The field No. 1 is for running, jumping and other field events and bicycle races, volley ball, basket ball. No. 2 is reserved for baseball and football, No. 3 for swimming races, and No. 4, for Tennis.

May 8th, Tuesday.
2 p.m. The opening ceremony.
3 p.m. Hundred Yards (preliminary), High Hurdles (Preliminary) 220 Yards (Preliminary), Quarter Mile (Preliminary) Ten Mile Modified Marathon, Running Broad Jump, Discus Throw.

May 9th, Wednesday.
3 p.m. 100 yards, High Hurdles, 220 yards, Quarter Mile, Low Hurdles (Preliminary), One Mile, Running High Jump, Sho Put.

May 10th, Thursday.
3 p.m. Low Hurdle, Pentathlon, Half Mile Relay, Pole Vault, Javelin Throw, Half Mile.

May 11th, Friday.
1 p.m. Swimming Races: 50 yards (Preliminary), 220 yards (Preliminary), Breast Stroke (Preliminary), 100 yards (Preliminary), Quarter Mile (Preliminary), Back Stroke (Preliminary), One Mile.
3 p.m. Decathlon (first half), one mile relay, 20 miles bicycle race, Gymnastics. Far Eastern Championship two miles.

May 12th, Saturday.
1 p.m. Swimming Races: 50 yards, 200 yards, Breast Stroke, Quarter Mile, Back Stroke, Half Mile, 200 Yards Relay. Decathlon (last half). Championship Swimming Races: Quarter Mile, 50 yards, One Mile. Championship Race: 100 Yards, Half Mile Relay, High Hurdles, 25 Miles Marathon, Two Miles Bicycle Race.

Baseball games will be played every day at 4.15 p.m.

Tennis matches at 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. on the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th.

Foot Ball games at 9.30 a.m. on the 9th, 10th, 11th and at 4 p.m. on the 12th.

Volley Ball games at 2 p.m. on 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th.

Basket Ball games at 4 p.m. on 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th.

The ceremony of awarding the prizes will be held at the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Kanda, at 7.30 p.m. May 12th.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

GOVERNMENT AND MONEY MARKET

The money market of Japan recently has been favourable, and the Bank of Japan lowered the rate of interest on March 16th, and times became exceedingly favourable for the flotation of Government bonds, says the "Nichinichi". Bankers and others urged the Government to take advantage of this opportunity and float bonds, but the Government was too busily engaged with the election campaign, and did not pay any attention to the issue of bonds. The City of Tokyo realized the good opportunity and has already announced the issue of city bands to the extent of ten million yen.

The Government officials held a conference with the leading bankers on April 26th, and finally decided to issue Railway Bonds for the amount of forty million yen. Of the total amount twenty million yen will be used for the repair and construction of the railway lines, and the other twenty million yen will be used for the payment of the debt incurred by the Imperial Railways in the past.

The conditions attached to the Railway bonds are favourable for subscribers, and the rate of interest is five per cent. the price at which the bonds are to be issued is ninety five yen; the bankers which handle the issue of the bonds will have a commission of fifty sen for each one hundred yen of the bond handled. Consequently, the actual interest on the bonds will be 5.5 per cent. to the general subscribers, and to the bankers 5.7 per cent. The Special Five Percent Bond formerly issued by the Government is at present sold at 97.90 yen, and bankers will gain ninety sen by exchanging the old Five Percent Bond with the Railway bond to be issued.

The "Nichinichi" declares that the condition of the issue of the Railway bond, is most disadvantageous to the Government, of all the bonds issued in the past. Further it is reported that the Government first intended to float Railway bonds only for twenty million yen, but the bankers who were consulted by the Government insisted that twenty million yen was too small an amount to benefit the money market of Japan, and that the amount should be at least increased to forty million yen.

The Japanese capitalists prepared money for investment in China and for the third Russian bonds, but those were postponed, and they had a large amount of money on their hands. Under such a circumstance, even the issue of forty million yen is too small in the opinion of the "Nichinichi", and the paper cannot understand why the Government intended the issue of only twenty million yen.

The paper is led to believe that the Government has been too cautious and it did not understand the situation of the money market. While the public is eagerly waiting for the issue of such Government bonds, to give such disadvantageous conditions, is beyond any understanding. The "Nichinichi" declares that the Government is totally ignorant of the economic and market conditions of the country.

THE U.S. ARMY EXPANSION BILL

The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States passed the Army expansion bill, and empowered the President to increase the war strength of the American Army to 2,000,000 if necessity demands, and the "Jiji" calls this determination of the United States, to enlarge the army and enforce the conscription law in case of necessity, as one of the most remarkable achievements of the country.

Since the declaration of war against Germany, the United States, has been endeavouring not only to give financial aid to the Entente powers, but also to give assistance in military operations. The first step of the United States in this direction is expected to be the sweeping of the Atlantic ocean for German submarines, and the "Jiji" expects that before long the American Navy will begin the clearing of the ocean.

The subjects Mr. Balfour and M. Viviani are conferring upon with President Wilson and other American officials are not clearly known, but the paper believes that they refer to the joint movement of the American Army and Navy with the Entente forces. As geographically the United States is situated so far from the scene of war, too much cannot be expected of the United States forces, but considering the army expansion bill just passed by the both Houses of the United States, it is likely that the United States intends to give assistance to the Army forces of the Entente.

It is unnecessary to state the benefit the Entente will gain by the financial aid from the United States. Already the United States has lent two billion dollars to the Entente powers, and further the American Government has decided to place three billion dollars at the disposal of the Allies. Also in giving the supply of provisions and other necessary articles to the belligerent nations fighting against Germany, the United States will make the Entente powers free from anxiety over the food and munition supplies.

The "Jiji" rejoices at the firm determination of the United States to give every possible aid and backing to the Entente and assist them in defeating the German forces, both by sea and on land.

POLICY VIS-A-VIS CHINA

The "Yorozu" regrets that the Terauchi Cabinet has no definite policy towards China. In the past seven months, since the establishment of the Terauchi Cabinet, the political situation in China has been daily changing, but the Cabinet has not yet decided on any definite plan to deal with China. Recently Japan made herself hated and disliked by Southern China, as she supported the Tuan Cabinet.

Viscount Motono, the Foreign Minister declared that he would be impartial to the north and South parties of China, but actually he joined hands with the northern party and disregarded southern China. Northern China controls the military power, but the South is actively progressing. The paper says that the Japanese Cabinet believes that the party with the military power is the real controller of the country at present and even in future and willingly has disregarded southern China.

It is proper for Japan to take a policy that does not side with either the south or the north party of China, but without any plan, the Japanese Government is always siding with northern China. The friendly relations between the Japanese Cabinet and the Tuan Government, do not prove the friendly relations between the people of the two nations. Trying to win the favour of Northern China, the Terauchi Cabinet separated the public of the two nations farther apart. If the Terauchi Cabinet does not change its policy towards China, the diplomatic relations between China and Japan will be in great danger.

RUSSIA'S REVOLUTION

The recent revolution in Russia was caused by the determination of the people to keep on fighting against Germany, and the "Jiji" says that with the success of the revolution, it seems likely that Russia will double her efforts to defeat Germany, and the attempt of Germany to conclude a separate peace with Russia will be fruitless. But a revolution which has caused the complete change of the Government and conditions of the nation, effects the nation widely, and the country is not yet settled down after the revolution, and Germany is taking advantage of this unsettled condition of Russia to propose a separate peace with Russia.

While it is not likely that Russia will listen to the separate peace proposition from Germany, if the Russians are tempted by the favourable propositions made by Germany and decide to conclude a separate peace, it will be disastrous to Russia, says the "Jiji".

If Russia makes a separate peace with Germany and if Germany wins the final victory of the war, Russia will be oppressed under German despotism, and the national existence of Russia will become dangerous. It will be, therefore, far more advantageous for Russia to conclude peace with Germany together with the other Entente powers, whatever might be the outcome of the war.

When Russia considers the welfare of the nation, and the right and protection of the people, she cannot listen to the proposal of a separate peace. Germany may use various tempting words and tricks to make Russia sign the separate peace, but the paper hopes that the Russians will consider their future welfare and advantage before listening to Germany.

Russia was the proposer of the non-separate peace agreement signed at London, and besides, England and France, Japan joined the treaty, and now it is reported that the United States may join the pact. President Wilson has already declared that he will not consider a separate peace proposal. When all other nations are thus firmly determined to keep the terms of the London agreement, Russia, the originator of the agreement, cannot very well withdraw from the pact and sign a separate peace with Germany.

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NAVY DEPARTMENT HAS NEW PLANS READY NOW

The navy department has decided, it is reported, to introduce a claim for appropriations amounting to 260,641,700 yen on account of warship construction in the coming special session of the Imperial Diet. The claim forms part of the completion of the naval repletion programme providing for the organization of the eight battleships and four cruiser unit and the amount covers the disbursement for the ensuing seven consecutive years, the outlay for the present fiscal year being 14,500,000 yen. The warcraft to be newly constructed, according to the said programme, consists of a 32,000 ton battleship, two cruisers, 7,200 and 3,600 tons respectively, two destroyers, 1,200 and 700 tons respectively, two submarines, 700 tons each and a special commission ship of about 10,000 tons.

As to the new battleship included in the repletion programme it had been the intention to build one of the Nagato type with a tonnage of about 32,000 tons, but it is now reported that the naval authorities propose to alter the former plan and increase the estimated tonnage to over 32,000 tons, the change being thought necessary in view of the lessons furnished by the experiences in the present European war, though the final decision has not been arrived at as yet. At the same time some change may take place in the mode of the vessel's armament, as a result of the lessons learnt in the present war, and it is learned that the former plan of ordnance, fixed for twelve 14-inch guns, may be altered to twelve 15-inch guns. This, however, still lacks final decision and the question is now being subjected to the deliberate consideration of the experts of the navy, who are making researches as to the advisability or inadvisability of larger or smaller guns and other similar problems. That the displacement of the new submarines has been fixed at 700 tons would apparently seem to be rather behind the times, in so far as the question of size and type is concerned, but it has been presumably decided upon in view of the difficulty of building submarines of larger type at the domestic dockyards under the circumstances that at present obtains.

The navy appropriations to be introduced in the coming special session of the Imperial Diet are thus limited to the claim for the fulfilment of the already settled repletion programme on the basis of the eight battleship and four cruiser unit. But in view of the recent tendency in the European countries and America, which are steadily increasing or expanding their naval strength the Imperial navy may introduce a new claim, in the next regular session of the Diet to be convened this winter, providing for a speedy completion of the eight battleship and four cruiser squadron, apart from the claim for the increased expenditure resultant on the alteration of the previously settled plan of the repletion programme in order to keep apace with the situation among the naval powers of the world. Opinions of the high officers of the navy are almost unanimous in proposing completion of the eight battleship and four cruiser unit squadron, and among high officers an opinion is advanced urging the necessity of completing the construction of an eight battleship and eight cruiser squadron. As the necessity of the construction of an eight battleship and eight cruiser squadron cannot be denied, but is almost universally recognised in view of the recent tendency of the western powers, which are steadily consolidating the strength of their navies, the opinion may gain influence and be formulated as a practical question at no distant future. The construction of the new warcraft included in the programme to be introduced in the coming special session of the Diet is expected to be started soon after the passage of the claim, perhaps beginning in the latter part of July next or in the early part of August. The battleship and the larger cruiser will be built at the Yokosuka navy yard, the light cruiser at the Sasebo navy yard, the destroyers at the Maizuru navy yard and the submarines at the Kure navy yard and the Kawasaki dockyard. The special commission ship will be constructed at the Kure navy yard.

U.S. ARMY BILL

America's army expansion bill which had been under consideration for some time past by Congress was passed by both the upper and lower Houses on April 28, reads the official report reaching the Foreign Office Tuesday.

According to this bill, the report further states, the Regular Army and the National Guards are to be fully expanded by means of conscription in accordance with the plan adopted last year. Besides, an extra army of half a million soldiers will be raised, the President being empowered to increase this by calling another half a million to the colours if necessity demands, thus bringing up the war strength of the American army to 2,000,000 in all.

The bill passed by the House is reported to be a little different in details from that of the Senate and the two bills are soon to be taken up by the joint conference of the two houses to smooth out the conflicting point.

PRESIDENT OF LOWER HOUSE

Forecasts are being made now as to the probable candidates for the Presidency of the House of Representatives, but it goes without saying that the new Speaker will be a member belonging to the Seiyukai party, which has successfully gained the majority in the House as the result of the general election. It is reported that no concrete decisions are as yet reached by the Seiyukai over this question, though there are two or three self-appointed candidates for the vacancy. Mr. Hara, the President, and the leaders, of the Seiyukai it is reported, are unanimous in their intentions to recommend Mr. Ikuzo O-oka to the post, so that Mr. O-oka will in all probability be elected President of the House of Representatives when the House meets for an extra session in summer, unless the unlooked-for happens. It is observed that no one in the Seiyukai is better qualified than Mr. O-oka to fill the post in view of the fact that he was very popular in this post some years ago not only among his own party members but also even among his opponents.

CHINA'S PROPOSALS TO ENTENTE ALLIES

The Chinese Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, intimated to Baron G. Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Peking, in an interview on April 28, that in view of the difficulty China was facing in an effort to obtain national unity on declaring war against Germany it was her desire to know to what extent Japan was ready to agree with China's requests for a raise of the customs duty to an effective 5 per cent. and with other items already presented to the Entente Government some time ago, it was learned from an authoritative source yesterday. As Minister Hayashi was not armed with any instructions from the Tokyo Government, it is understood that he unofficially explained to the Premier the attitude of his Government in general terms. Besides, before giving China any definite reply to her proposals it would be necessary to hold a conference of the Entente Ministers in Peking to clarify the attitude of the respective Governments and arrive at a united decision.

Peking dispatches state that Premier Tuan's efforts to bring about China's declaration of war on Germany is again being made a football of internecine politics, and this fact is hampering him and his followers in their attempts to materialize the programme against the Kaiser's Government. The Premier also explained to the Japanese Minister about this embarrassing situation and is said to have requested that Japan take the lead in making known how she considered the Chinese proposals in order that Tuan might be able to assure the people that what he announced prior to the diplomatic rupture with Germany in March —i.e., the Entente would give favourable consideration on China's proposals—would be realized.

At the Foreign Office, yesterday, a conference of the heads of the different bureaux and divisions was held. At this conference the question of forming a reply to China's enquiry was discussed, but what decision was reached was not disclosed.

CLASSIFICATION OF M.P.'S

The "Yorodzu" classifies the 381 newly-elected members of the House of Representatives according to their vocations as follows:—

Lawyers—55; journalists—43; those connected with commercial and industrial concerns—85; agriculture—33; landowners—31; mine owners—14; physicians—13; bankers and money-lenders—15; professors and educationists—9; fishery—6; shipping—3; public offices—6; sundries—4; without occupations—64.

One thing noteworthy is the increase of M.P.'s connected with journalistic work and also those engaged in medical profession. It is stated the youngest gentleman of all the new M.P.'s is Mr. S. Matsuda who is 32 years while the oldest member is Mr. Kurauchi who is 71 years of age.

TO ABOLISH "TIPPING"

Opinions are gaining ground among the Railway Authorities favouring the total abolition of the tipping system to boys on the Tokaido line and elsewhere. The matter is expected to be taken up for discussion at a meeting of railway directors to be held shortly. It is added that the tipping system is prohibited on the Kyushu railways.

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ALL IN READINESS FOR COMMING OLYMPIAD HERE

The preparations for the coming Olympiad in Tokyo are now complete and with the arrival of the Chinese competitors the Tokyo representatives have been speeded up in their work. Every day at the Shibaura track, the runners, jumpers, hurdlers and other athletes are practicing under the direction of Messrs. Morikubo and Brown, the Committee on the Track and Field events. The Chinese athletes began their training at the track of the Imperial University on Wednesday, and until the day of the games, they will be out daily.

The construction of the grand stands, and the laying out of the grounds have been finished. The field will be divided into four sections, (1) for track and field events, (including Volley ball and Basket ball), (2) for Baseball and Football, (3) swimming races in the canal (4 for Lawn Tennis. The season ticket sold at five yen will entitle one to the reserved seats at the grand stands both at the Nos. 1 and 2 fields. Separate tickets have to be purchased for seats at the No. 3 and 4 fields.

The Japanese Committee of the Association have selected the athletes who will represent Japan in the coming games, 128 men having been chosen from all parts of the country. They are mostly in Tokyo at present and do their training at the Shibaura field.

The Japanese selections are as follows:

100-Yards: M. Higashiguchi, T. Saito, K. Inouye, R. Okumura, M. Majiri, J. Hattori.

220-Yards: M. Higashiguchi, T. Saito, K. Inouye, I. Shaiki, M. Majiri, J. Hattori.

Quarter Mile: G. Asakura, S. Yamanouchi, S. Sagiyama, I. Saigi, D. Miyake, T. Oishi.

Half-Mile: I. Sawada, K. Sugi, S. Yamanouchi, T. Suzuki, G. Taku, I. Saigi.

One Mile: S. Tokuno, J. Kariya, G. Taku, T. Suzuki, K. Inouye, I. Ide.

10 Miles: S. Kanaguri, T. Sasaki, T. Kato, G. Hashimoto, S. Watanabe, K. Yamada.

25 Miles Marathon Race: K. Hibino, S. Kanaguri, T. Kato, J. Miyahara, S. Arihara, Y. Akiba, S. Hashimoto, H. Iizuka, G. Taku, K. Yamada, Y. Kato, E. Sakata, S. Koide.

Low Hurdles (220 yards): K. Fukui, E. Kitamura, R. Fujiwara, N. Saigi, J. Watanabe, R. Okumura.

High Hurdles (120 yards): R. Kanenari, R. Fujiwara, N. Saigi, K. Kurihara, Y. Hayakawa, K. Fukui.

Running Broad Jump: E. Kitamura, S. Yamagata, S. Suzuki, Y. Kai, J. Hattori, K. Saito.

Running High Jump; D. Miyake, I. Sawada, K. Kurihara, K. Fukui, T. Miyoshi.

Pole Vault: K. Jida, R. Endo, T. Miyoshi, I. Uyeno, K. Masuda.

Discus Throw: G. Noguchi, G. Ishii, M. Nakamura, T. Hino, K. Saito, T. Miyamoto.

Javelin Throw: M. Higashiguchi, K. Saito, G. Ishii, K. Cho, K. Mada, G. Kai.

Shot Put: C. Suzuki, M. Nakano, S. Arita, T. Ito, G. Ishii, M. Nakamura.

Hammer Throw: C. Suzuki, H. Kohara, H. Azu.

Pentathlon: K. Saito, M. Sagiyama, S. Arita, K. Masada, T. Udo, Y. Nemoto.

Decathlon: G. Noguchi, H. Takeuchi, T. Owaga, T. Miyoshi.

Lawn Tennis: Singles—K. Kumagai, S. Matsubara, Y. Nomura (alternate men) Doubles—K. Kumagai, H. Mikami.

Foot Ball: The Tokyo Higher Normal School team.

Volley Ball: The Kyoto Y.M.C.A. Team.

50-Yards Swimming Race: K. Saito, K. Fukuhara, J. Funakoshi, G. Ishii, S. Zama, J. Okamura.

200-Yards Swimming Race: M. Uchida, T. Hirano, K. Saito, K. Okuda, J. Funakoshi, G. Shirayama.

220-Yards Swimming Race: Y. Ugai. K. Okuda, T. Suzuki, K. Iketani, M. Uchida. S. Zama.

220-Yards Breast Stroke Swimming Race; Y. Takahama, Y. Matsumoto, T. Ito, T. Sechi, H. Ishikawa.

440-Yards Swimming Race: M. Noju, M. Kato, K. Miyake, T. Imamura, Y. Ugai, O. Tamai.

100-Yards Back Stroke Swimming Race: Y. Miyoshi, T. Isobe, M. Yamanouchi, D. Yamamoto, T. Miura.

880-Yards Swimming Race: M. Uchida, T. Suzuki, R. Endo, K. Yamaki, O. Tamai, K. Iketani.

One Mile Swimming Race: T. Hirano, D. Noju, H. Ikeda, T. Imamura, T. Nakada, J. Okamura.

The men who will participate in the bicycle races and the baseball team have not yet been chosen.

Of the above named athletes, the majority are students of Universities, Colleges and Middle Schools, but there is one who is a member of the House of Representatives, recently elected from the Aichi Prefecture. Reference is made to Mr. Kan Hibino, who is forty-seven years old, and the oldest entrant who will participate in the coming games. He is a well known athlete and until recently was the director of the Aichi Middle School, from which he resigned to become a candidate of the Kenseikai. For many years he has suprised the people with his long distance running, and Mr. Hibino and Mr. Kanaguri of the Tokyo Higher Normal School are expected to win in the Marathon Race. Mr. Hibino has coached many young athletes of Aichi Prefecture, and several of his students will participate in the coming games. He is the most interesting figure in the list of the Japasese athletes selected by the Committee for the games, and his success will be keenly looked for by the public.

Many of the athletes named above are quite unknown to the athletic circles of Japan. Especially is Mr. J. Hattori, the short distance runner of the Imperial University of Tokyo a new find, of which the Committee is very justly proud. The Committee think that many capable athletes are still hidden somewhere in the country.

It is commonly believed that in the long distance and bicycle races the Japanese athletes will most probably be victorious, but in short distance races, and the Discus, Javelin and Hammer throws, the Japanese athletes are reported to be behind the Chinese and Philippine representatives. In Football and Baseball, the Chinese and Philippine teams are very strong, and exciting games are expected. In Tennis, Japan has Kumagai, and Mikaimi, and under ordinary conditions, they should carry off the spoils.

SOUTHERN CHINESE IN TOKYO READY FOR FRAY

With the arrival of fifty-seven athletes from China Monday morning, the interest of the Japanese public in the international athletic games to be held at Shibaura from May 8th, has been suddenly awakened, and the public of Tokyo, who have had no opportunity to witness international athletic games in the past welcomed the coming of the Chinese athletes with a hearty ovation yesterday.

The party was headed by Mr. Ho, Director of the Athletic department of the Shanghai Y.M.C.A., and the members of the party are all from Southern China. Of the fifty-seven athletes, twenty-nine are from Canton, 19 from Hongkong, and 9 from Shanghai. The majority of the Chinese athletes are students; they are from the Hongkong University, Queen's College, Canton Normal School and other schools.

The contests these athletes will participate in will be volley-ball and football only. They do not take part in the track events. The Southern Chinese athletes have shown considerable ability in the past Far Eastern Athletic games, and they are confident that they will return the victors.

The party on arrival yesterday went to the Chinese Y.M.C.A. at Kanda, and after a rest of two days, will practice at Shibaura.

The championship trophy of the Far Eastern Athletic Association which went to China at the last year's games, was brought by the party.

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I only used one-half a box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap and he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. E. Browne, The Chestnuts Eye Nr. Peterboro', Northamptonshire, Eng., July 29, '15.

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NEW ADDITION TO KEIO IS NOW COMPLETED

With the completion of the Keio Gijuku University's Middle School Department's building, another beautiful edifice has been added to the numbers of other structures on the University campus. The new building, in view of the increasing number of students and the need of adequate equipments in order to be up with the times, was started in what was previously the tennis courts of the university. Special care has been taken to equip the chemical, physical and biological branches so that they may be up to the standards. The new structure cost the university about 90,000 yen and may be said to be the best equipped middle school in the city. The present grammar grade department of the University has already won the name of being the best in the city with its curriculum up to the most improved and developed methods based on the psychological conditions of the child during its growth.

In addition the University in view of the establishment of a medical course with an endowment fund of 2,000,000 yen will start the construction of a large laboratory on the site of the present dormitory. The dormitory will be moved to Tengenji near the present tennis courts where a new and modern dormitory is in the course of building. The new laboratory is an additional gift to the 2,000,000 endowment fund and is the donation of Mr. Kuhara, proprietor of the Kuhara Mining Company The building will be completed by September. The Preparatory course of the medical department has already started. The medical college proper will be built, it is said, near where the bacteriological laboratory of Dr. Kitasato now is. The University is further planning to establish a course in industrial chemistry and a college of engineering to ameliorate the need of the times.

ATTACK KENSEIKAI LEADERS

The defeat at the recent election, has caused a disturbance in the Kenseikai, and among the members of the party there are not a few who are now attacking Viscount Kato, the President and Mr. Adachi, General Manager of the Party for the defeat of the party.

Dissatisfied with the result of the election, some members of the party complained to Mr. Adachi regarding the mistaken campaign management, and many have also brought their complaints to Viscount Kato. Mr. Adachi and his followers attribute the failure of the party at the election to the managers of the local branches, but the attack of the branch managers by Mr. Adachi further angered the discontented members.

The complaint is made that Mr. Adachi over-rated the power and influence of the party and opposed the plan of having more candidates for the party, but Mr. Adachi is reported to have explained that such a matter was handled by the branch managers, and the headquarters at Tokyo had no hand in the affair.

Now the Kenseikai is divided into two factions, one supporting Mr. Adachi, and the other attacking him on the ground that the defeat of the party was due to his lack of foresight and judgment.

BERKELEY BASEBALL TEAM COMING SOON

At the invitation of the Keio University, the baseball team of the University of California, Berkeley, Cal. will arrive in Tokyo on May 26th. The Berkeley team is the strongest base-ball team of the Pacific Coast and the matches with the Japanese teams are sure to be exciting.

The visiting team will stay in Japan thirty days, and will play at Tokyo and Osaka. Their stay being limited, the Berkeley team will be asked to play against the Keio team on the day after their arrival at Yokohama, and will play seven games in Tokyo. In twenty days, they will play three games against Keio, two games against Waseda and two games against the Meiji. All games in Tokyo will be played at the Keio field.

The Berkeley team that will visit Japan will consist of three pitchers, four catchers, six infield players, five outfield players and one utility player. The members of the team are as follows;

Pitchers: McCabe, Hill, Onyette: Catchers; Edwards, Moses, Wasson, Gimbal: First Base: Starbird; Second Base; Masters: Third Base: Morse, Smith; Short Stop, C. Rohwer, Hudson, Right Field, Overin: Center field, Adavi, Goddi; Left Field, Vecki, R. Rohwer; Utility player, Works.

AZALEAS NOW IN FLOWER

The azaleas in Hibiya park have begun to bloom. Beginning Tuesday night the municipal authorities have started illumining the flower grove with electric lamps. The famous azalea groves at the Tsutsujigaoka park in Tatebayashi on the Tobu railway line have also begun to bloom and are attracting many people. The flowers will be at their best about this Sunday. For two weeks commencing to-day the Tobu railway company will run special excursion trains between the Asakusa station and Tatebayashi, where a temporary station has been opened for the flower season.

AWAZU MARU RETURNS FROM CHIYO WRECK

The steamer Awazu Maru of the Toyo Marine Insurance Company which went to Hongkong to salvage the T.K.K. steamer Chiyo Maru, which sank twenty miles off Hongkong last Spring, returned to Kobe recently. According to the captain of the salvage boat, the Chiyo Maru is beyond all hopes of salvage.

The water where the T.K.K. steamer sank is about twenty fathoms deep, and the vessel went aground on rocks which have edges sharp as teeth. The Chiyo Maru was broken into three pieces, and as the three parts of the boat remain between the teeth of the rocks, it appears as if the huge vessel has been literally chewed up by the rocks.

The salvage boat attempted to save the steel plates off the Chiyo, but it was found out that the expense of taking them off the boat and bringing them out of the water is so large that such an attempt is not feasible. The valuable machinery of the steamer will also be abandoned, as it will incur too large an expense to salve.

The only things that can be saved off the vessel are the funnels. One funnel of the steamer is worth about 35,000 yen at present and since April 1, work has been started to save the funnels. Fifty workmen are now working at one funnel which will be taken out of the water within a few weeks.

The captain of the Awazu Maru reported that the only difficulty the salvage workers experienced was the scarcity of water, and by saving the rain water, they were alone able to obtain sufficient fresh water. All the funnels of the steamer will be taken out within the year, it is expected.

The Signature.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

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JUN 5 1917

The Japan Daily Mail.

WEEKLY EDITION

每土曜日 一回發行

No. 19] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, MAY 12, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail
WEEKLY EDITION
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

THE JAPAN MAIL
AND
THE JAPAN TIMES
BOTH WEEKLY EDITIONS
SIX MONTHS YEN 5.50
ONE YEAR YEN 10.00

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Single copies	Sen 15 each
„ (back numbers)	Sen 25 each
One month	Sen .50
Three months	Yen 1.50
Six months	Yen 3.00
One year	Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

The Imperial Life Saving Association will hold its general meeting at the Kokugikan, Ryogoku on May 24th.

It is now announced by the Home Department that a gubernatorial conference, will be held for five days in Tokyo beginning on the fifteenth.

On the thirteenth of this month the telephone exchange which has been newly established at Yanagi-cho, Koishikawa-ku, city will be formally opened for service.

The Japan Sick Nurse Society has established a nurse training school in Kanda, city, in view of the keen scarcity of sick-nurses being felt in Tokyo.

The new large type of a sea-plane invented by Mr. Otojiro Ito, a civilian aviator, has been nearly completed and it is expected that on the fifteenth a trial flight will be made.

Dr. Wm. Imbrie, of the Meiji Gakuin, Tokyo, left Yokohama yesterday afternoon with his wife on the Colombia on vacation at home. He expects to return to this country in December next.

The recreation grounds of the Yokohama Park, recently closed for repairs, are now again opened. The second baseball match between the Waseda University and Yokohama Nine Club takes place there this afternoon.

According to the latest returns, there are 6,306 foreigners residing in Yokohama and other parts of Kanagawa Prefecture, comprising 3,913 males and 2,393 females. They include 3,066 Chinese, 1,088 British, 397 Americans, 255 Germans and 122 French.

Popular subscriptions towards the fund of the Scientific Laboratory are continuing satisfactorily, and it is reported that the total amount of money donated so far for the establishment of the laboratory has reached 2,240,500 yen. The donations received yesterday amounted to 75,000 yen, of which 25,000 yen was given by Mr. Shimura and 10,000 yen by Mr. Yamashita.

In connection with the reconstruction of the Yokohama Silk Conditioning House, it is learned that it will be temporarily removed to No. 212, Yamashita-cho, on May 15th. The present wooden buildings have been sold by auction for over 5,000 yen and are to be made into a three-storied house on an extensive scale.

The Natural Colour Cinematograph Co., Tokyo, has obtained permission from the Olympiad committee to take moving pictures of the scenes of various games at Shibaura. The pictures taken will be shown at the Kinema Club, the Kinkikwan, and several other cinema halls belonging to the company in Tokyo from tonight.

Under the auspices of students of the five private universities in Tokyo, Waseda, Keio, Meiji, Hosei and Nippon, a reception will be held at the Seiyoken, Uyeno, on Sunday in honour of the athletes from China and the Philippines to the Olympiad. The Japanese athletes in the Olympiad will also be invited.

Steamers expected to be launched in this month are: a 5,756 tonner at the Mitsubishi Dock yards, Kobe, on the 15th; two 1,200 tonners at the Osaka Iron Works on the 10th and the 15th respectively. It is said that during the 4 months ending April 17 steamers exceeding the tonnage of 1,000 tons have been launched in Japan, the aggregate tonnage being 66,827 tons.

The latest census shows that in the density of population the city of Osaka stands third in the world. Paris heads the list with 362.6 inhabitants per square cho and next comes Berlin with 326.85 inhabitants per square cho, though these figures are based on the investigations made in 1911. As for Osaka 120.4 persons inhabited every square cho at the end of 1916.

In connection with the remonstrances presented by the tea merchants regarding the scarcity of bottoms for shipments from Shimidzu, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen and Osaka Shosen Kaisha were ordered yesterday by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce to submit statistics of tea shipments last year. After the presentation of these statistics to the authorities concerned, representatives of the steamship companies and tea merchants will meet again to discuss the pending question.

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OLYMPIAD OPENS WITH VERY FINE WEATHER

Twenty thousand enthusiasts greeted the opening of the Third Far Eastern Championship Games Tuesday afternoon at the Shibaura reclaimed grounds. The grand stands erected on both sides of the track were filled to the limit, and every available space in the enclosure was packed.

Loud cheers welcomed the parade of the competing athletes, headed by the Toyama Military Band. The Philippine delegates lead the march, flying the Stars and Stripes, the Chinese came next, and the Japanese brought up the rear. After marching round the track, the cavalcade assembled in the centre of the field.

Marquis Okuma, as Honorary President of the Eastern Athletic Association gave an opening address. Welcoming the foreign delegates, Marquis Okuma spoke of athletics as a character building recreation, and praised the true sportmanship of the competing delegates. Marquis Okuma was followed by Prof. Jigoro Kano, the President, who also delivered an address and hoped that the games to be held in Japan would be successful. The representatives of the Philippine and Chinese delegates responded to the addresses of Marquis Okuma and Prof. Kano.

The opening ceremony over, the contest started. The events scheduled for Tuesday were 100 Yard Run, 120 yard High Hurdles, 220 Yard Run, One Mile Run, Running Broad Jump and 440 Yard Run.

In the events held Tuesday, the Japanese and Philippine delegates scored six points each, but the Chinese athletes failed to secure any point. The Japanese won the first, second and third places in the one mile race, and the Philippine team won every thing in the running broad jump.

The greatest event of the day, was the winning of the 100 yard trial heats by G. Saavedra, the Filipino, in ten seconds flat. Mr. Saavedra was the winner of the 100 yard Run, Running High Jump, and Decathlon at the last Far Eastern Championship Games held at Shanghai in 1915, but his past record for 100 yards was 10 3/5. With the advantage of having the wind at his back, Tuesday afternoon he ran the distance in record time for the Far East. The track was a little soft; if the track had been harder, he might have made even better time. The world's record for 100 yards is 9 3/5 seconds held by D. J. Kelly. Even with the favourable wind, his record of ten seconds flat is a remarkable exhibition.

Three heats of 100 yard Run were held Tuesday, and seventeen competed. The first heat was run by I. Chang, Y. E. Liu, Alager, Llaneta, I. Inouye and S. Madono. Llaneta, the Filipino, started off well and held his lead all through. His time was 10 2/5 seconds, the second place was won by S. Madono in 10 3/5 seconds. The second heat was run by C. T. Kwok, H. Sun, Catalon, Guerrero, S. Higashiguchi and T. Saito. This heat was won by the Filipino Catalon in 10 1/5 second, and the second place was won by S. Higashiguchi in 10 3/5 seconds. The third last heat was run by H. F. Hsiung, J. C. Hu, G. Saavedra, J. Hattori and R. Okumura. In this heat Saavedra, the Filipino record holder, made the fast time of ten second flat, J. Hattori finished second in 10 2/5. In the three heats of 100 yard Run, the first places were all won by the Filipinos, and the second places went to the Japanese.

However in the three heats of 120 yard High Hurdle race, the honour was divided between the Filipino and the Chinese, and only one Japanese managed to qualify for the final in the 120 yard High Hurdle race. The times of the three heats were far below the former records of the Far Eastern Games.

In the first heat, Rabaya, the Filipino won the first place in 17 1/5 second and the second place went to Falgui, another Filipino. H. F. Chang, the Chinese runner, secured the first place in the second heat in 18 4/5 seconds and the second place was won by K. Fukui, his time being 19 2/5 seconds. The last heat was won by Lozada, the Filipino in 19 2/5 seconds, and S. Kuang, the Chinese took the second place. In the second heat of the High Hurdles, Castillones, the Filipino broke the tape ahead of other competitors, but as he turned over three hurdles he was disqualified, and the first place went to Chang. The Japanese took only one second place in the High Hurdles.

In the 220 Yards run, the Japanese did much better than in the 100 yards. In the first heat, I. Saeki, the Japanese took the first place in 25 seconds, with Ablan, the Filipino only a few inches behind. In the second heat, Catalon, the winner of the second heat of the 100 yard run, took the first place, and J. Hattori, the Japanese boy, won the second place. The time of Catalon was 24 3/5 seconds. The third heat was won by S. Madono in 24 3/5 seconds and Llaneta the Filipino was second.

The one mile race was the next event. It was the most important event held yesterday, and thirteen athletes lined up. At the start W. C. Li, the Chinese, lead others, and for three laps (the track is about 420 yards), he managed to lead the field. But as the fourth lap began, three Japanese runners passed the Chinese leader, and breasted the tape before all. The winner of the first place was G. Taku, teacher of the Nagoya Middle School, his time being 4 minutes 56 4/5 seconds. The second place was won by K. Inouye and the third by T. Suzuki.

The Running Broad Jump was monopolized by the Filipinos. Six competitors from each race competed, but only one Chinese and three Filipinos qualified for the final, and the three Filipinos carried off the spoils. Cardenas jumped 21 feet 9 inches, Saavedra 21 feet 6 inches and Santos 21 feet and three inches.

The last event Tuesday was the preliminary heats of 440 yard run. In this event, the Japanese won the first place three times, and the Filipinos monopolized the second places, and the Chinese made no showing whatever. In the first heat, D. Yamanouchi covered the distance in 56 2/5 seconds, and the second place was won by Clemente in 57 4/5 seconds. In the second heat, M. Sugiyama won the first place in 58 2/5 seconds, and the second place went to Raval who covered the distance in one minute. In the third heat, Oishi won the first place in 57 seconds, and Ablan took the second place in 57 4/5 seconds.

The results of Tuesday's events proved that the Japanese are behind the Chinese and Filipino athletes in the short distance races and field events, but in the long distance races they are speedier than the foreign delegates. It is thought that the honours of the championship will be divided between the Filipino and the Japanese athletes and the Chinese will be out of it unless they surprise others in baseball, football, volley ball, tennis and swimming.

Second Day of the Olympiad

Heavy rain, and tearing gale threatened the Olympiad on Wednesday, but the weather cleared in time to allow the afternoon programme to be held without any difficulty. In the field and track events, the honour was again divided between the Japanese and Philippine teams, each having 24 points, adding 18 points each to six points secured on the first day. The Chinese team had only nine points.

Ten Mile modified Marathon race, one of the most important events of the games was carried by the Japanese runners, and three places all went to the Japanese. By this success in Ten Mile run, the Japanese team was able to add nine points to the score. The Chinese team succeeded in obtaining six points in Running High Jump, carrying the three places.

The score of points obtained by the Chinese, Philippine and Japanese teams in the events held on the first day and Wednesday is as follows:

—	China	Philippine	Japan
100 yard	—	5	1
220 yard	—	3	3
440 yard	—	1	5
One Mile	—	—	6
120 yard high hurdle	2	4	—
Running high jump	6	—	—
Running Broad jump	—	6	—
Discus throw	1	5	—
Modified marathon (10 miles)	—	—	9
Total	9	24	24

The championship of the meet is now believed to be fought between the Philippine and Japanese teams, and the score being a tie between the two teams, the further programmes of games will be watched with a keener interest.

A larger crowd than on the opening day, watched the games, and in the morning the football and tennis games attracted an immense crowd, and in the after-

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noon, the base ball game between the Japanese and Philippine teams drew almost entire crowd from the track and field events.

T.I.H. Princes Atsu, Takamatsu and Tamashina, Jr., honoured the athletes by their presence, and every winner was brought before the presence of the Princes and introduced to Their Highnesses. The three Princes eagerly watched the games all through, and when the base ball game began on the next field, they proceeded to the field, and watched the Waseda team win the game from the Philippine team.

The programme of the track and field events began at 2 p.m. with the Volley Ball game between the Chinese and Japanese teams. But just at the moment, the Volley Ball players were getting ready for the game, a strong gale hit the ground, and tents were ripped off, and the fence boards were blown up in the air. The tent erected for the Military Band was lifted up entirely and broken. The game was suspended for a few minutes until the gale subsided. But when the gale abated, heavy rain fall came and the entire crowd packing the enclosure were drenched with rain. However they did not leave the field, and covered themselves with anything they could lay their hands on. Mats, "Futon" newspapers, were gathered to shelter them. Fortunately the rain did not continue long to prevent the holding of the events.

In the Volley Ball, the Chinese team was stronger in every point, and from the very start to the finish, the Japanese were always on the defensive. The first game was won by the Chinese by the score of 21 against 4, and in the second game, the Japanese lost with the score of 21 against 2. In this game, the Japanese team did not have any showing at all, and the Chinese had the game in their hand from the very start.

The Final of the 100 yard run was run by Llaneta, Catalon, Saavedra, Madono, Higashiguchi, and Hattori and the Chinese had no representative in the final. Saavedra who made the distance in ten seconds on the first day, was expected to win the race, but Catalon, Filipino, won the race in ten seconds flat, and he had no wind to back him as Saavedra did on the first day. The second was Llaneta, and the third was Hattori. In the final the Philippine team won five points, and the Japanese one.

In the final of 220 yard. Catalon again won the race, in 23 4/5 seconds, and Madono and Hattori, two Japanese runners were the second and third. Consequently in this race, the honour was equally divided between the Japanese and the Philippine with three points each.

However in the final of 440 yard, the Japanese won five points and the Philippine had one point. Yamaguchi, the young Japanese runner won the race in 55 seconds, and he was followed by Saeki, and Ablan, Filipino, took the third place.

The Ten Mile modified Marathon race was started at 3.15 with eleven starters, six Japanese, two Filipinos and three Chinese. Circling the track once, they left the ground and proceeded towards Hamakawa, five miles away All along the course of the race, a large crowd gathered to watch the international marathon race. The rain that fell early in the afternoon made some parts of the course muddy, and before they went far, all runners were covered with mud. However despite the bad condition of the course, Hashimoto, Japanese, made the fast time of 55 minutes, 57½ seconds, and when he returned to the track again six minutes after four, he was greeted with cheers. It was followed soon by T. Kato, another Japanese who covered ten miles in 56 minutes, 44 seconds. Sasaki, Japanese, came in third, almost four minutes after Kato. Thus winning three places in the Marathon race the Japanese team won nine points. The rest of the runners arrived in the following order: Akiba, Watanabe, Bautista, Chen, Li and de Juses.

The failure of the Japanese athletes to win first places in 100 and 220 yards, and their success in the Ten Mile Marathon, further proved the fact that the Japanese are more adapted for the long distance races.

In the final of 120 yard High Hurdle, the Japanese had no chance of securing any point, and the Philippine carried the first and the third places and the second place went to the Chinese. Rabaya, Filipino, broke the past record of the Far East by finishing the race in seventeen seconds flat. H.F. Chang, the Chinese runner, took the second position, and Lozada, another Filipino, took the third.

In the Running High Jump, the Chinese have shown their ability, and they have eliminated all other athletes and won three places. C.H. Yuan, the Chinese jumper, jumped 5 feet six inches and took the first place. S.Y. Kuo, took the second by jumping 5 feet 5 inches, and W.Y. Chen took the third with 5 feet 4 inches. By winning three places in High Jump, the Chinese team secured six points.

The honour of the Discus throw went to the Philippine. Montes broke the past record of the Far East by throwing the Discus for 109 feet 53/5 inches. The past record of the Far East was 104 feet 4 inches held by Samson of Philippine. Alvarez, another Filipino, threw the Discus for 102 feet and took the second, and Y.E. Liu, the Chinese, took the third by throwing the distance of 96 feet 11 inches Miyamoto, Japanese managed to throw the Discus for 90 feet 8½ inches, but he was unable to throw it any farther. The Philippino team took five points and the Chinese one in the Discus throw.

Three heats of 220 yard Low Hurdle were held Wednesday and the results were as follows:

First heat; Lozada, first, time 28 4/5 seconds; G. Astraquillo, second. Second Heat: I. Astraquillo, first, time 28 seconds; Bello, second. Third heat: Sapnu, first, time 28 seconds; Chang, second.

The Basket Ball Game was held Wednesday afternoon between the Chinese and Philippine teams, but in the first half, the Chinese did not show their good form, and were defeated with the score of 28 against 5, but in the second half, the Chinese began to pick up, but the margin of defeat in the first half was so big that they were unable to win victory from the Filipinos. The final score was 38 against 17 in favour of the Philippine.

The Tennis games were held Wednesday morning and afternoon, and all games were watched by a large and interested crowd.

In the morning, Single games were held between the Chinese and Philippine players. In the game between Pang and Fargo, the game was won by Fargo by the score of 6-4, 2-6, 1-6, 3-6. Ho, the Chinese player lost another game to Bolanas, Filipino by the score of 1-6, 2-6, 2-6. In the afternoon, the Double Game between Kumagai and Mikami, vs. Chou and Pang was held, and the game was won by the Japanese team by the score of 6-0, 6-1, 6-1. Mikami played single game against Bolanas, but he lost the game with the score of 3-6, 2-6, 3-6.

Owing to the heavy rain Tuesday night, it was impossible to start the football until 10.35 Wednesday morning, by which time most of the wet patches had been drained. The tie was between the Chinese and the Higher Normal School. The visitors were by far the better team and won by 5 goals to nil, four of which were obtained in the first half.

The Chinese Team showed better team work and superiority all around. The game proved that China stands a good chance of winning the laurels in this line. The Japanese Team stands a poor chance since they show a great deal of infancy in this sport. The Chinese throughout the game had their own way. This morning, the Japanese meet the Philippines on the baseball field.

The baseball event of the Far Eastern Championship Games began as scheduled 4 p.m. sharp. The first ball was thrown by Dr. Kano. The Princes of the Blood also attended the baseball games.

Perhaps of all the events yet staged on the programme nothing was more exciting that put the sea of humanity on their feet. The regulation of the Association is that the Japanese should not roost for their teams or do anything that may put their guests into the air. Notwithstanding the game developed to a pitch that made the Japanese spectators, at least the Waseda supporters, forget themselves so that wholesale cheering began from the fifth.

The Waseda players, the representatives of Japan, had a hard time working their way from behind for the Philippine representatives scored in the first three games. It was only in the fifth that the Japanese found the Filipino twirler and started to knock him, tieing and leading from the eighth.

It is too difficult to choose between the two although Waseda led by seven hits to three of the Philippines. The chilly temperature towards nightfall must be said to have been one cause, if not patent, to the failings of our friends from the torrid in the latter part of the contest. Kishi, the Waseda southpaw, was there with quite a sort of goods and delivered them fine. The umpiring by Messrs. Fukuda, ex-Keio player and Ebizuka of Meiji at the plate and base respectively was impartial, if not perfect, but the slight errors which seemed to have been made to the losing parties from the decisions, were not those which would have turned the tide of victory.

The runs and hits by innings:

Waseda

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Runs	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	—4
Hits	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	—7

Philippines

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Runs	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Hits	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

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THE TROUBLE IN RUSSIA

The Petrograd correspondent of the Tokyo "Asahi" sends a lengthy dispatch under date of May 5, giving in detail the aspect of the recent crisis. On April 9, begins the dispatch, the provisional government, pressed by the public opinion clamouring for the disclosure of its principle, published a solemn declaration stating that the object of Russia for entering upon the present war was for securing a lasting peace and not for any territorial aggrandizement or securing war indemnity or compensation. Upon the issue of the said declaration, the representative committees of the labourers and soldiers pressed the government to send a circular note of the declaration to the governments of the Entente powers, threatening to oppose the flotation of the war loan in case the government did not entertain their request. Thereon the provisional government sent on May 1 a circular note of the declaration to the Entente governments, but in doing so the government attached a provisory note stating that Russia would remain faithful and loyal in the observance of all treaties and agreements with the Entente powers. The public opinion, seeing the pledge that Russia would fight till the last and until a consummate victory is gained being mentioned in the said circular sent to the Entente powers, concluded that it was absolutely inconsistent to the previous declaration of the provisional government and the principle of non-territorial acquisition professed in the declaration. The pledge that Russia would fight till a final and complete victory is gained was frequently used by the ex-Emperor in his official documents, while M. Guchkoff, War Minister, and M. Milyukoff, Foreign Minister, both plebeian ministers of the provisional government, had declared that the present administrative body, which consisted of absolutely socialistic elements, had no Imperialistic idea nor was it going to return to the irresponsible policy of the former government. Meanwhile a majority of the Socialist party pressed the government to make public the secret pact concluded among the allied powers immediately, and in the afternoon of May 4 the troops of the Finland, Moscow, Pavlovsky and 180th regiments, accompanied by a number of armed mechanics and citizens, went to the Malinsky palace and demanded the resignation of the two ministers, M. Guchkoff and M. Milyukoff also demanding the publication of the secret pact. The procession carried flags with various inscriptions on them, among them being one inscribed with the letters "Down with Imperialistic government!" On the other hand, however, a section of the citizens of Petrograd manifests an absolute credit and belief in M. Milyukoff, Foreign Minister, and even a demonstration defending the cause of the provisional government was held in Novsky street. Both opposing parties held meetings with occasional collisions and clashes between the opponents throughout the day and evening. M. Milyukoff attended the meeting between the representatives of the provisional government and those of the soldiers and labourers' committee and explained that he had taken the one and same step with all the ministers of the cabinet. The committee of the representatives of soldiers and labourers has so far taken no definite step. The demonstration meetings and processions of the contending parties have since come to an end, but it cannot be said that the crisis of the provisionary government has passed away.

Another message wired by the "Asahi" correspondent reports in connection with the diplomatic policy of the provisional government and the note describing Russia's object in the war which was sent to the Entente governments by the provisional government on May 1 a gigantic demonstration against the government was held in Petrograd. Part of the public opinion and the opinion of the Radical party and Socialistic organs unanimously attack the policy of M. Milyukoff pointing to the pro-Imperialistic tendency of his principles and measures. M. Milyukoff had before this time expressed some opinions which were contradictory to those of his cabinet colleagues, on which account the troops of the regiments belonging to the revolutionary group had intended to arrest the foreign minister, and M. Guchkoff, Minister of War, who are both very unpopular among the Socialist members. The situation is very serious at present. The fact that there exists a strong feud between the provisional government and the committee of the labourers and soldiers representatives is well known despite the denials of the government. The feud has gradually increased and finally culminated in a collision between the two parties, which now threatens to lead to a civil strife eventually. So far, however, no serious collision has taken place thanks to the good efforts made by the popular leaders of the Socialist party, still there is an indication that the government may take recourse to a gambler's chance soon.

PRESENT POPULATION OF JAPAN PROPER

The Department of Home Affairs made public Monday the results of its investigation of the actual population of Japan at the end of 1915. The report states that the total population of Japan proper at the end of 1915 was 57,442,177. The distribution of the Japanese population is as follows:

Hokkaido	2,256,633
Tokyo	3,361,484
Kyoto	1,324,765
Osaka	2,578,576
Kanagawa	1,272,972
Hyogo	2,214,932
Nagasaki	1,163,595
Niigata	2,112,185
Saitama	1,215,471
Gumma	1,042,279
Chiba	1,426,404
Ibaraki	1,565,478
Tochigi	1,066,184
Nara	606,843
Miye	1,086,220
Aichi	2,178,345
Shizuoka	1,521,531
Yamanashi	613,907
Shiga	712,076
Gifu	1,165,199
Nagano	1,525,897
Miyagi	947,658
Fukushima	1,409,608
Iwate	896,679
Aomori	865,118
Yamagata	1,068,696
Akita	997,876
Fukui	651,053
Ishikawa	819,847
Toyama	923,620
Tottori	473,163
Shimane	762,135
Okayama	1,271,235
Hiroshima	1,706,087
Yamaguchi	1,107,994
Wakayama	775,116
Tokushima	758,073
Kagawa	767,682
Yehime	1,024,179
Kochi	331,759
Fukuoka	1,953,178
Oita	972,465
Saga	704,742
Kumamoto	1,318,502
Miyazaki	622,249
Kagoshima	1,434,321
Okinawa	549,116
Total	57,442,177

PROPOSED REFORM IN RULING COLONIES

To co-ordinate the different administrations of the various colonial territories of Japan the Government is studying the practicability of creating a new colonial Department to be an independent department in the Cabinet executive organization, or a Bureau of Colonies to be attached to the Premier's Office, with a view to putting the colonial administrations under the control of one executive authority seated in Tokyo. On the initiative of Premier Count Terauchi and Home Minister Baron Goto, the Cabinet has at its meetings already discussed the various phases of the proposal and ordered a competent officer to take up an investigation of the matter. In view of Premier Terauchi's copious practical experiences of colonial administration while Governor-General of Chosen, and Baron Goto's intimate knowledge of colonial affairs while Civil Governor of Formosa, it is believed that the plan to be mapped out under their supervision will be a most complete one.

For the past few years the Government has been facing an increasing difficulty in properly carrying on the administration of the colonies as the colonial territories of the Empire gradually expanded. The difficulty in administering these new territories in the main arises from the division of administrative authority of the different colonies. Formosa and Karafuto are governed by the Department of Home Affairs and the leased territory of Kwang-tung by the Department of Foreign Affairs, while the governance of Chosen directly belongs to the Emperor. In each of these colonies, a Governor-General appointed by the respective authorities is stationed vested with an administrative power of his dominion. To cite one instance of the many difficulties caused by this complicated system of colonial administration a consul in South Manchuria is often obliged to submit to conflicting orders from both the Government-General of Kwangtung and the Department of Home Affairs.

The Government holds it is high time now to bring all these different administrative authorities under one systematic executive department in order to be able to govern the colonial territories with more efficiency by eradicating useless defects and flaws that are unavoidable under the present method. There was once established by the Government a Department of Colonial Affairs shortly after the war with China which soon went out of existence. But since that time the colonial territories have so expanded in number and area that the need of creating a central executive office empowered with administering all the colonies is now thought to be imperative.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, May 3.—It is officially announced that the British have begun an attack on a wide front on the Hindenburg line. A number of strong positions have been captured.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 3.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Thursday morning communiqué says: "Heavy fighting is taking place along the whole front from the Hindenburg line, southward of the Sensee River, to the road from Acheville to Vimy. We are making progress and have already captured a number of strong positions."

The French, east of Mont Haut have captured an isolated post and made prisoners the entire garrison of 9 officers and 210 men.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 4.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"There was fierce fighting all day long on Thursday, westward of Queant and to the north of Fresnoy and eastward of the village of Vimy. The enemy has again been employing large reserves of men and guns. He delivered repeated counter-attacks practically along the whole battle front. Our troops, despite the obstinate resistance of the morning, penetrated a sector of the Hindenburg line westward of Queant, maintaining themselves there all day long. Further progress was made in the neighbourhood of Cherisy astride the Arras-Cambrai road and on the right bank of the Scarpe.

"On the left battle front, we captured Fresnoy and positions southward and northward on a two-mile front. We also gained a footing in the enemy's trench system northward of Oppy and made progress at other points. Besides the enemy's severe losses in killed and wounded, several hundred were made prisoners."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 4.—The British have made important gains in the direction of Cherisy and Bullecourt, where the Australians were engaged in desperate street fighting. The Prussian Guards, garrisoning Fresnoy, were especially reinforced with a view to attacking Arleux, but the Canadians anticipated them and, surrounding Fresnoy, trapped part of the garrison, the remaining 208 surrendering. Though there were not many prisoners taken, it is estimated the Germans suffered heavier casualties than in any previous day's battle. The Canadians' success at Fresnoy breaks the Oppy-Mericourt line. The English troops below the Canadians took the whole of the main trenches to Oppy, where they fought most fiercely with two of the Prussian Guards reserve divisions. Machine-guns and trees were never used on such a scale as at Oppy Wood, which was a perfect rookery. Gunners hid behind trees on ladders nailed to the trunks when the British shrapnel came buzzing through. The battle for Bullecourt, where the Hindenburg line was broken, was a most amazing one. The British pushed to the far edge of the village and faced the German counter-attack. Simultaneously the Germans strongly established themselves inside the village. Hence four lines were engaged for two miles facing both ways. One soldier described the position as a "double sandwich" tangle being unravelled by the hardest hand to hand fighting. The intensity of the artillery fire may be imagined from the fact that every battery on the British and German whole front was firing continuously for 12 hours at high speed.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, May 4.—The British have crossed the Hindenburg line toward Roincourt and are reported to have taken Bullecourt.

Fresnoy has been captured by the British troops.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 4.—Reuter's representative at British Headquarters in France, under date of May 3, telegraphs: "The new British thrust was made just before dawn. It is not permissible to discuss the scheme of attack. Suffice it to say that the objectives were several points of importance, the capture of which would improve our lines.

"As usual the infantry assault was preceded by a tornado of fire from weapons of all calibres between the 15-inch Howitzer and Stokes' trench-mortar. The creeping barrage worked with the precision of a chronometer.

"As the order 'now' was snapped forth simultaneously down miles of trenches the crouching figures arose and formed regular waves behind the 'crawling wall of palpitating crimson thunder.'"

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 5.—The French communiqué this afternoon reads: "The Germans have made a violent attack on the positions at Craonne which we captured on Friday. The assailants were unable to reach our lines at any point. We also repulsed a strong attack southeast of Berry-au-Bac. The enemy northwest of Rheims attempted to make violent infantry reactions after our attack on Friday. The struggle was particularly stubborn and our troops several times repulsed counter-attacks carried out with big effectives.

"During the evening, important German reserves were thrown into the battle, but our batteries smashed up the assault.

"In Champagne a violent fight began in the region of Mount Cornellet. We advanced east of the mountain. The enemy attacked here with two fresh divisions ,which we repulsed. We took a total of over 1,000 prisoners yesterday."

Evidence of the desperate fighting by the British on the Scarpe is furnished by the fact of the struggle for a windmill north of Gavrelle, which has changed hands eight times in two days. At present it is in possession of the British. Nine counter-attacks have been made on Bullecourt, but all have been repulsed. The ground at Roeux and Gavrelle is so churned up by explosives that it is most difficult to move infantry.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 5.—In a brilliantly conducted operation on Friday, the French captured the village of Craonne and several strong points east and north of that town. One hundred and fifty prisoners were taken.

North-west of Rheims the French launched an attack, carrying the first German lines on a front of four kilometres. Prisoners numbered 600.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's Friday evening communiqué reports that upwards of 900 prisoners were captured on Thursday, including twenty-eight officers. To-day the British strengthened their position in the captured sector of the Hindenburg line and progressed eastward along the enemy's trench, killing many.

A dispatch from Reuter's headquarters says that the most intensive centre of the British fighting continues to be in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt; where the battle continues surging in and around the ruined village. Southeast of there, the British appear to not only have maintained their positions in the Hindenburg switch, but at night time the British bombers worked their way along an appreciable stretch.

It is doubtless owing to the great tactical significance of the British gains in this section that the Germans are driving such violent counter-attacks, in which they suffer prodigious losses.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, May 5.—It is officially announced that the British have repulsed counter-attacks everywhere and have maintained their positions won yesterday on the Arras front.

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, May 5.—After a powerful artillery preparation, two separate infantry operations were carried out by the French yesterday. The first took place in the morning northwest of Rheims. In this sector the French front approximately followed the railway and the Aisne Canal.

As there is no village on this line, the advance accomplished by the French troops cannot be definitely located and the communique contents itself with stating that the German first lines were captured along a front of about two and a quarter miles. The second attack was in the afternoon in the neighbourhood of Craonne village situated at the front and slopes of the spur to which it has given its name. It is of very great strategic importance; one of the most serious obstacles that the French troops have encountered. Even in 1814 when there were no machine-guns and artillery was nothing like it is now, Napoleon had the greatest difficulty in capturing this spur. On April 16th the French reached the outskirts of Craonne and even got into the first houses in the village. They were, however turned out and despite a series of fierce encounters were unable to retake the place, but yesterday the village was stormed in a magnificent attack by the French in spite of the great strength of the defences organised there by the Germans.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, May 6.—The Saturday evening Communiqué says:—

Our operations continue to develop in conjunction with the British.

We have been brilliantly successful northeast of Soissons and on the Chemin des Dames Plateau.

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We attacked a salient of the Hindenburg line south-east of Vauxaillon, and carried the German positions on a front of six kilometres, inflicting exceptional losses on the enemy.

We have captured all the plateau in the region of Chemin des Dames from east of Carmyen, Laon and Noix to east of Craonne, and reached the rocky region and ridges dominating the valley of Arbelta and the forest of Vaucler. Up to now the prisoners are 4,300 counted in addition to 1,000 yesterday.

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, May 6.—A French communiqué, says "Le Matin," describes the French operations as proceeding in union with those of the British army. The actions now in progress on the banks of the Scarpe on the Aisne and in Champagne cannot be regarded independently. They are in close connection and directed and guided by one idea, that is to say the collapse of the German lines is to be brought about by the combined efforts of the French and British. Considered from this standpoint the latest events in the various sectors held by the allies appear in their true light.

The Hindenburg defences on Thursday yielded under the formidable pressure of the British and yesterday began to break before the victorious French troops north-east of Soissons and the so-called impregnable Hindenburg line fell into French hands along about six kilometres of front, southeast of Vauxaillon.

Further east the French were in the presence of formidable organized counter-slopes dominating the Ailette valley.

This part of the Craonne plateau was still to be conquered being one of the principal obstacles to a drive forward towards the plain.

Now these positions are carried and the whole Craonne plateau is held by the French.

As a result of this gain Ailette valley is under French fire everywhere, thus constituting a very precarious way of communication behind the German lines.

A mere glance at the map shows the menace which such successes in close touch with one another are bringing to bear on the whole of the lines where the Germans intended to hold the French for many long weeks if not for months.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Paris, May 7.—During a brilliant advance along the Soissons to Naon road, the French troops have captured 4,000 more prisoners.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 7.—North of Soissons the Germans, at night time, delivered a large number of heavy counter-attacks against the positions the French had captured on Saturday. Everywhere the enemy's efforts were smashed up. The French entirely maintained their gains. The recent operations rendered the French masters of the crest on which Chemin-des-Dames runs over a front of 30 kilometres. Up to the present 5,800 prisoners have been taken and seven guns captured.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 7.—The French communiqué on Sunday night says: "The night was marked by fresh German reactions in the region north-east of Soissons and on Chemin-des-Dames, where we have repulsed four new divisions. Very violent counter-attacks, preceded by an intense bombardment, were launched against our positions. The desperate fighting ended in favour of our troops. We increased the number of our prisoners to over 8,200, making a total of 29,000 since April 16."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 7.—The French communiqué on Sunday evening reads: "North-west of Soissons we completed yesterday's successes and extended the conquered ground, capturing by local operations several important strong points north of Laffaux and north of Brayen-en-Laoyounais. There has been a furious artillery duel in the whole region of Chemin-des-Dames, where the Germans again launched strong counter-attacks. Everywhere, we maintained our gains and repulsed the enemy with heavy losses. Hitherto, 6,100. prisoners have been counted. One Army Corps took 1,800 prisoners and on a front of four kilometres captured almost the whole of the Siegfried line."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 8.—There is considerable artillery activity between the Somme and Oise. The enemy has counterattacked east of Vauxaillon and on Chemin-des-Dames Our fire has smashed all German attempts on Courdemain and carried the enemy's centre of resistance north of Vauxclere plateau, taking ninety prisoners.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 8.—A French Monday evening communiqué says: During the day the enemy has not renewed the attempts north of Lafaux-mill and against Chemin-des-Damen. Artillery duel continued furiously in the direction of Burtebise and Craonne sector, where the troops consolidated their positions. We appreciably extended our positions south of Sapigneul, taking one hundred prisoners.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, May 3.—On the night of April 17, the enemy infantry, on the Rumanian front, under support of artillery fire, attacked a height 15 kilometres south-west of Okna in the possession of the Russian troops. The attack was repulsed and the enemy thrown back into his trenches.

The Turks have made weak attempts to assume the offensive west of Giumish-han but were easily repulsed by our fire. In the Hanikyn disection, we seized an island on the Diala River. Several Turkish attacks south-west of Giumish-han and north-west of Ognat were repulsed.

South-west of Van, near Armird a numerous party of Kurds pressed upon one of our advanced positions. Cavalry, however, arrived in time to save the situation and the front was re-established. The attacks of the Kurds and other natives have become more frequent of late to the rear of our positions.

On the western front, a German aeroplane was brought to earth by our guns east of Gokiez. The machine caught fire and had to descend, the crew being taken prisoner.

In the Rogatin direction the enemy's artillery opened a strong fire against our positions.

Near the Bosphorus, a sailing vessel of about 1,000 tons and a steam-tug were sunk by a Russian submarine. The crews of these two vessels took refuge on shore. The submarine came under the fire of a coast battery, but some well-directed shells silenced it.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, May 5.—Western Front. Near Kovel, in the region of Kuhazy, the enemy opened an intense fire against the Russian trenches. In the region of Kabarevey the enemy blew up a subterranean gallery between the Russian and German wire entanglements causing no damage to the Russian trenches. Northwest of Slabentin the Russian fire destroyed the German mining-works.

Roumanian Front. In the region of Volokshany, 20 miles northwest of Focsani, Russian partisans, having cut the German wired entanglements entered the enemy's trenches, and dislodged the Germans from their trenches, driving them back as far as Kaliman. German reserves tried then to surround the Russians, but by a skilful bayonet charge the latter forced their way back and safely returned to their positions.

Caucasus Front. East of Turkum the Russian fire caused the fall of an enemy's aeroplane which burst in the enemy positions. Near Zaturcy the Russians brought down another aeroplane which fell between the Russian and German wired entanglements.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, . May 6.—Western Front Firing and reconnoissances continue. The Russian heavy artillery shelled the station Povursk east of Kovel, causing a series of strong explosions probably of munition stores. At several sections of the front the enemy was exclusively using explosive bullets.

Rumanian Front. The enemy assumed the offensive in the Kozdy Vasrgolsk direction, but his columns were driven back to their trenches by the fire of the Russian artillery.

Caucasus Front. The Russian troops crossed to the right bank of the Diala near Meidan attacking the Turks unawares. Taking prisoners 23 askers they returned without losses. Owing to strategical considerations, the Russian troops in the Ognat and the Mush regions have been transferred to new positions. Mush has been seized by the Turks.

ON THE ITARIAN FRONT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, May 1.—The Italian communiqué to-day announces:—

"During the day of the 30th of April, the artillery activity was intermittent on the whole front. It was heavy in the valley of Eigidio and the northern edge of the Carso. Reconnaissances on both sides resulted in patrol encounters. Enemy seaplane raids did some damage on the lower Isonzo."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, May 1.—The Italian communiqué to-day says:

"In Astico basin on April 30th lively artillery actions were reported. Our fire caused a big explosion on the slopes of Mount Seluggio while the enemy hit a

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medical post, notwithstanding the fact that it bore the Geneva Cross visibly displayed. On the Carnid front artillery duels took place from the upper Dagano to the head of the Chiarso Torrent. In the Gorizia area the hostile artillery which has lately been active was much less aggressive yesterday. On the Carso after a violent bombardment enemy detachments attacked our advanced lines, but were repulsed with considerable loss. During the night four hostile aeroplanes bombed Gorizia without causing casualties or doing any damage."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, May 2.—The Italian communiqué to-day reads:—The artillery was particularly active yesterday on the Asiago plateau and the Carso. The enemy attempt to penetrate our lines on the slopes of the Ledro valley and northwest of Toloino, in the neighbourhood of Zagora and in the middle Isonzo, was promptly repulsed.

There has been considerable aerial activity on both sides.

Last night two of our aeroplanes bombed the railway station at Oplima and returned safely to the base.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, May 3.—The Italian communique says: "The usual artillery actions have occurred on the whole front and somewhat greater activity on the part of our patrols. Last night the enemy aviators bombed establishments and dwellings at Condigaro. Some damage was done but there was no loss of life. One of our air squadrons rebombarded the military works at Opcina and Prosecco and returned safely."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, May 4.—The Italian communiqué to-day reads:

"On the Trentino front our artillery has been particularly active on Mount Pasubio and in the Astico and Travignolo valleys. In some places the enemy used gas shells. Yesterday night the Italian aeroplane squadron bombed the railway centre near Sesena. The hostile aircraft bombed Fogliano and Sagrado causing damage.

"In the valley of Comonica an enemy detachment broke into one of our advanced posts at Tonable pass. Notwithstanding violent barrage fire on the part of the enemy our reinforcements at once completely reoccupied the position. The reconnaissance patrols were active along the front and sharp encounters took place east of Tierny on the north-west slopes of Mount Maio, in the Posina valley. At West Samone, in the Del Lago valley on Mount Romoon, on the upper Isonzo, and especially on the heights east of Gorizia and on the Carso the enemy suffered considerable loss and we took prisoners. During the night the enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on the hamlets on the lower Isonzo causing slight damage. In reply two of our seaplanes bombed the enemy's aeroplane base near Trieste, both returned safely."

HOLLWEG TO SPEAK PLAINER

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Copenhagen, May 6.—The Vice-Chancellor Helfferich, has announced that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg will make plainer the declaration of Germany's peace terms within a fortnight.

MR. JOHN BUCHAN'S WEEKLY REPORT

[H.B.M.'S DESPATCH THROUGH KOKUSAI]

London, May 6.—During the last week the main interest was still confined to the Western Front, but except for the operations to the north of the Scarpe the fighting has been chiefly of the nature of important local operations.

The superiority of the Allies continues to be maintained, as the enemy learns to his cost by the ceaseless and methodical bombardment to which he is subjected night and day.

The important heights captured in the recent fighting completely dominate the present German positions which lie in an open plain exposed to the British artillery fire, and certainly in the opening four weeks of the spring offensive the fighting initiative was definitely wrested from the German armies.

The German wireless recently quoted approvingly the statement of a neutral military critic who wrote: "Hindenburg is a man of surprises." It would be interesting to know, could the truth be published in Germany, how the German public has been deluded by its press into believing that the German retirement on the Somme was a brilliant exhibition of military genius and an operation baffling to the Allies' plans for a spring offensive. The German public would receive with "surprise" the news that during April, besides suffering some of the heaviest casualties of the whole war and yielding many square miles of French territory, the Germans lost to the Allied armies in the west over forty thousand prisoners, four hundred and thirty-seven guns, over twelve hundred machine-guns, and trench mortars; likewise a large number of guns, howitzers, mortars and machine-guns destroyed by the artillery.

That Hindenburg still remains the military idol of the German people is due either to the skill of the German censorship in keeping from the people all news likely to acquaint them with the severe reverses of the German armies during April or possibly to the inherent German quality of infinite stupidity. Only "infinite stupidity" could account for the persistence, regardless of stubborn facts and figures, with which the German Imperial staff continues to issue Communiques hoping to deceiving neutrals and comforting the German people with the illusion of successful strategy.

Similarly, after the Marne, the German Communiques published elaborate details of attacks by the French and British troops without mentioning the heavy unsuccessful counter attacks of the German infantry or the serious losses they suffered.

It is significant that even the German Communiques now claim no advantage beyond a purely negative on which makes it difficult for readers of ordinary intelligence to understand how the German higher command can reconcile a purely passive defensive with the extravagant claims of having retained the fighting initiative.

No policy could best suit the Allies than the German plan of exhausting their reserve Divisions on the West in persistent and costly counter-attacks. During the last three weeks of April employed by the Germans to stem the Franco-British offensive sixteen Divisions have already been compelled to withdraw from the line for reorganization owing to losses. The reckless use of them and the punishment inflicted on the German strategic reserve in April has been, in the Allies' view, one of the most satisfactory features of the fighting since the opening of the Spring offensive.

TURKS TAKEN BY SURPRISE BY GENERAL MAUDE'S TROOPS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 3.—Lieutenant-General Sir Stanley Maude reports: "On Monday we attacked the thirteenth Turkish Army Corps, which was strongly entrenched on both banks of the Shatt-el-Adhaim River. We took the enemy by surprise, and rapidly and irresistibly stormed the position. We drove the enemy back into the Jebel-Hamrim hills, taking 359 prisoners."

PIRATES WEEKLY TOLL

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 3.—The Admiralty has issued the following statement: "The arrivals during the week were 2716 and the sailings 2690. Thirty-eight vessels over 1600 tons were sunk, and 13 under that tonnage. Twenty-four vessels were unsuccessfully attacked. Eight fishing vessels were sunk."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rome, May 3.—The Italian Naval communiqué reads: "For the week ending April 29, ships to the number of 627 arrived at Italian ports, while the sailings were 521. Three Italian steamers and seven sailing vessels were sunk. One steamer was unsuccessfully attacked."

S.S. GENA SUNK BY SEA-PLANE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 3.—The British steamer Gena, 2784 tons built in 1893 and owned by Thos. Turnbull and Son Shipping Co., was sunk on Tuesday by a torpedo discharged from a German seaplane off Aldeburg, a small sea-port of Suffolk. The Admiralty announces that no lives were lost. The Gena's gun-fire brought down another sea-plane associated in the attack, and the occupants were made prisoners.

BRITISH TRANSPORT SUNK

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 3.—The Admiralty has announced that the British transport Arcadian a 8,939 ton vessel built in 1899, was torpedoed April 15 while carrying troops in the Mediterranean. The vessel sank in five minutes. Two hundred and seventy-nine are missing. It is presumed they have been drowned.

S.S. ROCKINGHAM SUNK

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, May 2.—The American steamer Rockingham, 2,824 tons, was sunk to-day by a German submarine. Thirteen are mis-

BRITISH DESTROYER LOST

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 5.—The Admiralty announced to-day that an old type destroyer was mined and sunk in the English Channel last Wednesday. One officer and sixty-one men are missing.

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FRENCH WAR MINISTRY HAS NEW CHIEF OF STAFF

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, May 3.—Since the 31st of July, 1915, the functions of the General Staff have been limited to questions relating more especially to the organizaton and use of the national resources outside the armies' zone. General Petain's appointment as Chief of Staff of the War Ministry was unanimously decided by the Government in complete agreement with General Nivelle. It will ensure more efficaciously than ever the direction of the war through the co-operation of this staff whose scope is extended in the widest way to investigating all problems connected with the French operations and their coordination with those of the Allies. The Generalissimo still retains the conception, direction and realization of the military operations.

The establishment of the post of Chief of the General Staff will have as an effect the reinforcing of the authority of the Generalissimo's decisions. The General Staff work is entrusted to an able technical council whose well-based opinion will enable the Government to decide after exhaustive examination on timely initiatives taking into account the military, economical, financial and political situation in all countries. A permanent link is thus established between the Cabinet to whom the general direction of the war belongs and the command entrusted with the conduct of a battle.

General Petain, the new Chief of the Staff, at the War Ministry is sixty one years of age. He reached the rank of Colonel in 1910 and at the beginning of the war was placed in command of an infantry brigade. He was promoted to Major-General on April 20th, 1915 and in the next month his army corps very nearly succeeded in breaking through the German front near Arras. He also took part in the Champagne offensive of September 1915. On February 26th, 1916, five days after the beginning of the great German attack, he was placed at the head of the troops defending Verdun.

At this critical period, when the German commanders were ruthlessly sacrificing their men in the attempt to overcome the French defence and take Verdun, General Petain exercised the command with remarkable skill and eventually frustrated the enemy's plan so that his name will always be prominently associated with the heroic defence of Verdun.

Since the 2nd of April, 1916 General Petain has commanded the central group of armies. As a man the General is a very resolute and cool soldier. He has a very independent character and speaks out frankly. He thinks a leader should give his men an example of courage. General Petain might be reproached with taking too many risks. Very modest he wears a uniform which is almost as plain as that of a common soldier.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, May 5.—In the week ending April 29, 986 ships above 100 tons arrived in French ports and 995 departed. One vessel over 1,600 tons was sunk and five under that tonnage were submarined or mined. Eight boats were unsuccessfully attacked.

THE AMERICAN ARMY BILL

[OFFICIAL TO AMERICAN EMBASSY]

Tokyo, May 2.—The administration's bill providing for the raising of a great American army on the night of April 29th, passed both House and Senate by overwhelming majorities clearly indicating the determination of the people of the United States as represented by Congress to devote every resource of man power to achieve victory in this great conflict.

The measure just passed provides for increasing the regular army to 287,000 men, the National Guard to 625,000. It further adopts for the United States the theory and system of compulsory service constituting for America a revolutionary change. The act provides a system of selective draft or conscription whereby men of given classifications may be taken by the Government. The President is authorized to take 500,000 at once and 400,000 later in addition to Army and National Guard increases. In all, this legislation provides an army of approximately 2,000,000 men to be raised during the first year following the passage of the law.

All this was accomplished within the brief period intervening since the actual declaration of a state of war against the German Government. The vote in the Senate was 81 to 8, and in the House 397 to 24. The measure was drafted by the War Department, which is prepared immediately to put it into operation.

The British and French Missions now in the United States have been received with the utmost enthusiasm and are engaged with the Government in consultations concerning the most advantageous use of America's resources, military, financial and economic.

The Congress of the United States has already authorized the expenditure of seven billions of dollars and a bond issue is about to be made. Concerning this the Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following statement:

> Secretary McAdoo decided that the great bond issued which he will soon begin offering to the public will be known as "Liberty Loan of 1917." The money to be raised by this loan is for the purpose of waging war against autocracy. It is to supply the sinews of battle in the interest of free government. It is peculiarly appropriate that as the negotiation of this loan will constitute the first great step of the United States in the prosecution of the war, it should be issued in the name of freedom.

BALFOUR AND WILSON SPEAK

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, May 6.—Mr. Arthur Balfour, to-day addressed Congress and was received with tremendous applause. He predicted the defeat of Germany's selfish designs for the moral and material mastery of the world. President Wilson was present and personally congratulated the speaker.

BRITAIN'S BUDGET UP IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 3.—It is estimated that the expenditure for the current year, according to Mr. Bonar Law, who introduced the Budget into the House of Commons yesterday, will amount to £2,290,381,000. The estimated revenue is £638,600,000, leaving a sum of £1,651,781,000 to be covered by loan.

In concluding his speech, Mr. Bonar Law declared that "the want of money will not prevent us from winning victory, for we can hold out longer than the enemy."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 3.—A preliminary statement, explanatory of the Budget, shows that the receipts were $573,428,000, exceeding the estimate by £71,153,000. The principal increase over the estimates was in the income tax, showing £10,000,000 Excess profits Duty; £5,292,000 from Estate Duties; £1,232,000 from Stamps; £878,000 Telegraphs; £100,000 Crown Lands; £100,000 miscellaneous. The £13,000,000 decrease comprises Postal Revenue £1,650,000; Telephones £450,000; Customs £439,000; Excise £8,620,000. The expenditure amounted to £2,198,113,000.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 2.—Speaking on the budget in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that the estimate on England's advances to her allies and the dominions had been exceeded by 100,000,000 pounds sterling. The loans to the Allies last year, he said, amounted to 540 millions and to the dominions 54 millions. Since the beginning of the war, the advances to Britain's allies and her dominions have been 828 and 142 millions respectively.

Mr. Bonar Law said the national debt was now 3,854 millions of pounds, less those loans. He declared that a large amount of the expenditures had been met from revenue and added that no other belligerent could show such satisfactory figures.

He said that the last war loan including treasury bills, had amounted to £966,048,000. He proposed no new taxes; only an addition to the entertainment tax, which yielded £3,000,000 last year. The additional duty will yield a further million and a half.

The tobacco tax will be increased again by one shilling, ten pence a pound, producing £6,000,000. This will make the excess profits on the duty eighty instead of sixty per cent. An additional yield of £20,000,000 is estimated for this year.

GERMANY APOLOGIZES

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Buenos Aires, May 3.—Germany apologized to-day for the sinking of the Argentine steamer Monte Protegido and offered compensation. She also promised that the German squadron would salute the Argentine flag at the first opportunity.

BRAZIL HOLDS GERMAN MINISTER

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rio de Janeiro, May 3.—The Brazilian Government to-day ordered the detention of Ex-German Minister Pauli, owing to information that the Brazilian Minister to Germany was being detained.

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BRITISH PREMIER'S SPEECH AT GUILDHALL

London, May 2.—Mr. Lloyd George made a speech at the Guildhall on April 27 before an enthusiastic audience. The British Premier first dwelling on the German submarine warfare stated: "Germany herself little expected at first such effectiveness of the submarine as this weapon is showing now, and upon her recognition of its usefulness she came to declare her diabolical U-boat campaign. It, however, exhausted America's patience and has brought about her declaration of war, so that the result is not a loss to us. The gravity of the situation due to the German submarine warfare is not to be overlooked by our nation at large, but the best brains in our empire are zealously trying to solve these difficulties and it is evident that Germany's efforts are destined to be neutralized in the long run."

Mr. Lloyd George then touched upon the food supply question, stating: "I do not think the war will continue throughout 1918, but the government are making full preparations for its continuation in order to provide against eventualities. Plans have been formed and the authorities are striving to increase the food supply. Land covering one million acres has been newly cultivated by our efforts for the past few months and it can supply the nation with foodstuffs amounting to 2 million tons. We reflect with regret that had the government taken up this task one year and a half ago the nation would not have been confronted with any food troubles at the present juncture. The government, economising 1,500,000 tons of ships' space by means of the veto on unnecessary imports last year, have formed a plan to economise the carrying capacity of merchantships by 6 million tons since January this year, and we are confident of the feasibility of economising 10 million tons of space a year without causing any menace to important industries. Ten millon tons of bottoms, it must be noted, are really equal to the total quantity of wheat imported into our kingdom a year.

"The shipbuilding capacity in Great Britain has been trebled, nay quadrupled since January this year. Moreover the new ministry has created the Board of Shipping under which control our shipping is systematically placed now; lines have been re-adjusted also, with the consequent remarkable development of our marine transportation capacity if the loss of steamers through German submarines does not decrease ostentatiously. It is therefore anticipated that July will witness more tons of imports than that in March last, the record month for our imports."

The Premier referring to party politics emphatically stated that the formation of the new coalition cabinet in Great Britain representing five different political lines and which is decidedly against the old traditions was one of the greatest revolution of the war, and denounced anachronistic policies and politics, declaring that the administration after the war should be free from them. The future of Great Britain was the next theme to be touched upon. "In the past," stated the Premier, "our Empire was in a sort of a world of phantasms, but now emerging therefrom she is actively working in actuality. How those one million troops from our Dominions have altered the phase of the war! The relations between the United Kingdom and the Dominions are not allowed to be ambiguous now; either separation or unity must be chosen. Our Empire is gifted with abundant natural resources still undeveloped and the war has taught us the necessity of developing natural resources. If our statesmen and politicians had realized this importance 50 years ago, the population in our Dominions would have been as big as twice its present size. The statesmen and politicians in Great Britain to-day, therefore, should endeavour to bring the Kingdom and her Dominions overseas into a closer bond of union, and the basis of proper industries should be born after unreserved consultation between the two. Now is not the time for discussing the new Constitution of our Empire and the convokation of the Imperial war council is intended only to pave the way therefor."

In conclusion Mr. Lloyd George made the following bold statement on the future of India. "India, utterly contrary to the expectation of Germany, has manifested her loyalty and integrity to our King, and for her meritorious services in the war India is entitled to demand the same rights as those the English people enjoy. The solution of these questions of importance waits, however, the bold policies of politicians for whom irresoluteness and hesitation are prohibited things. Our politicians who have showed such courage in solving important problems during the war should manifest their daring courage in the solution of these important questions."—"Nichinichi."

UNCLE SAM'S LIBERTY LOAN MEETING WITH MUCH SUPPORT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, May 7.—In response to the Liberty Loan, there is a regular deluge of gold pouring in. Subscriptions are being received at such a rate that the telegraph lines threaten to be blocked. The Treasury is receiving applications hourly for twenty million dollars worth of shares.

[OFFICIAL TO U.S. EMBASSY]

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States announced that the first issue of the "Liberty Loan of 1917" would be two billion dollars at 3½%. Yesterday the first subscriptions were received. The Treasury was overwhelmed. Subscriptions came in at the rate of nearly twenty million dollars an hour, totalling nearly one hundred and thirty-nine million for the business day. These subscriptions came in response to twenty-seven thousand telegrams from the Secretary of the Treasury to banks, trust companies, et cetera. Yesterday's replies represented only two per cent. of those addressed. Subscriptions came from every corner of the country. The first day is regarded as a huge success, indicating the determination of the whole people victoriously to finish the conflict.

WASHINGTON WANTS NO MORE SPIES WORKING DESIGNS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, May 5.—The House of Representatives has finally passed the espionage bill by a vote of 260 to 105, including a modified censorship clause. The President may prohibit the publication of news whenever the situation demands, but before penalties become effective it is necessary to show that the prohibited information published was of value to the enemy.

HUGE APPROPRIATION FOR AMERICAN NAVY

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, May 8.—The Associated Press reports from Washington that Congress will be asked to appropriate one billion dollars for building a great American fleet to overcome the German submarine menace. The plan contemplates the cancellation of existing private contracts with steel mills except those with railroads when strictly necessary, and the payment of damages in some cases to parties whose contracts are cancelled.

It is estimated that five million tons of steel and wooden vessels will be constructed by the United States in next two years.

SECRETARY LANE'S WARNING

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, May 2.—Secretary of the Interior Lane to-day told a number of state governors conferring here in the National Defence Council that the government had heard that 400,000 tons of shipping had been sunk by submarines last week. He said the United States must build ships as quickly as possible and bend all resources for a war of two or three years at least.

"If we don't want to fight the war on the other side of the Atlantic," he declared, "we shall have to fight it on this side."

APPALLING SICKNESS RIFE IN INDUSTRIAL BELGIUM

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

London, May 5.—Reuter's News Agency is informed by a Belgian physician who has just reached London that the state of the public health in some industrial centres in Belgium is appalling. He declares the vitality of the half-starved workmen has become so impaired that large numbers are absolutely unable to combat diseases like pneumonia, typhoid or even influenza of average intensity.

This organic weakness is accompanied by all the signs of a state of pre-tuberculosis which must make an indelible impression for life among the workmen in the region inhabited by Reuter's informant. Sickness increased at the following rates: In 1914 162 per 1000; 1915, 179; 1916, 275. This rate suddenly increased during January and February 1917 to 378 per 1000.

In 1916 the death-rate was 0.81 per cent.; but increased to 3.05 per cent. in January and February 1917. Of 640 labourers in the same region 614 weighed below standard. A large number of these people resemble haggard and wornout old men. The amount of illness is out of all proportion to the normal conditions.

RUSSIANS FAVOUR ALLIES

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, May 6.—There was a great pro-ally demonstration on Friday evening outside the British, French and Italian Embassies.

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PETROGRAD IN THROES OF POLITICAL CRISIS

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 3.—M. Milyukov, the Foreign Minister, has addressed a Note to the Russian representatives abroad, and enclosed a copy of the manifesto issued by the Provisional Government on April 9, containing the views of free Russia on the issues of war.

The Note mentions the efforts of the Central Powers to sow discord between the Allies by the propagation of the rumour that it is the intention of Russia to conclude a separate peace. The text of the manifesto refutes such intention and announces the Government's high principles which thoroughly agree with the lofty ideas proclaimed by eminent allied statesmen, and notably by the "President of our recent ally of the Republic across the Atlantic."

"The Government of the old Russian régime was certainly incapable of understanding or appreciating the liberative character of the war of liberation of an oppressed nation. But, the freed Russia speaks the language understood by modern democracies and hastens to add her voice to the Allies. The declaration of the Provisional Government does not offer the slightest pretext to deduce that the foundering of the old régime entailed the diminishing rôle of Russia in the strife. On the contrary, the popular desire to conduct the war to a decisive victory is more accentuated by the sense of responsibility, universally felt, to expel the enemy who invaded the territory of the Fatherland."

The manifesto lays stress on the fact that the Provisional Government will safe-guard the rights won by Russia, while rigidly respecting all obligations to the Allies, certain that the victorious issue of the war will bring about the creation on a solid basis of a lasting peace; certain that the allied democracies, animated by identical tendencies, will find means to obtain guarantees and sanctions necessary to prevent a future recurrence of such bloody conflicts.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, May 5.—The executive council of the workmen's and soldiers' delegates, by a vote of 34 to 19, to-day accepted as satisfactory the explanation by the Provisional Government of the Milyukov note. The council of delegates, consisting of 2,500 members, passed a vote of confidence in the Provisional Government by a majority of thirty-five.

The Duma will meet May 5 for the first time since the revolution.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 5.—The note of the Provisional Government, addressed abroad in connection with the declaration of Russia's war aims aroused hostile manifestations in the capital. The executive committee of soldiers' and workmen's delegates discussed the note at a special meeting and decided to ask the Provisional Government what motives induced it to send such a note.

In the afternoon three regiments came to the Bannir's Mary Palace demanding the resignation of Foreign Minister Milyukov. The members of the executive committee representing the delegates explained to the troops that the note is at present under discussion by the council, which does not intend to demand the resignation of the Provisional Government and urged the soldiers to trust that their delegates would take no steps without orders. In perfect order, the soldiers returned to the barracks.

In the evening numerous manifestations took place in favour of the government. A joint sitting of delegates from the council and the Provisional Government was held. It is expected that a mutual understanding will be reached.

Owing to doubts which arose in connection with the interpretation of Foreign Minister Milyukov's note which accompanied the declaration of Russia's war aims, the Provisional Government has published the following explanatory note:

The first note of the Foreign Minister was subjected to careful and lengthy deliberation by the Provisional Government. The text was accepted unanimously. The text of the second note concerning definite victory has in view the achievement of the aims announced in the government's declaration April 9, as follows:

"Free Russia wants no domination over other people or the usurpation of their national property: not the conquest of foreign territory, but the establishment of a durable peace on the basis of the rights of all nations to determine their own destiny. Russia does not seek to increase its power at the expense of other countries or to subjugate or humiliate other nations.

"In the name of the supreme principles of justice, it broke the chains binding Poland, but the Russian people will never allow their country to emerge from this great struggle humiliated or maimed in her vital forces. The government intends that the terms, sanctions and guarantees of a durable peace be understood as a reduction in armed force and the establishment of international tribunals, etc."

This note was transferred to the representatives of all the Allied countries.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, May 5.—Foreign Minister Milyukov transmitted to the Allied Governments the recent manifesto to the Russians explaining the objects of the war. He laid stress on the point that these entirely coincide with the principles enunciated by eminent Allied Statesmen, including President Wilson. He stated that the new Russia was determined to end the war victoriously. The note proclaimed Russia's resolve not to conclude a separate peace and her determination to secure decisive victory.

Published in Petrograd Thursday, the note evoked strong manifestations for and against the government. The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates proposed joining the session of the Provisional Government which opened at 10 o'clock Thursday night.

Foreign Minister Milyukov came to the balcony during the suspension of the sitting and addressed the crowd. He declared that Russia must never consent to a separate peace and that nobody must be entitled to charge Russia with betraying her Allies. Saying that the Provisional Government was unable to move without the confidence of the people, he appealed to the citizens to place their trust in the new régime. His speech was received with prolonged cheers.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 7.—Yesterday perfect order and calm reigned in the capital. No meeting took place in the streets. In the evening a large meeting was held in memory of a member of the third Duma, Kalauf at the Exchange building. Among the orators were Ministers Nekvasoff, Schingarff and Milyukov, who were warmly greeted by the audience.

Minister Milyukov said that he would accept the greetings as addressed not only to himself but to all the Provisional Government. He must state that this greeting shows the triumph of the ruling state spirit of the people over anarchy and marks the full appreciation of civil duty. It is a victory of clear mind over darkness and ignorance.

According to news received the events in the capital have roused no corresponding movements in the provinces.

TROUBLE IN PETROGRAD WITH LENINIST PACIFISTS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, May 6.—There was another collision on Friday evening between the soldiers and Leninist pacifist workmen. Three thousand of the latter were marching in procession headed by 800 men armed with rifles, revolvers and swords and carrying banners inscribed with the words "Down with the Government;" "Down with the War Party." Soldiers intervened and some of the Leninists fired on them. The executive of the workmen's and soldiers' delegates, in consequence of the disorders, have forbidden meetings and demonstrations.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Petrograd, May 7.—It is announced that the Duma will be convoked immediately in extraordinary session.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, May 7.—The general assembly of the council of workmen's and soldiers' delegates by an overwhelming majority has decided to assist in raising the Liberty Loan.

LABOUR DAY IN PETROGRAD

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 2.—(dalayed in transmission)—Beginning at 9 o'clock on the morning of May 1, celebrated as a national labour holiday, a long and imposing procession of workmen, soldiers and children carrying thousands of red banners, and the bands playing the Marseillaise, marched from different points in the capital to the principal large squares, where meetings were held all day.

All traffic was suspended. Splendid organization and perfect order were maintained. Innumerable orators spoke from improvised tribunes. The general watchwords welcomed the union of the proletariat of all the world in a revival of international socialism. Similar news was announced in a number of the provincial papers.

Newspapers publish letters addressed to the Provisional Government and the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates by a group of democratic members of the English Parliament, expressing admiration of the Russian revolution.

Minister of War Guchkoff has issued an order establishing for naval officers the same uniform as is worn in the other European navies.

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GERMAN MONARCH HAS A NARROW ESCAPE

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, May 8.—A dispatch from Rome states that Kaiser Wilhelm narrowly escaped an assassin's bullet when motoring in Berlin. A man not yet identified fired three shots, two striking the car and one going wild. The man has been arrested.

WHAT GERMANY WANTS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Zurich, May 7.—A pamphlet is circulating through the German army, which has the approval of General Ludendorff. It demands that the Central Powers shall annex Belgium, northern France, Courland, Poland, Serbia Montenegro and Egypt. It also recommends the formation of a Central African Empire in order to exploit the coal, india-rubber and iron resources. The pamphlet asserts that the Entente must be deprived of two-thirds of their natural riches.

The "Arbeit Zeitung" denounces "these criminal projects" because they involve Germany.

CHANGING GERMANY'S CONSTITUTION

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, May 6.—A message from Berlin says the Constitution Committee of the Reichstag adopted the proposal of the Central National Liberal Progressives altering the Constitution by declaring that the decrees of the Kaiser were invalid unless countersigned by the Chancellor, who was thus responsible to the Reichstag.

BAVARIAN MINISTER PAINTS POOR PICTURE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Zurich, May 6.—Speaking at Munich, the Bavarian Minister Dreteich admitted that the food situation was very serious. He said that the people must be prepared to live on more vegetables. He said that the next few weeks would decide the fate of Germany.

STRIKES RIFE IN GERMANY

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, May 5.—Persons returning from Germany report that serious riots have recently occurred at several places. A crowd of 1,000 people pillaged the shops at Mainz and smashed the windows. The troops fired on the mob, killing 8 and arresting 500. The workers in the bomb factory at Maunheim went on strike for several days until assured that the bread rations would be increased.

BERLIN DENIES BREAK WITH CHILI

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 4.—Amsterdam learns from a Berlin message that the Chilian Minister has announced the rupture of relations between Chili and Germany. He has demanded his passports.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, May 5.—A Berlin telegram denies that there has been a rupture between Germany and Chile.

CHINESE REPUBLIC AND WAR ON GERMANY

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 4.—Speaking at a reception yesterday attended by four hundred members of parliament the Premier said some people disapprove of the war policy of the Cabinet because of fear of separate peace between Russia and Germany. It is true the Russian Socialists have been working with the German Socialists for an early conclusion of hostilities but the Russian Socialists insist there can be no separate peace until the German imperial government is overthrown. The Premier pointed out the failure of the German submarine campaign and the impossibility of a German victory. He said more than ten powers are now at war with the Central Powers.

"What," he said, "are they fighting for? The maintenance of international law. The restoration of the rights of humanity. In this noble work we cannot but join them. In doing so we shall be able to win a place among the world powers as an international factor. Those who love their country must endorse the government's war policy. Having ruptured with German we must go on. If we refrain from taking the third step we shall be left outside the peace conference. We have already offended Germany by severing relations. We cannot make her feel more friendly toward us by remaining inactive now; therefore I am in favour of war." In conclusion the Premier appealed to parliament for unqualified support.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 4.—The Tuchuns entertained the members of Parliament at a reception this afternoon with the object of obtaining the latter's support for the war policy. So many reports are in circulation concerning the attitude of the various parties, that it is difficult at present to forecast how the war resolution will be received by parliament. It is generally considered in well-informed circles that the resolution will safely pass the House of Representatives but in the Senate where the Kuomintang is strong, it is regarded as doubtful. The submission of the question, therefore, has been postponed until the government feels sure of approval of parliament.

China's war resolution against Germany which has been scheduled to be introduced in Parliament on Monday will not come up for the vote until some days later owing to the sudden revival of a strong opposition in and out of Parliament which was thought to have been smothered, indicate the reports received at official quarters up to yesterday. Probably the opposition at this stage of the Peking Government's war programme may be the last flash of a flickering light; nevertheless it looks like something almost formidable.

The opposition leaders, according to the above source of information, surprised at the easiness and rapidity with which the war measures of the Tuan Government threatened to be realized, began to mobilize their followers not only in the Capital but also in the South to offer a renewed—possibly the last—resistance against allowing the Government to take its bellicose course. The leading newspapers in Shanghai are publishing numerous views and opinions of such leaders of the South as Dr. Sun Yet-sen, Mr. Tang Shao-i, Mr. Sun Hung-yi, and others. These leaders, especially Mr. Ma Chung-wu, M.P., who is reported to be the most conspicuous figure in the present fresh opposition, deplore the Tuan Cabinet's programme of declaring war on Germany as being an attempt under the guise of such ostentation to entrench itself in an indomitable position. They state the Government will, in order to materialize its purpose, proclaim martial law no sooner than it has declared hostilities against Germany, thus converting the whole country into a veritable military camp and facilitating the introduction of militarism into China. Militarism and democracy are incompatible. Democracy for which the people have sacrificed their lives and treasure in the series of revolutions is in danger of being quashed, they contend. This popular argument is said to be gaining ground and to have altered the trend of the situation sufficiently to frustrate the introduction of the war resolution in Parliament on Monday.

Premier Tuan Chi-jui, facing this not altogether unexpected turn of affairs on the eve of realization of his scheme, is reported to be losing no time in coping successfully with the new situation. He quickly dispatched one of the influential officials of the Government, Mr. Wang Ch'ung-hui, to Shanghai, entrusting him with the task of placating the anti-war sentiment in the South. On the other hand, President Li Yuan-hung who has consented to sign the war resolution after its passage by Parliament not so much from his concurrence with the Government's plan, as from his wish merely to appear reasonable before the eye of the Allies, is reported to be secretly welcoming the fresh opposition. At any rate, every describable secret intrigue and scheming and wirepulling will be enacted behind the scene in China for the coming several days before the Government finds a sufficient majority of the members of the both houses of Parliament supporting its decision.

In the face of this newly developed situation in Peking what will be the steps to be taken by the Entente who are endeavouring to induce China to join the war against Germany?

"No other way is there for the Entente," replied an official of the Foreign Office here when the question was put to him, "than to wait and see. The Entente favours China's entry into the war, but cannot coerce her. It will be hard to find reasons which may justify our interference in the present situation, for the war question is being made an object of internal strife by both parties which are struggling for the supremacy in political power."

However, this official expressed himself confidently looking towards the ultimate passage of the war resolution by Parliament without inviting foreign interference.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Pekng, May 9.—The Premier attended the Lower House and asked its approval of the policy of declaring war. A majority voted to refer the question to the standing committee which meets on Thursday.

A Shanghai correspondent wires under date of May 8 that the question

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of China's entry into the war was discussed at a camera meeting of the National Assembly on Tuesday, Premier Tuan Chi-jui, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Foreign Minister, and the Ministers of Navy, Agriculture and Commerce, and Justice explaining the war resolution. After interpellations the resolution was referred to the whole House Committee. The resolution will be submitted to the debate of the regular meeting of the House on Thursday and put to vote afterwards.

At the meeting of the Senate Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Foreign Minister, explained the resolution and replied to interpellations. A motion was mooted to refer the resolution to the Whole House Committee, but the session dispersed without arriving at any decision. This shows a victory for the opinion insisting on submitting the resolution to the deliberations of the Committee and the superior strength of the opposition group. In view of the difficulty of the passage of the resolution unconditionally the Peking Government has decided on taking the principle of declaring war independently from the Entente powers, in other words, after the example of the United States. In this connection an agreement has been arrived at between President Li Yung-hung and Premier Tuan Chi-jui.

On the other hand, the opposition group is going to introduce a vote of want of confidence in the Cabinet pointing out the unnecessity of declaring war on Germany and also the disadvantage of acting independently of the Entente Powers. Against the movement of the Shanghai Diplomatic Society, which recently telegraphed to the Central Government its support of the Government proposal of the declaration of war, the National Diplomatic League of Shanghai called a meeting of its members on Tuesday night and discussed the attitude of the association. As the result of the conference the League sent a circular note to the various bodies and associations in Shanghai insisting on its absolute opposition to the declaration of war and its strong determination to advocate absolute neutrality. The league of the citizens of Szechuan sent a representation to the two Houses of Parliament opposing the declaration of war on Germany.

A Peking dispatch to the "Asahi" says that Mr. Tien Shi-tak and other leaders of the opposition party invited the leading Japanese officials in Peking to a dinner at the Yamato Club on Tuesday night and explaining their attitude in connection with the situation expressed their wishes that their attitude would not be misunderstood by the Japanese Government and the nation would not misunderstand their intention and attitude. They declared that they were not absolutely opposed to China's entry into the war in principle but they had to oppose the present resolution because they could not rely upon the present Ministry in deciding a question of such grave significance. Therefore they are strongly determined to oppose to the extreme the war resolution and fight for its rejection in Parliament.

MR. HSU SHIH-YING SET FREE ON BAIL IN CHINA

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 5.—Mr. Hsu Shih-ying was arrested on a charge of corruption on Friday while attending a banquet in Central Park, on a warrant issued to the Public Prosecutor. The ex-minister was first taken before the Public Prosecutor and then transferred to a local jail where Chen Chin-tao is also detained. The greatest secrecy was maintained regarding the issue of warrant for Mr. Hsu Shih-ying who was taken completely by surprise. It is understood he intended leaving for Tientsin on Saturday.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 6.—Mr. Hsu Shih-ying has been allowed bail.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 7.—The release of Mr. Hsu Shih-ying has created a storm in political circles. It appears the High Procurator ordered the arrest on his own authority. The arrest caused a heated Cabinet discussion in which a number of Ministers particularly the Minister of Agriculture contended that the High Procurator exceeded his duty and demanded that he be punished. The Premier pointed out that if the High Procurator possessed substantial evidence, the arrest was justified, but the Premier being in the minority he was eventually persuaded to draw up a mandate suspending the High Procurator from office pending an investigation of his action. This mandate was sent to the President for signature, but subsequently was withdrawn when the Premier realized it would constitute a serious interference with the judiciary.

Nevertheless Mr. Hsu Shih-ying's release was secured through the Procurator General provided the chiefs of the Metropolitan Police and Gendarmerie guaranteed to produce him when wanted.

AMERICAN SHIPS IN CHINA WATERS

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, May 6.—The internment of the American warships mentioned in Kokusai despatch of the 26th of April has been delayed possibly owing to cable delays and the likelihood of China declaring war against Germany; but at eleven o'clock on Saturday morning Admiral Sah Chen-ping and commissioner Chu Chao-sing informed Consul-General Sammons and commander Chadwick that the vessels of the United States navy must leave Chinese waters within forty-eight hours or be interned with reduced crews and dismantled batteries. Accordingly, the Palos, the Guiros, the Monocacy, the Villalobos and the Samar at present in Shanghai will be interned forthwith, the Wilmington and the Abarenda are expected to leave Chinese waters to-day.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, May 6.—The Abarenda with 130 officers and men of the interned American ships sailed at nine o'clock, this morning, leaving 130 officers and men in charge of the interned vessels. The Wilmington left at one this afternoon. The Helena and Pampanga from Canton have gone to Hongkong.

PIRATES SINK JAPAN'S THIRTEENTH STEAMER

Another Japanese steamer has fallen a prey to a German submarine off the coast of Ireland. An official dispatch reaching the Navy Department on May 5 from Rear-Admiral Funakoshi, attaché to the Japanese Embassy in London states that the Japanese steamer Taizan Maru, 3,569 tons, was shelled and sunk by a German U-boat in the sea near Ireland on May 2 and that 9 officers and 34 members of the crew of the steamer were safely landed at Queenstown on May 3.

The ill-fated Japanese steamer was built in England in 1895 and was owned by the Hashimoto Steamship Co. at Dairen, her captain being Mr. Seisuke Kuchiki. At the outset of the war, however, she was chartered to a certain foreign firm. Mr. Wakamiya, the Director of the Mercantile Marine Bureau, stated yesterday that with the sinking of the Taizan Maru Japan has lost 13 merchant ships from the raid of German submarines since the war. The list of the vessel's crew was 41 according to the investigation made last September and Mr. Wakamiya believes that the whole of the crew of the Taizan Maru were safely brought to the Irish port. It is also reported that her crew consists solely of Japanese.

The details of the sinking of the Japanese steamer Taizan Maru off the Irish coast on May second, reach the Navy Department Monday from the Naval Attaché to the Japanese Embassy at London. According to the report, the Captain of the ill-fated steamer made the following statement.

"The steamer Taizan Maru left Marseilles for Scotland with a cargo of iron ore, and at two o'clock on the morning of May second, the vessel was passing the coast of Belfast, Ireland. In the northeastern direction of the South Rock Lighthouse, the steamer sighted a strange steamer about half a mile away. Believing it to be a German submarine, the Taizan Maru headed toward the land at full speed.

But before getting out of the range of the torpedo, the vessel was fired at by the German boat, and the crew lowered boats and escaped. The steamer was finally sunk by the German submarine.

About three hours later, the crew managed to reach Kingstown and receiving the assistance of the Naval authorities of the British government, reached London on the morning of May 4th."

JAPANESE TO BUY CHINA'S COPPER

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Canton, May 3.—Japanese interests here are offering 1,200,000 (one million two hundred thousand) dollars to purchase the Kwangtung Government owned old copper coins and copper that may be extracted from condemned cannon and other sources. At the same time, a Chinese syndicate is also making offers. The Government is despatching military agents to Yamchow, Linchow, Kingchow and elsewhere to ascertain the extent and value of the copper. It is now believed that much copper is already going to Japan.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

U.S. CONSCRIPTION BILL

The conscription bill was passed in the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States, by an overwhelming majority. The Senate passed the bill by 81 votes against 8, and the House of Representatives passed it by 397 votes against 24. The hearty support of the conscription bill in the both Houses, is a military revolution in the United States, says the "Asahi."

The United States had a very small standing army. According to the report of two years ago, there were only 3,441 officers and 77,363 soldiers. There are State Militias, but they are not to be discussed with the regular Army. However, stimulated by the European war, suddenly, the public of the United States realized the necessity of preparedness, and national defence, and several demonstration parades were held all over the country to urge the people and government to be prepared for any emergency.

On February 23, 1917, the War Department announced the plan of conscription which will increase the number of trained soldiers to 3,290,000. The conscription bill just passed was based upon this plan and the scheme of General Scott.

England adopted the conscription measure only two years after the outbreak of war, but the United States speedily decided upon the plan, and the "Asahi" congratulates the United States upon her quick decision in the matter.

Now that the United States has decided upon the expansion of her army, the "Asahi" hopes that the American government will despatch her forces to Europe. Mr. Lloyd-George also desires the sending of the American forces to the European battle fields. However the paper believes that the despatch of the American forces to Europe will not be undertaken within six months.

The Senate and the House of Representatives which almost unanimously passed the conscription bill, rejected the bill for the establishment of volunteer corps. In the United States the soldiers that can be immediately despatched to Europe are the volunteers who have already received military training. The reason the both Houses opposed the establishment of volunteer corps is not known, but according to a report, the proposal of Colonel Roosevelt to organize a volunteer corp, was the cause of their opposition to the establishment of volunteer armies. Colonel Roosevelt was the commander of the Rough Riders during the Spanish American war, and he distinguished himself with repeated victories on the battle fields. If Colonel Roosevelt proceeds to Europe with his troops and succeeds, he will be elected as the next president at the election to be held on 1920.

The "Asahi" believes that such a report is not well founded, and the real reason for the opposition to the establishment of the volunteer corps is unknown. According to the statistics made by the "New York Tribune," the majority of the members of the House of Representatives favoured the declaration of war against Germany, but opposed the despatch of the American Army to Europe.

However, the "Asahi" declares that it will not be impossible for the United States to send her troops to Europe, if she is properly approached by the Entente powers. At any rate, the paper considers that for at least six months, the United States will not be able to send any army to Europe. However seriously the question may be discussed at the conference now being held at Washington, it is an impossibility to despatch the American forces to Europe immediately.

THE TROUBLE IN RUSSIA

Those who do not understand the real conditions in Russia have begun to doubt her attitude against Germany on account of the activity of the anti-war movement, and the peace talk of the socialists and labourers who caused the recent revolution. The rumour that Russia desires separate peace with Germany, caused anxiety and uneasiness among the Entente people, but the "Jiji" states that as the condition of Russia became better known, it was learned that the attitude of the Russian government and general public against Germany has not changed, and although there may be a number of socialists and others who advocate peace, the majority of the public is firmly determined to continue the war until the total destruction of German autocracy. It is to be rejoiced at for the sake of Russia as well as for the Entente powers that the rumour of the separate peace between Germany and Russia has now been entirely swept aside by the Note of the Provisional Government. M. Paul N. Milyukov, the Foreign Minister so strongly advocated the continuation of war against Germany, that he brought an attack of the anti-war agitators upon himself.

Regarding the policy of the new government of Russia, against Germany, there is no ground to doubt, but there has been a little conflict of opinion between the Foreign Minister and M. Kerenski, the Minister of Justice upon the war policy of Russia, and it gave an impression that the Russian Cabinet is not united by the same opinion. Further the note given out by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been slightly misunderstood and an opposition movement was started in Petrograd, but the Cabinet later issued a note declaring that the note given by M. Milyukov gave the true interpretation of the Cabinet policy and that it was supported by all members of the Cabinet. This explanation made by the Cabinet settled all disputes regarding the war policy of the new government of Russia, and the "Jiji" says that the explanation was timely and valuable to impress the uneasy populace that the government is firmly determined to continue the war.

The bonds the Russian government issued recently to obtain necessary war funds were heartily subscribed to by the public, showing the confidence of the people in the Cabinet. The "Jiji" declares that judging from every point of view, there is no doubt as to the policy of the Russian government and the attitude of the people against Germany, and it is only hoped that Russia will not disappoint the other Entente powers in following the joint operations with England and France.

HIGHER COST OF LIGHT

The people of Tokyo are about to face the increased rate of electric light supply, and Dr. Okuda, Mayor of Tokyo, is intending to force the increase of the electric light rate to protect the city electric plant. The "Yorozu" says that the increase of the electric light rate, is an important question to the public of Tokyo, and the unjust increase of the rate will raise the cost of living in Tokyo, and the public should oppose such a plan.

Dr. Okuda, in explaining the plan of increasing the electric light rate, said that the purpose of changing the system of charge for the electric light supply is to build the foundation of the city finance, and to give the privilege of enjoying the lower rate to the public of the city. But the "Yorozu" declares what Dr. Okuda states is contrary to what will actually happen after the change of the present system of charge.

The plan of Dr. Okuda is to lower the charge of the larger candle power light service, but he does not intend to lower the charge for the smaller candle power service. It is his opinion that as the civilization of the city advances, the people desires better lights, and they will not be satisfied with the service of the smaller candle power lamps.

The poorer class of the people of Tokyo is complaining of the charge of forty five sen a month for one five candle power light as being too expensive, but the Mayor of Tokyo wishes to have these people receive the supply of the larger candle powers, because of the simple fact that the brighter lights signifies higher civilization. Such a plan, is not an attempt to lower the charge of the electric light service, says the "Yorozu". Further the paper says that the city intends to charge for the installation of electric metres almost as much as for the electric light service. When one desires to dispense with the electric lights, he has to pay an excess sum of money for disconnection. This will tend to increase the cost of living of the middle and lower classes of people, but still the Mayor explains his plan as beneficial to the people of the city.

Besides the city electric plant, there are two other electric light companies in Tokyo that supply lights to the public, and trying to protect the interests of these two companies, the Mayor dares to cause the poorer people to suffer.

The City increased the street tram fare last year, and now it intends to practically increase the rate of electric light service, although the Mayor says that it will be for the benefit of the public. The "Yorozu" urges the people not to slight this important problem which concerns their daily living, but take the proper steps to prevent the actual increase of the electric light rate.

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IMPERIAL CONFERENCE OF THE BRITAIN

The Imperial Conference of Great Britain, in which were represented all the British dominions except Australia who was unable to send delegates on account of the political strife, and which has been sitting since the latter part of March in London came to a close on May 2, according to the report received at the Foreign Office yesterday. The resolutions adopted by this conference were made public, excepting those parts that necessity demands to be kept secret, in view of their importance and the interest manifested in them by the people.

In the preamble of the publication of these resolutions, the Secretary of Colonial Affairs makes the following statement:

"Unity and sympathy has been the guiding spirit throughout the discussion of these resolutions, and in not a single case was a vote asked for. In connection with the question of the future constitution of the Empire all attending the conference expressed their sincere faithfulness to the maintenance of the Imperial system. The addresses and sympathetic attitude of the representatives from the self-governing overseas territories towards the position of the Indian people in their respective land gave the representatives from India a deep satisfaction.

The important portions of the Resolutions made public are as follows:

It has been entered into record as a view of the conference that in order to give India a complete representation in all the future Imperial conferences, the resoluton of the 1907 Imperial Conference should be so revised that the next conference should be composed of in accordance with the foregoing view. The conference recognizes the principle of mutual treatment as a result of an investigation of the memorandum presented by the representatives from India in which the position of the Indian people is dealt with, and recommends the governments concerned to give a favourable consideration on the memorandum.

The conference requests the Admiralty to submit to the representatives of this conference a naval defence programme to be most complete and effective in its conviction, with a specification of vital points in protecting the security of the Empire. The conference points out the necessity, in the light of the experiences gained in the present war, to develop a proper productive power of ammunitions and other military and naval necessities in every important part of overseas territories (the Pacific and the coast of India included,), and emphasizes the urgent need of a closer co-operation between the autonomic territory of India and the home country. The conference recognizes the need of unifying the munitions, military equipments and war materials, and of maintaining a standard that can be applied throughout the Empire, and for that purpose recommends that a committee of military experts be established to be appointed from both India and the home country.

The conference considers the question of revising the Constitution is too grave and complicated to be taken up for discussion during the war and regards it proper to postpone it until after the close of the war when the extra Imperial Conference will be called. However, the conference considers it to be a duty to have its view on the question recorded. The conference deems that the reorganization of the Empire should be so confined as not to infringe the preservation of the present controlling rights of the respective autonomic governments and that all the territories should stand on the foundation that they are a self-supporting people and India as an important part of the Empire. In diplomatic and international affairs they should have a certain right to be heard and in the important affairs affecting the common interest of the whole Empire they should have the right to participate in deciding the course to be adopted by the government.

The Conference regards it as high time now to give every support and stimulation toward securing the independence of the Empire in the supply of food stuffs, materials, and important industries by developing the natural resources of the Empire. For this need the conference will support the policy of (A) according the different territories of the Empire a special privilege, though properly respecting the interest of the Allied countries, in exchanging the products of their own lands between each other; and (B) of detaining the emigrants from England within the British territories.

It is also reported that Lord Curzon, in his address at a certain place on May 2, stated that at the last meeting of the Cabinet it was decided to convene the Imperial Conference once a year regardless of war or peace at the time. This proposition by the British Government was heartily welcomed by the representatives in the conference and they will recommend this to their respective Governments for concurrence.

JAPANESE AVIATOR BACK FROM FIGHTING IN FRANCE

Mr. Shuntaro Madzumi, a Japanese aviator, who has spent several months with the French aviation corps as a corporal in the western theatre of war where he was wounded some time ago, returned to Kobe on the 1st by a M.M. liner in order to recuperate his health. Being pestered by reporters at Kobe Mr. Madzumi outlined his impressions on the present activity of the French aviators, paying them a high tribute for their bravery and remarkable ability. Mr. Madzumi was one of the first Japanese to study aviation in France. He went to France in 1911 in order to study law, but out of his strong propensity for aviation he entered the French aviation school and finished the three years' course there. With the outbreak of the war he applied to enlist in the French aviation corps, but at that time there were pros and cons as to the enrolment of Japanese in the aviation corps and he was attached to the infantry regiment in Paris. He was, however, allowed later to join the aviation corps and then proceed to the front.

It is no easy task, stated Mr. Madzumi, for aviators to secure certificates in France; they have to go through various hard examinations. First they have to cover a distance of 150 miles six times in one flight maintaining a height of over 2,000 metres; secondly they have to fly for two consecutive hours and at the third examination a volplane from an altitude of 500 metres by stopping the propellor must be accomplished. These three tests must be done successfully, or no aviator is allowed to leave the school as a full-fledged airman in France.

Mr. Madzumi, while in the infantry devoted himself to practising nocturnal flying and manipulation of aircraft guns, the mastery of which two at length qualifies aviators to proceed to the front.

"The battalion," he said, "in which I was enrolled had four Japanese volunteer airmen including Baron Shigeno and Lieut. Commander Isobe. We fought on the Somme and at Verdun and the most exciting aerial battle I have participated in was fought last year in the sky near Verdun, on the attack of which the Germans concentrated their utmost efforts. One day 63 French aeroplanes started in a group to make a raid on the German positions and fortunately I was ordered to go skyward with them. The Germans took up our challenge and also sent above 63 aeroplanes. A lively aerial battle then took place and 18 French aeroplanes were wrecked as a result, but the French brought down far more enemy planes." Mr. Madzumi said that German aeroplanes can hardly attain an altitude of over 4,000 metres owing to their inferior engines, but the French planes can easily go up 6,000 metres, the result being that they can shoot down German aeroplanes or Zeppelins with comparative ease. The superiority of the French aeroplanes is really decisive. A Newport machine on which a French airman chases enemy aeroplanes is equipped with 160 h.p. engine and makes 130 metres per second. There are over 1,000 aeroplanes on the French fronts, he said. The German anti-aircraft guns are effective only within an altitude of 3,500 metres and it is very rare that shells hit the pilot. French aviators generally raid the German positions under cover of night, but reconnaisance and observation of the range of guns are done by them in the daytime.

Mr. Madzumi paid a tribute to Baron Shigeno now fighting in France as a French captain. Baron Shigeno is the pride of Japan in France, he said. He further told how the Baron piloting his favourite Newport plane has brought down a number of German aeroplanes and often experienced thrilling moments closely chased by enemy aviators. The Baron wrecked two Zeppelins last year on the Somme and this brilliant deed has made him more famous. Mr. Madzumi is of the opinion that every one of the 8 Japanese volunteer aviators now in France is as good as Mr. Art Smith and can loop-the-loop with commendable skill.

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OSAKA'S BIG EXPLOSION CAUSES LOSS OF LIFE

The explosion and fire originated at the warehouse of the Tokyo Warehouse Company, at Ajikawa, Osaka, on May 5 wrecked 113 buildings, including 31 warehouses, 1 school, and 1 police station and killed forty-four men and wounded several hundred people of the vicinity. The total damage caused by the explosion and fire is now estimated at 12,000,000 yen, and the number of the dead and injured is expected to increase, as it was impossible to clear the wreckages until yesterday evening.

Conflicting reports are made regarding the cause of the explosion, but it is believed that a workman at the warehouse was carrying a case of potassium chloride sent for storage by the Umeda Express Company, and from some unknown reason he dropped the case. Flashes of fire shot out of the case as it struck the floor of the warehouse, and following a loud explosion, the workman who dropped the case, was rendered unconscious. Other workmen hurried to the scene and tried to prevent the spreading of fire, as in the warehouse were stored a large quantity of explosive articles, but before they could prevent it, the fire spread to other cases in the warehouse.

A tremendous explosion, wrecking the houses in the vicinity, tore open the warehouse. The people in the neighbourhood had no time to escape, and before they knew what happened, they were pinned under the collapsed roofs. The force of the explosion was so strong that it shook the houses of the entire city of Osaka, and it was even heard in Nara, Kobe and Sakai.

The explosion was followed by three others, and the last explosion was the strongest of all. By the force of the last explosion, the water mains in the vicinity burst, and policemen and firemen who gathered to fight the fire were hurled to the ground, and many of them were injured. Pieces of iron, stone, concrete and brick were hurled by the explosion, and many houses were wrecked by the flying stones, and iron.

The streets were soon filled with the wreckages and the injured and the dead. The entire force of the Osaka police and firemen endeavoured to prevent the wide-spreading fire, and rescue the injured and others. However the fire had such a grip that it could not be stopped until Sunday morning.

It was the most disastrous explosion that ever happened in Japan, and the business of Osaka has been suspended. Up to yesterday evening forty-four bodies were found, and many of them had to be dug out of the wreckage of buildings, and 39 were seriously injured. As to the number of people slightly injured, it is impossible to count, as among the people of the neighbourhood, there are only a few who did not receive any injury.

Thirty-one warehouses of the Tokyo Warehousing Company were destroyed by the explosion and fire, and the damage is estimated at 3,525,000 yen, not counting the warehouses themselves. Among the articles stored in the warehouses and burnt by the fire, were 2,000 casks of alcohol, 5,000 cases of potassium chloride, 10,000 bales of silk, 10,000 bales of fertilizer, 1,500 barrels of crude sugar, 25,000 bales of soda ash, and 8,000 crates of pulp. The sixteen buildings of the Osaka Electric Bulb Manufacturing Plant were also ruined by the fire, and the damage of the plant is over a quarter million yen. Counting the damage done to the houses wrecked by the explosion and fire, and properties of the public, the total damage caused by the explosion and fire, is expected to exceed twelve million yen.

It is feared that there are many persons who were hurled into the river or who fell into the river in their excitement to escape from the disaster, and the total number of casualties cannot be learned until a full investigation is made.

The officials of the Tokyo Warehousing Company, including Baron Iwasaki, the President, hurried to Osaka to investigate into the cause of the explosion. One report says that Baron Iwasaki offered the sum of one million to the mayor of Osaka to be spent for the relief of the sufferers from the explosion and fire, and towards the expense of re-erecting various building wrecked by the explosion.

The Police authorities in Osaka are busy inquring into the sufferers from the recent explosion and fire originating at the warehouse of the Tokyo Warehouse Company there and also the extent of the damage done to buildings, in order to distribute among them one million yen donated, as reported, by Baron Iwasaki, the President of the Tokyo Warehouse Co., for their relief and as the expense for re-erecting the wrecked buildings. According to investigations made up to yesterday, the number of those seriously wounded totalled 45 and those slightly injured 344, and it is reported that with the announcement of Baron Iwasaki's gift many people have come to the Police to report on their injuries or damage sustained. The ways of expending the gift is under consideration, but the authorities are reported to have decided to confer the sum of 500 yen on every one of the family of the 44 victims. It is reported that Baron H. Fujita has offered 10,000 yen to Mr. Ikegami, the Mayor, to be spent for the relief of the sufferers.

TELEGRAMS TO AMERICA

As to the handling of telegrams, the United States have now established elaborate restrictions. Languages for telegrams are confined to English, French or Spanish. Codes allowed are A.B.C. 5th edition, Scott 10th edition, Western Union (except five letter edition), Lieber, Bentley's Complete (except Oil and Mining Supplements), Broomhall's Imperial Combination, Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code Fuller Edition, Meyer's Atlantic Cotton, 39th edition, Riverside 5th edition and A. Z. Addresses must be written completely, except abbreviations registered before January 1st, 1917. The name of sender, company or family name, should be given completely. Any telegram without text is disallowed. All messages are accepted only at the sender's risk. No notification will be given regarding the suspension, detention and other like measures. No reply will be given as to enquiry for the transmission of messages.

JAPAN AND MEXICO MAKE AGREEMENT

A new agreement has been arranged between the Japanese and Mexican governments recognizing the freedom of the subjects of both contracting states engaging in the medical profession in either country. The agreement was concluded and signed between Mr. T. Ota, acting Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico, and Mr. Ernest Galsa Peres, acting Foreign Minister of Mexico, on April 26 in Mexico City and was published in Tuesday's Official Gazette. The agreement, which consists of three articles, provides that the subjects of either contracting states may freely carry on the business of medical practitioners, pharmaceutical, dental surgery, midwifery and veterinary surgery practice in the territory of the other contracting state, provided that they possess the qualifications required for the aforementioned professions by virtue of the license issued by, or degrees granted by the Governments of the countries they belong to. The present agreement, which is professed to have been arranged for the special purpose of adopting a uniform system for recognizing the freedom of the subjects of both countries practicing medical and like professions in either countries for the convenience of both nationals, is stipulated to remain in force for ten years hence, it having taken effect on the date of signature. It is also stipulated that after the lapse of the prescribed period, if either of the two contracting parties desires to cancel or to revise the present agreement that contracting party can do so by intimating such intention to the government of the other contracting party, the agreement meanwhile remaining in force for another year in that case pending its cancellation or revision. The agreement was submitted before its formal signature, to the conference of the Privy Council on April 18 and on its approval submitted to H.I.M. the Emperor, who sanctioned it.

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MAY PROGRAMME OPENS AT IMPERIAL THEATRE

"Docchiya-danne" ("Which will it be?") a new comedy by Mr. Taro Masuda, is featured at the Imperial Theatre for May. The comedy is a clever combination of the Japanese comic plot and occidental comic songs and dancing, having the good points of both the Japanese and occidental comic drama. The Japanese comedy principally relies upon the plot and catching expression, and the absence of the comic singing which is the life of the occidental comics, is conspicuous in the Japanese pieces, but Mr. Masuda has made a significant improvement of the Japanese comedy by introducing comic singing to the Japanese plot.

The actresses of the Imperial Theatre who take part in the comedy perform their parts exceedingly well and judging from their past performances in various rôles, they are more suited for the comic pieces than tragedy or heavy dramas. The other two pieces billed for May are, "Bukegirimonogatari" and "Yanagi Sakura Kuruwa Banashi." These two pieces are old Japanese dramas, and the contrast between them and the new comedy is so striking in nature and atmosphere that the audience can hardly believe that they are watching them both at one sitting.

In the ancien dramas staged, the actresses are not at their best, and even the best of them are not able to perform the leading female parts satisfactorily, and only Kanya, Sojuro and Tozo, the seasoned actors of the old school, managed to make the pieces fairly successful. But the actresses are able to show their ability and skill in the comedy in a way that delighted the whole audience.

The plot of the comedy is woven around a daughter of an up-start millionaire of Osaka, who received his modern education at Tokyo, and her father, an ignorant and old fashioned business man of Osaka who made thirty million yen speculating in dyestuffs. The millionaire merchant holds a banquet in honour of a young son of a Baron with whom the daughter is in love. At the banquet appear a number of Geisha girls to entertain the guests. The daughter of the host criticises the Geisha girls as people of low and uneducated class. The Geisha Girls become angry at the criticism, and finally one of them wins the heart of the son of the Baron, to the great disappointment of the millionaire and his daughter.

The plot is simple, but the clever acting of Tozo who impersonifies the up-start millionaire, shows well the sensation of an ignorant man who found himself wealthy in one day. Kikuye acts the daughter to perfection. Miss Ritsuko Mori takes the part of Yoiko, the Geisha girl who was attacked by the daughter, and who finally wins the hand of the heir to the Baron. Miss Mori, is the leading actress of the piece, and carries herself well, both in expression and acting.

At the entertainment at the banquet, the Geisha girls sing several comic songs, to the tunes played by the orchestra. In theme and wording, the songs are occidental. It may be the first experiment to have songs sung in the Japanese plays to the music of orchestra. All through the piece, the girls sing many songs, as in the musical comedy of Europe and America, giving a lively touch to the piece. Even the dances they dance in the piece, are a combination of Japanese and occidental dances. Sojuro, the old school actor, plays exceedingly well the part of the clown and to those who have been used to see him gravely performing parts in the historical dramas, his playing the comic part, was a revelation.

The new comedy by Mr. Taro Masuda, is a happy innovation, and proves the possibility of blending the Japanese plays with the occidental singing and dancing. The Japanese plays are full of Japanese dances, but the absence of singing is conspicuously felt, especially chorus singing. Mr. Masuda proved that with a proper arrangement, the occidental music and other features can be cleverly brought into Japanese plays.

The present bill at the Imperial continues until May 15th, and from the 16th, the actresses will give an entirely different bill, until May 27th.

NIPPON SEIKOKWAI SYNOD

The Twelfth Synod (now held triennially) of the Nippon Seikokwai opened yesterday morning at the American Church Mission Centre in Tsukiji, under the presidency of Right Rev. John McKim D.D. supported by five other Division Bishops in Japan, namely, Bishop Foss of Osaka, Bishop Cecil of S. Tokyo, Bishop Lea of Kyushu, Bishop Tucker of Kyoto, and Bishop Hamilton of Nagoya. Bishop Andrews of Hakodate is absent in England. One visiting Bishop is attending the Synod in the person of Dr. Trollope from Korea.

While it will be seen that the Episcopal body is mainly Missionary, the Missionaries among the Clerical delegates are comparatively few. On the other hand the forty or more lay delegates are all Japanese.

The first Synod of the Nippon Seikokwai under the presidency of Bishop Bickersteth was held in Osaka in the year 1887—thus the Nippon Seikokwai is this year keeping its thirtieth anniversary.

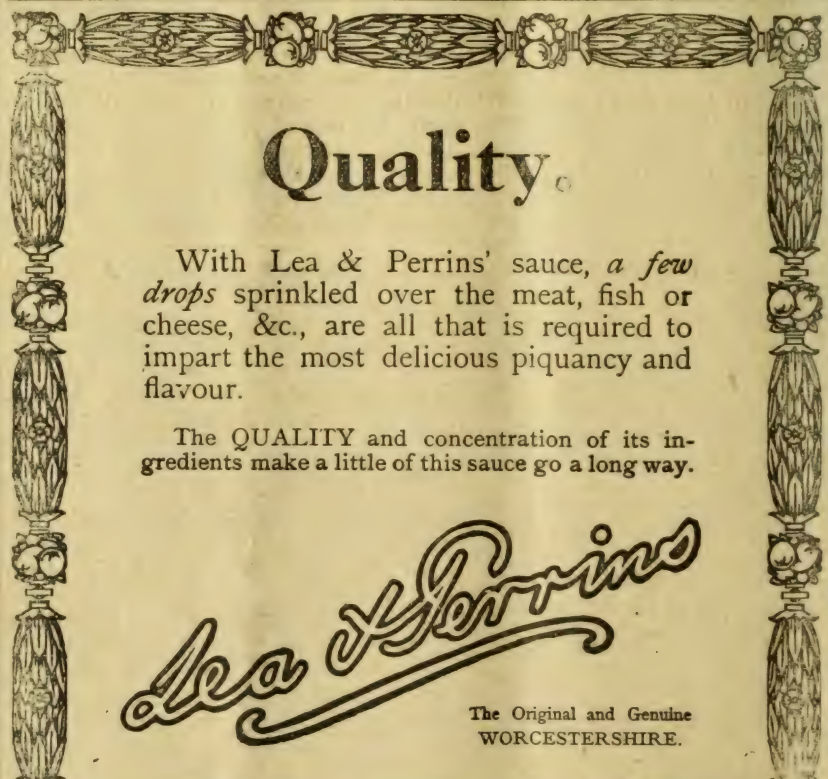
NEW LORD KEEPER OF PRIVY SEAL RECEIVED IN AUDIENCE

As previously reported the installation of Marquis Matsukata as Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal as successor to the late occupant of the exalted post Prince Oyama was held at the Imperial Court on the 2nd with appropriate ceremony. H.I.M. the Emperor attended by Premier Count Terauchi, Baron Hatano, the Household Minister, and Prince Takatsukasa, the Lord Chamberlain, handed the Marquis in person a writ of appointment and further honoured him with the following gracious Imperial message:

"We, relying on your loyalty and sincere service rendered to the State in the past, appoint you to the onerous post of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. We are aware of the onerous duty assigned to you and the weighty responsibility placed on your shoulders which may prove too weighty for your age, but We expect much from your sincere valuable service in view of the situation of the present time which has necessitated Us calling in your service. We wish you to understand Our wish and not grudge the labour of rendering Us your valuable help and sincere service."

After the ceremony Marquis Matsukata was received in audience by H.I.M. the Empress to whom he tendered his thanks for the gracious Imperial commands appointing him to the important post. Afterward the Marquis visited the office of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal and had an interview with Prince Takatsukasa and informally assumed his new duties.

As the result of his appointment to the post of the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Marquis Matsukata will cease to be a member of the Privy Council henceforth.



東京市麹町區内幸町壹丁目五番地
發行所 ジヤパンタイムス社
編輯人兼發行人 松尾幹太郎
印刷人 廣瀬滝次

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The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

每土曜日 一回發行

No. 20] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, MAY 19, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

THE JAPAN MAIL

AND

THE JAPAN TIMES

BOTH WEEKLY EDITIONS

SIX MONTHS YEN 5.50

ONE YEAR YEN 10.00

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Single copies	Sen 15 each
„ (back numbers)	Sen 25 each
One month	Sen .50
Three months	Yen 1.50
Six months	Yen 3.00
One year	Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

The Kanagawa Kencho has appointed a number of officials for the enforcement of the enemy trading act.

It is reported that the total amount of postal savings deposits at the end of last month reached 319,161,273 yen and the depositors were 15,433,173 in number. This is an increase of 5,256,986 yen in the amount of deposits and 5,250,000 persons in the number of depositors.

The Imperial Government Railways announced recently that the gross income for 1916 was 64,661,000 yen from tickets and 69,583,000 yen from goods delivery. This shows an increase of 7,192,000 yen in ticket revenue and 12,728,000 yen in goods revenue.

According to the latest investigation made by the Department of Communications, the total number of the Japanese ocean tramps exceeding the tonnage of 1,000 tons at the end of April reached 311 with the aggregate tonnage of 817,173 tons, of which 51 steamers totalling 159,374 tons were chartered to foreigners.

The total number of the tramcar passengers in Tokyo reached 262,703,000 persons last year, according to the investigation made by the Municipal Electric Bureau. The gross income from these passengers is said to amount to 10,739,000 yen, showing an increase of 477,000 yen over the estimated figure.

In view of the high cost of materials for medicine-manufacture, the Government has decided on increasing the amount of subsidies to both the Naikoku and Toyo pharmaceutical companies to 120,000 yen. A bill for this supplementary outlay will be introduced in the forthcoming extraordinary session of the Diet.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has recently issued a notice to the prefectural authorities throughout the country requiring them to warn manufacturers and exporters of paper under their control not to export the pure Japanese paper to Switzerland, as there are dangers of the exported pure Japanese paper being bought up by enemy merchants in Switzerland and being used as materials for the manufacture of explosives.

The number of immigrants into Hokkaido has recently increased. Up to last month 23,767 people immigrated into the colony, with the corresponding number of 11,905 households. This is an increase of 8,541 people and 4,329 households over last year.

Germans and Austrians in Yokohama continue to make enquires in the local Kencho in connection with the enforcement of the Enemy Trading Act. There are about 180 neutral and allied subjects in the service of enemy firms in Yokohama. To be still in their employment they must obtain the sanction of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

The Department of Communications has announced that the American government, which recently permitted the use of Japanese language in the dispatch of general telegraphic messages sent to Japan from America and vice versa, has again prohibited the use of Japanese, the prohibition being extended to those wireless messages transmitted through the Funabashi wireless station.

Mr. Kunizo Koike who has recently retired from the Tokyo Stock Exchange circles has donated 30,000 yen towards the fund of Waseda University. It is stated that this is not the first donation of Mr. Koike to the University.

According to investigations made by the Home Office, the number of infectious disease patients in 1916 in this country totalled 99,774, of which 24,187 patients proved fatal. It is said that 80 per cent of pest patients died while over 60 per cent. of cholera patients proved fatal.

In response to the invitation of the Osaka "Asahi," the Waseda and Filipino baseball teams which participated in the Olympiad will go to Osaka on May 18 and will play two matches at Naruo ground. The "Asahi" will also invite the Japanese and Filipino tennis players for a series of exhibition games

The authorities, it is stated, will shortly revise the regulations for the control of milk-sellers with a view to checking the growth of unlicensed dairymen and also to putting a stop to fraudulent practices among milk-dealers. It is also reported that the authorities will simultaneously place proper restrictions on condensed milk manufacturers too.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE FAR EASTERN OLYMPIAD

Third Day

Winning the Base Ball Game from the Philippine team, Japan scored together 21 points Thursday, making the total of 45 points, while Philippine obtained 16 points on the third day of the Olympiad, and is five points behind Japan. The Chinese team secured two points Thursday making the total of eleven points . Ten points the Japanese obtained in winning the baseball game from the Philippine, put Japan ahead of Philippine, but in the field and track events, the Philippine carried off the hon ours of the day, and obtained 16 points.

The points secured in Thursday's events are as follows:

	China	Philip-pine	Japan
880 yard Run.....	—	—	6
220 Yard Low Hurdle....	—	6	—
Shot Put	1	5	
Javelin Throw	1	2	3
Half Mile Relay	—	3	2
Base Ball	—	—	10
Total for yesterday	2	16	21
Points for first two days..	9	24	24
Grand Total	11	40	45

Despite the strong wind that blew all day all the fields were well crowded, but the cold wind had hindered the Philippine and Southern Chinese Athletes to show their best forms. Especially in the Volley Game, the wind played such tricks with the ball, that the players found it difficult to handle the ball.

The feature of the field events yesterday was the Volley Ball Game between the Chinese and Philippine teams. The Chinese team defeated the Japanese team on the second day, with the score of 21-4, 21-2 and the game with the Philippine team will decide the final outcome of the game. As it was expected the game between the Chinese and Filipinos was exciting from the very start. The Chinese team showed a better form that on the second day, and put the Filipinos in the defensive in the first game. Taam, the Chinese player, surprised the Philippine players by his smashes. He managed to obtain the large portion of the points. The first game ended with the score of 21-14 in favour of the Chinese.

But in the second game, the Filipinos picked up exceedingly well, and was able to obtain more points than the Chinese, The game finally ended with the score of 16-21 in favour of the Philippine. The third game was to be held to decide the match, but on account of the strong wind, it was postponed until this afternoon. If China wins the game from the Philippine, she will add, ten points to her team in the championship.

The 880 yard race was carried by the Japanese as it was expected, but at the start Heong, the Chinese runner, broke first, and led others for two laps, but at the end of the third lap, Taku, Yamanouchi and Sawada, three Japanese runners, passed the Chinese, and Taku finished first in 2 minutes, 1/5 seconds. Yamanouchi was second, and Sawada third. In this event, the Japanese added six points to their score.

However in the Final of 220 yard Low Hurdle, the honours were carried by the Filipinos. Lozada, G. Astraquillo, Bello, I. Astraquillos, Sapnu, and Chang started, and no Japanese was in the final. L. Astraquillo led his compatriots all through the course, and he finished first in 1 minute, 28 3/5 seconds. Bello and Sapnu were the second and third. Philippine obtained six points by winning three places in the Low Hurdle Final.

From the very start of Half Mile Relay Race, the Philippine led the way, and at the second change, the Japanese was several yards behind the Philippine runners. Madono, the last Japanese runner tried his best to overtake Catalon, the Filipino, but the difference was so great that he was unable to catch up to the Filipino leader. Catalon crossed the line one second ahead of Hattori. The time of the Philippine team was 1 minute, 38 1/5 seconds. In this event, the Philippine won three points and the Japanese two points.

In 161B. Shot Put, the Japanese representatives had no chance to score. Alvarez, Filipino, won the first place by putting the shot 35 feet 1 inch, and Cabanilla, another Filipino, took the second place putting the distance of 34 feet inches. Meng, the Chinese managed to get the third place with 33 feet 9 inches. The Philippine added five points more to the score, and the Chinese one point.

The result of the Javelin Throw was unexpected. It was believed that the Japanese will not be able to win in the Javelin Throw, but Saito threw the spear 143 feet 6 inches and won the first place. The second place went to Cardenas of the Philippine, who threw 126 feet 5 inches. Chen, the Chinese, threw the Javelin for 123 feet and 6 inches and took the third place. Japan gained the unexpected three points, the Philippine two and the Chinese one point in this event.

The Basket Ball Game between the Chinese and the Japanese teams was a one-sided game from the beginning, and the Japanese was unable to score against the Chinese, who were always on the aggressive. The Japanese obtained the ball many a time, and had many chances of scoring but they always failed to put the ball in the goal. The result of the first half was 20-6 in favour of the Chinese, and the final score was 35-16 in favour of the Chinese.

The Judges of the field and track events did not agree on the ruling covering Pentathlon, and the decision on the game was not made yesterday, although all events included in Pentathlon were carried out yesterday afternoon. Last night, the judges consulted with Dr. Kishi, Referee, and their decision will be announced to-day. The point of dispute was whether the scores of participants who did not take part in one event of the five, will be counted or not. Montes, the Filipino led all others in Broad Jump, Shot Put, Discus Throw, and he made a good time in 220 yard race, but he did not participate in the one mile run, the last event of the Pentathlon. In the four events, Montes had the largest points but he did not figure in One Mile run.

Five Japanese, five Chinese and three Filipinos participated in Pentathlon, and in Broad Jump, Montes, the Filipino led others by jumping 18 feet 9 inches. In Shot Put, he again took the first place by throwing 33 feet 2½ inches. In 220 yard race, Sagiyama, the Japanese was the first covering the distance in 25 seconds. In Discus throw, Montes was the first with 92 feet 3 inches and in One Mile race, Sagiyama made the fast time of 5 minutes, 17 2/5 seconds.

Results of Pentathlon were as follows:

Broad Jump: Arita, 15 feet 4 inches; Nemoto, 16 feet; Sagiyama, 17 feet 9 inches; Saito, 18 feet 4 inches; Udo, 15 feet 4 inches, Ho, 16 feet, 9 inches; Liu, 16 feet 3 inches; Ma 17 feet 8 inches, Tu, 18 feet; Chen, 17 feet 8 inches; Coscolluella 17 feet; Danao, 17 feet 6 inches; Montes 18 feet, 9 inches.

Shot put: Arita, 18 feet 2½ inches; Nemoto, 26 feet 9 inches, Sagiyama, 27 feet 10 inches; Saito, 25 feet 9½ inches; Udo, 26 feet 3½ inches; Ho, 26 feet 1½ inches; Liu, 29 feet 4 inches; Ma, 28 feet 8¼ inches; Tu, 27 feet 9 inches; Chen, 29 feet 7 inches; Coscolluella, 29 feet 10½ inches; Danao, 25 feet 4 inches, Montes, 23 feet 2½ inches.

220 yard Race: Arita, 25½ seconds; Nemoto, 28 seconds; Sagiyama, 25 seconds; Saito, 26 seconds; Udo, 25 3/5 seconds, Ho, default; Liu, 25 1/5 seconds; Ma, 26 3/5 seconds; Tu, 25 1/5 seconds; Coscolluella, 27 seconds; Danao, 26 2/5 seconds; Montes, 25 4/5 seconds.

Discus Throw: Arita 78 feet 2 inches, Nemoto, 56 feet 10 inches; Sagiyama, 69 feet 2 inches; Saito 73 feet; Udo, default; Ho, default; Liu, 72 feet 9 inches; Ma, 65 feet 1 inch; Tu, 28 feet 9 inches; Chen, 73 feet 11 inches; Coscolluello, 91 feet 2 inches; Danao, 92 feet, 3 inches.

One Mile Run; Arita, 6 minutes 1 1/5 seconds; Nemoto, 5 minutes, 49 2/5 seconds; Sagiyama, 5 minutes, 17 2/5 seconds; Liu, 6 minutes, 46 1/5 seconds; Tu, 5 minutes, 42 2/5 seconds; Chen, 5 minutes, 49 3/5 seconds, Danao, 6 minutes 11 1/5 seconds. Saito, Udo, Ho, M. Coscolluella and Montes defaulted.

Single Tennis games were held last Thursday morning and afternoon. In the morning game Kumagai defeated Pang with the score 6-0, 6-1, 6-4. Ho, the Chinese player was scheduled to play, but he did not make his appearance. In the afternoon, Pang played against Balonas, and the game was won by Pang with the score 6-3, 1-6, 2-6, 3-6.

By 15 goals to two the Filipinos, defeated the Higher Normal School at soccer. The game in one sense was similar to the first of the series in that the visitors from start to finish had all the best of the argument.

Amidst dust and the chilly gale blowing the second baseball game of the Far Eastern Championship was pulled off on the Shibaura diamond the contest resulting in the victory of Waseda, Japan's representative by white-washing the visitors with two runs to their credit.

The Second day was frigid for the Filipinos but yesterday proved cold even for the homers. Perhaps the stiffness of the muscles checked the players from hitting and the detraction of this department from a ball game cuts a great part of the interest. The close contest of the preceding day brought in a large crowd and anticipating a hard battle the Wasedas had their mass of rooters in two parts of the field. The Filipinos went into the game with the "win or die" spirit but within

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URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

new climatic conditions and strange environment, they failed to gather enough rally.

The contest was started with the home team first at bat. The game was played off in the one, two, three order except in the fourth and fifth frame when the fatal runs were made which decided the series for Japan, giving Japan ten more points on the figure already won.

Hashimoto, Waseda's slab artist, showed good form issuing no free tickets, giving the opponents only two hits although strike outs were few. Juanito, the Filipino twirler, proved himself a better worker on the mound than his compatriot Baclay who pitched the previous day. Waseda only managed to obtain three hits and with better support he had a good chance of leading his team to victory.

The initial run of the game earned by Waseda in the fourth session was the result of an error. Kato earned a pass to the initial sack and sailed on to second by the sacrifice of Saeki. Iida grounded to short who threw wild sending Kato over the rubber. Even in the fifth, if the Filipino Team had handled the Waseda bunts in the ordinary manner the game may have been a different tale. The game to-day closes the official series and all programs hereafter will be exhibition matches.

The runs and hits by innings:

Waseda	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Runs	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Hits	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—3
Philippines	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Runs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Hits	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Fourth Day

Obtaining 26 points on the fourth day, the Philippine team is now two points ahead of the Japanese. The only events that will count in the championship, and are not yet held or finished, are Decathlon, Tennis, and swimming events. If the Japanese obtain three points more than the Philippine in these events, Japan will win the championship.

The Chinese team gained 31 points, and the Japanese obtained only 14 points. The Volley Ball and Foot Ball were won by the Chinese adding twenty points to their score. In Basket Ball the Chinese came in second and took six points, the championship of the basket ball having gone to Philippine.

Japan obtained six points in winning three places in the One Mile swim, and secured five points in Twenty Mile bicycle race, taking the first and second positions. The three points secured by winning the first in the One Mile Relay, made the total score obtained by the Japanese 14.

At this stage, the Base Ball game which was won by the Japanese team was the turning point, and if that was won by the Philippine, the difference in the scores between Japan and Philippine would be so large that Japan will only be able to win the championship by winning extraordinary large scores in swimming races. It is regrettable for the Philippine that her team lost the Base Ball to Japan.

The greatest event of the programme was the breaking of the world record of 100 yard Swim by Uchida, the Japanese swimmer, who covered the distance in 52 seconds. The World's record held by D.P. Koh'oku of Hawaii is 53 1/5 seconds. There was some criticism as to the timing by the umpire, but according to the time announced by the judges of the swimming events yesterday, Mr. Uchida broke the world's record by 1 1/5 seconds.

The Volley Ball game between China and Philippine was the first event in the field yesterday and it was held in the morning. The game played between the two teams on Thursday ended in a tie, and the final game was held yesterday morning. It was the best Volley Ball game played in the Shibaura field, and both the players were at their best form. The score of the game was as follows: 17-21, 21-15, 21-9, in favour of China.

The last game of Volley Ball between the Philippine and the Japanese was played in the afternoon, and it was pitifully one sided, and the Philippine won the game by the score of 21-7, 21-0. By winning the game from Japan, Philippine took the second place in the Volley Ball, the first place being taken by the Chinese.

The calling card of the Far Eastern Athletic Championship baseball games being completed the crowd at the Hosei versus Philippine game attracted only stray spectators. The Hosei played better ball than expected but the contest failed to present any excitement. The Filipinos showed superiority, the game ending by the score 6-3.

After a very foul game throughout the first half in which the Filipinos were the chief offenders, the Chinese were given the game by the referee with the score 3 to love. A penalty from which the Chinese notched their third point led to the trouble and a free fight resulted after which the game, as stated, was given to the Chinese.

The Basket Ball game between the Philippine and the Japanese, was also one sided, and the Japanese had no opportunity to outpoint their opponents, as they were kept at the defensive all through the game. However several times during the game good opportunities came to the Japanese, but they were always prevented from scoring. The score of the first half was 26-4, and the total score was 29-14 in favour of the Philippine.

The Philippine team won the championship by defeating both the Japanese and the Chinese teams, and the Chinese took the second place, as it defeated the Japanese team.

The One Mile Relay Race was won by the Japanese team and the Philippine was second. It was an interesting race all through, and for three laps, the Philippine and Japanese runners were abreast, but at the fourth lap, Saeki, the Japanese runner, passed the Philippine runner, and finished one second ahead of Ablan the Filipino runner. The time was 3 minutes 41 seconds .

The biggest event of the day was twenty mile bicycle race and four Japanese, one Chinese and one Filipino took part in the race. The riders were to go eighty eight laps, the track being only about 420 yards. For twelve laps, all five riders were together, but at the thirteenth lap, Chung, the Chinese rider, was left behind. The race went on with four riders together, but when 47 laps were finished Ikeda, the Japanese rider started a sprint and Fujiwara, another Japanese followed, but Aldaguer, Filipino and Matsukura, Japanese, were left one lap behind. In this condition, the riders pedalled on until they finished 86th lap when Ikeda started the final sprint. Fujiwara followed, a few yards behind. The third place was fought between Aldaguer and Matsukura, but finally the tall Filipino managed to come in third. The time was 1 hour, 2 minutes 52 seconds. The Chinese rider was lapped several times by the leaders but he kept on pedalling until the last.

Open Two Mile race was held yesterday and four Japanese runners participated. But finally Taku, won in 11 minutes 5 seconds, Kato was second and Suzuki was third. Kato led the way until the last lap, but in the last three hundred yards, Taku came ahead and finished first. This event does not count in the championship.

In the Pole Vault, the Japanese was unable to win any point. Ting, the tall Chinese vaulted 10 feet 6 inches, and Koo, another Chinese took second by going over 10 feet 3 inches bar, and Llanes the Filipino was third with ten feet. In this event, the Philippine was expected to win, but Ting was an unexpected surprise.

The result of last Thursday's Pentathlon was announced as follows. Sagiyama 295 points, Tu, 287 points, Chu, 252 points.

The events in Decathlon held were, 110 yard Run Yard Run, Broad Jump, High Jump, and Shot Put. Eight athletes trying for the All round championship took part in the event. They were Noguchi, Takeuchi, Chang, Y. Chang Chu, Puno, Saavedra, and Villanueva.

In the first half of Decathlon, Saavedra, the holder of Decathlon Championships of the Far East is leading, and in the five events held yesterday he obtained the total score of 389. The second is Noguchi, Japanese, who obtained 354 points. Among the Chinese athletes, Y. Chang had the highest point, having secured 313 points.

In 100 yard Run, Saavedra made the fastest time, covering the distance in 10 4/5 seconds, which gave him 80 points, Noguchi finished second in 11 seconds, obtaining 70 points. In 440 Yard Run, Noguchi made 90 points, finishing in 55 seconds and Saavedra made only 77 points. In High Jump, Saavedra and Puno obtained 74 points each jumping 5 feet 1/5 inch. Noguchi and Chu jumped 4 feet 10 1/5 inches, and took 66 points each. In Broad Jump, Saavedra jumed, 20 feet, 8 1/5 inches and added 109 points to his score. Y. Chang, the Chinese jumped 20 feet 4 inches and took 104 points. In Shot Put, Saavedra took 56 points by throwing the shot 28 feet 6 inches, but Chu, the Chinese did better than Saavedra and threw the shot 29 feet 2 inches, taking 48 points.

The total scores obtained by the eight athletes in the five events of Decathlon were as follows.

Noguchi (J) 354 points, Takeuchi (J) 278 points. H. F. Chang (C) 280 points, Y. Chang (C) 313 points, Puno (P) 301 points, Saavedra (P) 389 points, Villanueva (P) 338 points, Chu (C) 301 points.

The feature of yesterday's programme was the swimming races, the trials of 50 Yard, 220 Yard, 100 yard, 440 Yard, 100 yard Back Stroke, and 220 Yard Breast Stroke, and the one mile were held yesterday afternoon. Fortunately the day had been much warmer than the past few days, but the Filipino swimmers shivered in the cold water.

The hope of Japan in winning the championship now rests with the swimming races.

HATHITRUST DIGITAL ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

If Japan is able to obtain good points in the swimming races, she will be able to defeat Philippine. The results of yesterday's trials and one mile race, proved that there is a good prospect for Japan in winning the championship.

The event of the day was the breaking of 100 yard record, and Uchida, the Japanese swimmer, should be heartily congratulated in breaking the World's record for the distance, but it is regrettable that there was not more reliable judges to confirm his achievement. When the time was announced, there rose complaints from the crowd, but the Judges' word did not falter and announced that Uchida covered the distance in 52 seconds.

The first race was 50 Yard heats, and the winners of the three heats are as follows. The first heat, Saito, first, B. Versoza, second, Time, 26 2/5 seconds. The second heat, Ukai, first, V. Versoza, second, time, 27 2/5 seconds. The Third Heat, Ishii, first, Migallon, second, Time, 29 3/5 seconds. The Chinese swimmers did not qualify for the 50 yard final, and the final race will be held to-day among three Japanese and three Filipinos.

The second event was three heats of 220 yard swim, and in this event, the Japanese also obtained three first places and two second places. One Philippine took a second place. The result is as follows: First Heat, Iketani, first, Suzuki, second, time 3 minutes 6 seconds. Second Heat, S. Uchida first, Fernadez, second, time, 2 minutes, 46 2/5 seconds. Third Heat, Ukai, first, Kurama, second, time, 2 minutes 54 4/5 seconds.

In the 220 Yard Breast Stroke, the first places went to the Japanese and the Chinese monopolized the second places. The results are as follows; First Heat, Takahama, first, Yao, second, time 3 minutes, 54 2/5 seconds, Second Heat, Matsumoto, first, Cuna, second, time, 3 minutes, 53 4/5 seconds. Third Heat, Ishii, first, Lei, second, time 3 minutes, 51 1/5 seconds.

Only one Filipino secured a place in 100 yard Swim, taking the second place, and the rest were all won by the Japanese In the first heat, S. Uchida broke the World record in swimming the distance in 52 seconds. First Heat, Uchida, first, Yamamoto second time, 52 seconds. Second Heat, Okuda, first, Migallon second, time, 1 minute 8 4/5 seconds. Third Heat, Saito, first, Funakoshi second.

Only the Japanese will swim the 440 Yard final to-day as no other swimmers qualified in yesterday's heats. First heat, Kato, first, Inami, second, time. 7 minutes, 3 3/5 seconds. Second Heat, Imamura first, Tamai, second, time, 6 minutes, 56 3/5 seconds. Third Heat, Noju, first Miyake second, time 6 minutes, 47 3/5 seconds.

In 100 Yard back Stroke, one Chinese and two Japanese took the first places, and one Filipino and two Japanese took the second places. First Heat, Ikegava, first, Yamamoto, second time, 1 minute 25 seconds. Second Heat, Lei, first, J. Versoza second, time, 1 minute 30 second. Third Heat, Suzuki, first, Yamauchi, second, time, 1 minute 30 seconds.

Five swimmers participated in One mile swim, but the Chinese and Philippine swimmers could not overtake the Japanese swimmers, and the three places went to the Japanese. This victory gave the Japanese team six points. Imamura was first in 29 minutes, 43 seconds, Noju was second in 29 minutes 57 seconds, and Nakata was third in 30 minutes and 3 seconds.

The Chinese versus Philippine soccer championship game would have proved one of the best contests seen in this city for many a season had not the game been marred by a scramble in the latter part of the second half. From the start the contest was observed to be a keen one although veterans predicted that the Celestials had a superior combination. The two teams were out to win and the players were excited to the highest pitch. The Chinese students in the local colleges were out en masse to support their countrymen. The Chinese had to win the game if they want to gain some chance in the leadership in the Championship games for their showing in other lines proved poor and since they were trounced in the basket ball game of the day before. The Philippine team, on the other hand, looked forward with keenness to winning this game in order to balance the points lost from the defeat in the baseball series, if they wanted the neck and neck in the rivalry for laurels against Japan. Another potentiality adding to the pitched nerve was the volley ball contest of the previous day which ended with nobody's game.

The situation stood as described above. With Mr. Willes umpiring, the whistle was blown for the kick off at 10 a.m. sharp. The struggle began with the rainbow colored uniforms taking the upper hands. It was argued by many spectators that since the Philippine team whipped Japan 15-nil and the Chinese 5-nil, it proved that the Filipinos were the better squad This kind of reasoning never applies, in football or baseball. In the first half the Chinese scored two goals to nothing of the Filipinos.

The blood was warming up during the first half and in the second it was nearly spilled. The Filipino athletes resolved to even up in the latter half and there were many points in which fair play and sportsmanship may have been questioned. The climax was at hand; in the middle of the last half the Chinese neatly scored a goal, and tickled by the addition of another point, one of the Chinese forward went up to the opposing goalkeeper, whose blood was curdling hot like a Moro, offered to shake hands. The watchman took this as an insult stating that no hands are ever proffered during a continuance of a contest and refused to play. The Chinese refuted, when other verbal players entered into a pro and con dispute of the incident. However, when the nerves were already pitched to the limit, one of the Filipinos rushed against a Chinese who was arguing the case with him. The Filipino was knocked to the ground and had there been no neutrals around, more seriousness would have evolved. The Filipinos refused to play although the Chinese challenged them. Since they refused notwithstanding the overtures made by the umpire, he called the game as defaulted and decided the game as forfeited to the Chinese by the tune 3 to nil. This gave the Chinese 10 points, aiding them to win the largest points of the day.

The soccer game to-day will be called at 4 p.m. and after the baseball, the Chinese, as champions, playing against the best foreign team in Japan, picked from the cream of Tokyo, Yokohama and Kobe. This game is observed to prove one worth witnessing.

The first tournament in the tennis department of the Far Eastern Championship Games was Kumagai, versus Ho. The match proved too much one-sided, the set resulting as follows: 6-0; 6-0; 6-0.

The second bill on the programme was between Fargas and Matsubara. This contest proved more even for although Fargas is a better player Matsubara's under hand stroke seemed to give Fargas much trouble in handling. The Japanese sympathizers hoped that Matsubara may work Fargas out by this less thrilling method, and resorting always on the less risky side. However, Fargas proved a better man the final scores of the set being 6-4; 6-3; 6-5.

In the afternoon there was only one official game Kumagai versus Balanos. This match proved one sided, the Filipino being no match for the Japanese champion player. The result was 6-0; 6-1; 6-0. An exhibition of a double game was also made since the Chinese double team defaulted.

Closing Day

Winning 47 points in swimming events, the first place in Tennis, singles and double, and first place in Decathlon, the Japanese team finally carried off the championship of the Far East, 48 points ahead of the Philippine team, and 78 points ahead of the Chinese. The total points obtained by the Japanese equal to the combined total of the Chinese and Philippine teams; the Japanese score being 126, the Philippine 78, and the Chinese 48.

In swimming events, and long distance races, the Japanese athletes had no rival, but in the short distance races, and field events, the Filipinos led all others. The Chinese excelled in Foot Ball, Volley Ball and Running High Jump. Although the Japanese won the championship, it should be stated that the Philippine athletes fought well in all events, and excepting the swimming events, the scores of the two teams were almost a tie. Especially it is regrettable that the Philippine lost the baseball to the Japanese, as the Philippine team is excellent and had the good possibility of winning the championship.

The Third Far Eastern Athletic Games was the first of the sort ever held in Japan, and it was the first international athletic sports played in Japan, and the public interest in athletics and international games was greatly stimulated by the events of the Far Eastern Olympiad. The Japanese public generally did not pay any attention to athletic sports, and it was formerly only the students who witnessed the local athletic meets. But from the opening day until the end, the Far Eastern Olympiad was witnessed by an enormous crowd, and by every class of people. From the aristocratic circles, down to the labouring class, every one took a deep interest in the events, and they filled the four fields at Shibaura to the utmost capacity.

By holding the Olympiad in Tokyo, not only the Japanese athletes gained experience and honours, but the general public had received an invaluable education. It is by the effect of the Olympiad that a plan is now being discussed by the leading citizens of Tokyo to establish a permanent and magnificient stadium in one part of the Aoyama Military Parade

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INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 9.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's Tuesday communique says: The enemy made heavy counterattacks early in the morning in the neighbourhood of Fresnoy and at first got a foothold in our trenches northeastward of the village; but the ground lost was shortly afterwards recovered.

Two fresh German divisions delivered an attack in force eastward of Fresnoy; but they were repulsed with heavy casualties on the right, and the positions were successfully maintained. On the other hand, after fierce resistance on the left we were compelled to withdraw from Fresnoy village and wood.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 9.—The struggle was keenest on Tuesday night on the Chemin des Dames, where the enemy attempted, at various points, to turn the French out of their positions. The attacks were preceded by a violent bombardment, but were everywhere repulsed. The French in turn attacked on Tuesday evening and carried the German first line trenches on a front of about 1,200 metres northeast of Chevreux, taking 160 prisoners.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 10.—The enemy, on Wednesday night attempted rather weak infantry reactions at various points of the Chemin des Dames. They all broke down. A stronger counter-attack in the region of Chevreux met with the same fate and did not prevent us from progressing again, and carrying the fortified point d'appui and, taking prisoners. A minor operation enabled us to extend our gains to the northern slopes of the Vauclerc plateau.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 11.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that the British advanced their line slightly on Thursday morning on the southern bank of the Scarpe. The enemy at noon renewed attacks on positions on the Hindenburg line eastward of Bullecourt. They were completely repulsed, and further counter-attacks in night time near Fresnay were equally unsuccessful.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 11.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The fighting on Wednesday at Bullecourt was severe and continuous. We made progress despite the enemy's repeated costly and fruitless efforts to shake our hold on his positions. We advanced our line in the night by local fighting eastward and southward of the Souche river. At the latter place we captured a portion of German front and support lines. We drove off night raids northeastward of Lievon and southward of Hulluch. We successfully raided the enemy's trenches northward of Givenchy lez la Bassee.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 11.—Reuter's correspondent with the British in France telegraphs that the lure of Bullecourt continues to be irresistible presumably because southeast of that point the British pierced the Hindenburg line, for otherwise it was of no strategic value.

Bullecourt will be one of the bitterest name of the war in thousands of German households.

At five o'clock yesterday evening the Germans made another heavy attack but again the British artillery wrought havoc on the assaulting waves. There is however unmistakable evidence that the enemy will not continue confidently in such an assault. Recently a Prussian division composed largely of returned wounded when ordered to the firing line, mutinied and refused to go.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 12.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Germans attacked on Thursday eastward of Arleux on the south of the River Souchez but were repulsed by artillery and machine-gun fire. We drove off a later attempt assisted by the Flammenwerfer on the south of the River Souchez. We successfully made a night raid on the east of the Ypres.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, May 12.—After a violent bombardment of the region of Cernyenlaonnais the enemy attacks on both sides of the village were shattered by our artillery and machine-gun. The enemy gained a footing on 200 meters of trenches on the west of the village but were immediately driven out.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 12.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We very successfully attacked on Friday night and Saturday morning the Hindenburg line in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt and also astride the Arras-Cambrai road and the north of Scarpe, gaining all the objectives. We took some hundreds prisoners in local fighting resulting in our favour on the night eastward of Lempire and also carried out successful raids eastward of the Ypres.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 12.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's Friday evening communique says: The enemy early on Friday morning launched a third attack using the Flammenwerfer. After three hours' severe fighting the weight of repeated assaults compelled our posts to withdraw from a portion of front. Our counterattack in the afternoon captured the whole lost trenches. The enemy's losses in the three attacks were heavy. Our positions are unchanged.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 12.—Reuter's correspondent with the British army in France telegraphs that it was sheer weight of numbers that drove the British back at Fresnoy, of which the British guns are now making a perfect inferno. The question of such gains or losses of territory must remain altogether subordinate to the main business of wearing down the Germans who have been forced to give battle on ground more favourable to the British than to them. It is manifestly to the advantage of the British that the Germans should continue to stand where they can be hampered.

This broad strategic view must be overlooked in the present ebb and flow of the great struggle. The Germans since have been attempting to follow up their temporary advantage, but hitherto their efforts have proved not only vain but frightfully costly to them. From Fresnoy to Gavrelle they have been prodigally throwing in their reserves for the past twenty-four hours, but all their attempts were broken up by our intense artillery fire mostly before they were within bombing distance.

What this fighting is costing the Germans is indicated by the fact that thirty-five German divisions appear to have withdrawn exhausted from this front since April 1. Even more eloquent of the growing strain in the German man-power is the manner in which convicts are incorporated in the ranks of the enemy. Among the recent prisoners was a Pole, sentenced two years ago to six years' penal servitude for striking an officer and shooting a non-com.; also a Prussian, sentenced only nine months ago to fifteen years for shooting his company commander.

Nothing but sheer necessity would cause the remission of such sentences.

The "Times" correspondent says the first attack at Fresnoy was made after the heaviest bombardment by the fifteenth reserve and fourth guard divisions who advanced in solid masses. Their losses were tremendous. By weight of numbers they reached the trenches only to be driven out again almost immediately. What were left suffered badly from the British guns and machine-guns in retiring.

Meanwhile the Germans brought up the fifth Bavarian division which also advanced in solid formation. The British, worn out, were compelled to give ground before the enemy's overwhelming strength, but it was these same tired men who after a few hours of breathing spell reattacked and recovered the ground despite heavy odds. On a large part of the ground yielded the enemy losses were so heavy that they far exceeded the strength of the whole British forces engaged in the counter battery work. The British artillery continues to maintain an unquestioned superiority, largely through the assistance of the airmen. The enemy's tendency is more and more to use long-range guns at the extreme limit of fire, preferring to lose much of his own effectiveness to the risk of duels with the British guns.

The new high velocity German fieldgun of which we had heard so much from the German prisoners does not seem to have reached this front or has not yet been noticeably effective.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 12.—To-day Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that patrol encounters occurred Saturday northwest of St. Quentin. North-east of Leverguier the British advanced their posts at several points, inflicting casualties on the enemy.

The fighting continued throughout Saturday at Bullecourt. The British advanced their line slightly south of the River Scarpe and improved their position on the western slopes of the green hill-land north of the Scarpe. A counter-attack east of the Roeux cemetery was repulsed and fifty German prisoners taken.

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KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, May 12.—Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters in France telegraphs that throughout Thursday the enemy launched a series of attacks on various points of the British front, none of which were able to reach the trench. They began with an attempt to force our positions between Cavrelle and the Souchez river which quite broke down. Then at 7.30 p.m. the Germans, swarming in and around Fresnoy were seen forming for an attack upon Arleux. The British gunners got on to them and although they made an advance under their own barrage the attempt cost them dear and resulted in a complete repulse. South of Souchez river two formidable attacks were launched at 8.15 and 10.15. Liquid fire was employed and large bodies of infantry were thrown in. Fierce fighting followed, the Germans coming on with great determination but finally retired, our artillery creating havoc as they withdrew. They did not renew the attempt. At 3.30 in the morning the advanced section of the trench work which we took on Wednesday between Lacoulotte and Avion was attacked. The result has not yet been reported. On Wednesday night four deserters came over and said they had been told they would get neither relief nor rest until this trench was retaken. "So we preferred to take our own way," they said; one of them adding that a good many of his comrades would have accompanied him, but they "lacked the pluck."

These attacks must have been very costly for the enemy as few operations are more expensive than an attack which fails.

Between the Scarpe and Monchy the enemy guns tried to put a heavy barrage, presumably with the purpose of intercepting our communications, but this was actually beaten to silence by our artillery in a very short time.

A satisfactory point in the present fighting is that our men who went through the Somme battles say these were much worse than anything, that has yet happened in the Arras offensive and our casualties in those days were infinitely heavier. The Germans, on the other hand, declare that the present fighting is much worse than anything they experienced in the Somme valley and that their losses are far heavier.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, May 13.—A London official dispatch says that the British have established themselves in the village of Bullecourt. The fighting continues.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 13.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Further details of Friday night's attacks confirm the success of the operation. After nightlong fighting we have established ourselves in Bullecourt village. The fighting continues. We have captured astride Arras-Cambrai road twelve hundred yards of trenches, including a strong farm position. We stormed Roeux cemetery and chemical works further northward and continued our advance on Saturday, carrying positions in this neighbourhood with a front of one mile and a half, taking seven hundred prisoners.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 13.—Marshal Haig's Sunday evening communique says: On Sunday morning we repulsed two counterattacks upon positions on the Hindenburg line eastward of Bullecourt. The Australians, in the past ten days, have gallantly maintained the positions in this sector, repulsing at least twelve determined counterattacks.

We hold the greater part of Bullecourt. We to-day have established ourselves in the western houses of the Roeux cemetery and again made progress on the western slopes of the Greenland hill.

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

London, May 14.—War correspondents at the headquarters report: The British bombed the enemy out of Bullecourt. They drove him out of a maze of riverside defences around Roeux quarries in the cratered field. The German fort known as the "Cavalry Farm" near Cambrai-Arras road was easily captured. The Germans desperately endeavoured to retake Bullecourt at 3.20 Sunday morning. They launched a heavy attack which was, however, smashed up by our gunfire. Of twelve men who came within bombing distance, nine were killed and three taken prisoner who later died of wounds. A fresh attack was dispersed an hour later. But twenty men got through. They were all killed except one who was captured.

Summed up we made the most valuable advance. We took nearly a thousand prisoners, captured the better part of two villages, many bits of trenches and a fair amount of booty and put large numbers of the enemy out of action.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 15.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué says: We continued progress on Monday on the north of Scarpe and completed the capture of Roeux, which presented a scene of much desperate fighting in the past month. We slightly advanced our line on the north of Carvelle.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, May 8.—Western front. The enemy's scouts tried on the Berezina near Potashna to approach the Russian trenches, but were scattered by the Russian artillery fire. In the Vladimir Volynsk direction, south of Zubilno, the enemy's infantry, after an intense mine and bomb throwing, came out of their trenches throwing hand grenades at the Russian trenches, but by the fire of the Russian artillery and infantry they were driven back into their trenches. The enemy developed on the front Khabarovka Zoorox a strong artillery fire. A German aeroplane was knocked down by the Russian artillery falling into the region of Gura Gumora, the aviators—two officers—were taken prisoner.

Rumania. The enemy's attempts in attacking the Russian positions south west of Okna have been repulsed by the Russian defending fire.

Caucasus front. An unimportant Turkish attack north east of Kiga has been repulsed by the Russian fire, also another attack of the Turks about a company in strength near Ashaga Suvik (north west of Ognat).

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, May 9.—Western front. The enemy's artillery developed a strong fire in the Vilna direction near Smorgony, also in the Vladimr Volynsk direction. East of Zolochoff two subterranean galleries were blown up by the enemy, the Russian trenches being damaged by the explosion. North-east of Brzezany the Russian artillery caused a series of strong explosions among the enemy's batteries.

Caucasus front. The Russian troops north west of Senne advanced towards Djonnaver.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, May 11.—Firing and reconnaissances continue on the western and the Rumanian fronts.

Caucasus front. In the Sakkis region the Kurds tried to dislodge a Russian vanpost, but were discovered in time and partly annihilated, partly scattered. Firing is in progress on the rest of the front.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, May 12.—Western front. South of the Maroch lake a gas attack was performed by the enemy.

Caucasus front. The Kurds, about three companies in strength, and some Kurd parties assumed on May 10 the offensive on both banks of the Euphrates South West of Erzindian and near the Kelerkami mountain ridge, but their advance was stopped. The Russian troops seized in the night before May 8 a part of the enemy's positions between Senne and Pendjivin. The fight continued the following day and another part of the Turkish positions was seized, but owing to reinforcements, received by the enemy, the Russian troops returned in the evening to their previous positions. Having crossed the river Diala the Russian troops advanced towards Kifri. The Russian troops crossed, while fighting, the river Diala between Djuvaur and Omardvag.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rome, May 10.—In the Ledro and Adige valleys the enemy attacks were repulsed. Yesterday on the whole front there was the usual artillerying. The fire was more lively at Pruva, Gorizia and Carso. Yesterday night a hostile aircraft dropped bombs in lower Isonzo and near Cormons.

One of the camp hospitals was hit, wounding eight patients. The enemy aeroplanes unsuccessfully raided Italian territory at Albania but were driven off.

On the Trentino front there was artillery activity hindered by the bad weather. In Valdarsa an enemy detachment attempted to capture one of our advanced posts on the slopes east of Zugna, but was repulsed with appreciable losses.

Another enemy detachment attacked our positions on the Vodil, northwest of Toimino and met with the same fate.

In the Gorizia zone and on the Carso there was the usual enemy artillery activity, more intense during the evening, against the Allies' defences on Dessofaiti, but the vigorous intervention of the Allied batteries soon silenced the attacks. Allied fire caused an explosion of munitions at a depot of the enemy's near Boscamalo.

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KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, May 9.—There was desultory artillerying on the whole front, according to the Italian communique. Many patrol skirmishes occurred during the day in Vallarsi and Carso and elsewhere, some prisoners being taken.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, May 11.—On the Trentino front the artillery is particularly active south of the Loppia basis on the Asiago plateau and in the Sugana valley. We repulsed enemy detachments in skirmishes southwest of More in the Adige valley, and at the head of the Maora valley.

On the Julian front the enemy's batteries are more active and in the southern sector of the Carso.

Fine weather has favoured aerial activity. On the night of the 10th, hostile aircraft dropped bombs in the Gorizia area without damage. Our seaplanes and naval airmen bombed the aviation grounds north of Trieste.

Yesterday one of our air squadrons bombed the railworks at Refemberga with good result and returned safely. One of the enemy was brought down in the fight.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, May 12.—Yesterday the artillerying continued normal along the whole front, but was somewhat more active between Astice and Brenta in the Gorizia area and in the southern sector of Carso.

The aerial activity was lively on both sides. The enemy aircraft on the night of the 11th bombed Punta Saobba and also places in the lower Isonzo causing one casualty. One of our squadrons bombed the railway works at Santo Daniele in the Branizza valley.

One of our Caproni machines reached Pola with bombs and caused a large fire in the arsenal.

Yesterday the enemy aeroplanes repeatedly attempted a raid on our territory but everywhere were driven back by the anti-aircraft guns.

One hostile machine only succeeded in reaching Brescia but without dropping bombs.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rome, May 13.—The artillery activity has been more lively from Tolmino to the sea. Our fire caused explosions and fires in the enemy's lines and the enemy slightly damaged some buildings in Gorizia. In the skirmishes east of Vertoibizza Torrent we captured a dozen prisoners including an officer.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, May 14.—On the Trentino front there were artillery duels yesterday on the Asago plateau. Enemy detachments were repulsed in the neighbourhood of Paneveggio in the Gnolo valley and on the slopes of Mount Castatiella in the Pellegrino valley.

On the Julian front the artillery was increasingly active. Fires are reported in rear of the enemy positions. Southeast of Gorizia patrol raids resulted in the capture of thirty prisoners, two machineguns and a quantity of ammunition. A hostile air squadron dropped bombs in the Aquileja area damaging a basilica and an archaeological museum.

In a brilliant air engagement in the middle of the Isonzo two enemy machines were brought down.

MR. BUCHAN'S WEEKLY REPORT

[OFFICIAL TO THE BRITISH EMBASSY]

London, May 12.—The main interest during the week has been concentrated on that portion of the line from Fresnoy to Bullecourt. These villages and the village of Oppy witnessed some of the fiercest fighting of the whole war. The German guards reserves clung to Oppy as though the fate of the Empire depended upon their holding it, suffering very heavy losses in the vain effort.

Every yard of ground was obstinately contended by the enemy and counterattacks on an unusually formidable scale developed promptly opposite every point where the British troops gained ground, some resulting in the bitterest combats. Most of the attempts were broken up by our artillery which maintained an almost incredible intensity. It is no exaggeration to say that the German dead could be numbered in thousands. The German counterattacks were made at a cost their leaders will never dare publish to the German people:

What the Hindenburg regime dreaded and most energetically sought to evade is now happening, namely the exhaustion of the German manpower at a pace which not only must spell defeat but leave Germany hopelessly crippled in power of regeneration for long years to come. Before the Arras battle started the German communiques and press trumpetted the German withdrawal as a fine strategic retirement effected by Hindenburg's military genius—a withdrawal which would leave the initiative with the German armies and enable them to strike hard with a big strategic reserve which the ruthless employment of the Polish, Belgian and Roumanian labour enabled them to train and accumulate during the winter months.

Despite the much advertised programme of fighting initiative, the German communiques, since the opening of the battle, were devoted to describing the alleged failure of the Allies to break through and the capture by the British and French of over fifty thousand prisoners and four hundred fifty guns as a disastrous defeat. This is a price at which the Allies would be glad to suffer many such disastrous defeats.

As the second week of April was fixed as the date for attack, many weeks before the German retirement had begun, obviously the date of the Allied attack was nowise affected by the withdrawal of the German armies. Every objective was gained in the early stages of the battle and the only check suffered by the British troops hitherto was at Fresnoy where the Germans were obliged to bring three divisions in order to retake.

The battle shows an ever greater advance on the successes than the Somme or Loos and fighting future can be expected on a still more gigantic scale. The Allies will continue to pile up men and ammunition to any extent necessary to achieve their purpose.

Comparing Arras with the battle of the Somme in the recent fighting, during a corresponding period, four times the ground was recaptured, twice the number of prisoners and five times the number of guns were taken, all at a much smaller cost.

One of the most satisfactory features is that the Germans used up double the number of reserves as in a corresponding period on the Somme. The German counterattacks, though very vigorously pressed, were most unsuccessful. Being often made by large bodies over open ground before their main trench lines, they suffered the heaviest casualties.

In a communique issued on the 7th of May the French report the capture of 8,200 prisoners in two days' fighting.

A German official communique on May 7th stated: "Since May 5th, between Soissons and Rheims we brought in as prisoners nine officers and 726 men."

Despite the fact that in two days' fighting the German claim only 735 prisoners against the French 8200, the German communique has the effrontery to state: "In the great battle the day was also successful for us."

In view of the above statement it becomes increasingly difficult to know whether the German communiques are written entirely to keep up the drooping spirits of the German people or whether they are still theoretically supposed to be truthful account of the operations on the front.

CHANCELLOR'S NEW PEACE SPEECH POSTPONED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 8.—The "Lokal Anzeiger" which is a semi-official organ, attributes the postponement of the Chancellor's speech to the possibility of the imminence of an agreeable political event facilitating his task toward peace. The German newspapers are generally impatient of the delay, especially in view of the growing isolation of the Central Powers.

GERMAN STATEMENT DENIED

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, May 12.—Commenting on the German wireless that the French trebled the figures of prisoners taken on the Soissons and Champagne fronts from April 16 to April 20 and asserting that only 7500 Germans were missing between those days, "Le Matin" declares that the third, twenty first, fifth and forty third Bavarian divisions lost respectively 2,383, 2,318, 1,929 and 1,374 prisoners. The losses of the various divisions give a total of 19,672 up to April 20. The French gave a total of 19,000, thus being below the actual figures.

ALLIED GENERALS REPORT FUTILE GERMAN ATTACKS

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, May 8.—The Germans yesterday and on Sunday night continued their fierce but futile onslaughts against the positions wrested from them in the course of last week. Huge forces in dense formation hurled themselves in vain against the iron barrier of the Allied armies. Sir Douglas Haig and General Nivelle report that enormous losses were inflicted on the enemy and that four more divisions had been identified on the front north of the Aisne. It is improbable that the Germans will be able much longer to keep up the exhausting pace they have been recently keeping, the only result of which can be to open up the way to further serious strategic defeats. In minor operations yesterday appreciable progress was made notably north and west of Rheims.

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FOUR DUMA PARTIES MEET IN SOLEMN MEETING

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 12.—A solemn meeting of four parties in the present Duma was held yesterday in the Tauride Palace. President Rodzianko said Russia was not responsible for the war which she did not want but which she must continue to the last good end. The war must be prosecuted in unison with the Allies to a full decisive victory as only such a victory over German militarism will be capable of securing the welfare of all the world. After the speech Rodzianko and all the members rose and warmly greeted the representativs of the Allies.

The Premier Prince Lvoff pointed out that it was not the wonderful character of the revolution which is marvellous but the main idea of the change which embraces not only the welfare of Russia but also the interests of all nations. The great revolution is still proceeding, but every day increases our confidence in the creative powers of the Russian people. War Minister Goutchkoff said the only watchword is that Russia should be at war on the front but at peace at home.

Among other orators were members of the first Duma, the representative of the Labour Party Bramsen and the Social Democratic member of the first Duma Tzeretili, who in a long speech refuted the accusation that Russian Democracy wanted a separate peace. Russian Democracy, said Mr. Tzeretili, will boldly defend its freedom against the Imperialistic armies of the enemy and fight for peace fulfilling Democratic ideas, granting rights to all nations to decide their own destiny.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, May 12.—At an extraordinary session of the Duma M. Roditcheff, Secretary of State for Finland said that the greater our victory over the enemy the more complete will be the victory of democracy. Unless the German militarism is overthrown the work of all future generations must be devoted to armaments. Russia has adopted liberty in order to overthrow despotism and drive out the enemy from the occupied territories. The Provisional Government has the right to demand every sacrifice. The speech was loudly cheered.

RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS AVOID THE TRAP

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, May 10.—A conference of Socialists and Extremists has discussed Borgbjerg's invitation to Stockholm and resolved that as Borgbjerg was asking in agreement with Scheidemann and other German Socialists, who side with the German Government, therefore he is an agent of German Imperialists, and consequently they will not participate in a congress attended by Borgbjerg and Scheidemann.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 10.—The Executive of Labour Party meeting in the House of Commons has refused to associate and generalize with the Socialist conference at Stockholm. The meeting has decided to arrange a conference of Allied Labourites and Socialists at London in June.

MOSCOW ALLEGATION IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 13.—The papers have published a recent interview of the President of Moscow Russo-Japanese Society Stchenkoff with the local Italian Consul-General, who, the press averred, had stated: "If the present disorganisation in Russia continues the Allies will leave the country to its own devices, and following the existing treaty Japan will occupy Siberia as far as the Urals."

The Italian Consul-General has now written to the press absolutely denying any similar statement, even refuting an official interview with Stchenkoff. The Japanese Consul at Moscow also has written: "Information regarding the existence of such a treaty is false. Japan cherishes no bellicose intentions towards Russia."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, May 14.—Mr. Bonar Law has denied the report that a treaty is contemplated with Japan, in virtue of which the latter might overrun Siberia if Russia relaxed her efforts in the present war.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, May 14.—In the House of Commons Sir J. B. Lansdale asked whether the Government's attention has been called to an interview in a Moscow newspaper wherein the Italian Consul General of that city was represented as having stated that if Russia relaxed her military efforts in the war she would be threatened with serious danger from Japan and that according to a treaty concluded with the Allied Powers Japan would have the right to occupy all Siberia as far as the Ural mountains.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the Government's attention had been drawn to the interview. "I understand," Mr. Bonar Law said, "that both the Italian Consul General at Moscow and the Japanese Consul have denied the reported interview. It appears scarcely necessary to say that no such treaty has ever even been contemplated."

The Foreign Office is in receipt of a report from Petrograd giving an account of the latest sensation evoked by the Russian newspaper story in which it was alleged that Japan would attack Siberia in case of Russia's conclusion of a separate peace with Germany.

"Of course," said an official of the Foreign Office yesterday, "the allegation is too absurd for us to waste our serious attention upon. The report to hand says the exact man or men responsible for starting such sensation cannot be ascertained."

In connection with this affair a well informed man on Russian situation, is of the opinion that the news in question was published by certain men identified with the war party with a single eye, ignoring the serious injustice to be suffered by a friendly ally of their nation, to the need of convincing those opposed to the further prolongation of the war by artificially vivifying a hypothetical menace. In view of the crisis now threatening the security of the Russian Cabinet it would be safe to say, the man

RUSSIA CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY OF FIRST DUMA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, May 11.—The anniversary of the opening of the first Duma was celebrated with an extraordinary sitting of members of all Dumas attended by the Government and Diplomatists. President Rodjianko, in a speech was loudly cheered when he repudiated the idea of a separate peace, and declared Russia's loyalty to the Allies.

The assemblage rose and cheered the Allied Ambassadors.

PETROGRAD NOW MOST ORDERLY

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 9.—A telegram from Petrograd says that everything is now most orderly. The situation arising from the Government's Note to the Allies appears to have cleared up the Government's firmness and strengthened their influence in the country, while the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates have shown reasonableness unexpected by the pacifists.

VLADIVOSTOK ORDERLY AND QUIET

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Lately in the Japanese press were published articles containing false informations about the situation in Vladivostok. These articles spoke about unsettled conditions existing in that town, which threaten the safety of the cargoes landed in the port. Such information can mislead the public by creating an erroneous impression, that it is not safe to send goods via Vladivostok.

The Russian local authorities deny as absolutely false the above stated rumours. Full order reigns actually in Vladivostok and the general situation in the port, as far as the movements of cargoes are concerned, is greatly improved since the recent political events.

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above mentioned said, that the internal situation of Russia is far from what it ought to be. It is also not very hard to gather from the conditions reported to be prevailing that the advocates for the continuance of the war to a finish are forced to strain their every nerve in striving to silence the pacifists. There would be practically no choice of recourse that the war party can have to. It is extremely regrettable, however, he said in conclusion, that they should have dragged in Japan in passionately pursuing their end.

Petrograd, May 15.—Replying to an interpellation about the truth of the report that Japan had an aggressive design toward the Russian territory in the Far East, which was made by a member of the executive Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates at a recent meeting Mr. Milyukoff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said that Japan entertained a greater wish in the Far East than Baikal. He denied the truth of the rumour that part of the Russian territory in the Far East had been ceded to Japan, which was a pure fabrication.—"Nichi-nichi."

INTERNET ARCHIVE ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK IN RUSSIA

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

London, May 10.—Referring to the decision of the Government to increase and attract to the staff of the Cabinet representatives of parties, which heretofore took no direct part in the administration of the country, the Premier Prince Lvoff wrote to President of Duma Rodzianko and President of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates Tcheidze, requesting them to take steps to further the said project.

The Executive Committee of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates resolved to take the initiative and convoke an international Socialistic Conference to be held in a neutral country.

The Provisional Government has issued a decree abolishing sentence of banishment substituting it by a minimum imprisonment of three years.

The Government has appointed a Commission of eleven members to elaborate statutes to govern elections for the constituent assembly.

The Government has relieved General Roussky of the chief command of Northern Armies.

TURKEY'S PROPOSAL TO RUSSIA

New York, May 16.—A Rome dispatch says that Turkey has proposed a separate peace to Russia through the neutral countries, on the terms of opening the Bosphorus and Dardanelles to the free passage of the Russian warships and merchant steamers.—"Nichinichi."

CHANCELLOR'S VISIT TO VIENNA

London, May 16.—Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, has suddenly started for Vienna with the permission of the Emperor. It is believed that the Chancellor has gone to Vienna for the purpose of conferring with Count Chelnin, the Austrian Premier, about ways and means necessary for starting peace negotiations before declaring the object of the war on the 15th.—"Nichinichi."

London May 15.—The German Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg has returned to Berlin after visiting the Kaiser at the headquarters of the German army at the front and also visiting the Austrian Foreign Minister at Vienna. It is expected that the Chancellor will make a speech in the Reichstag on the 15th in compliance with the request of the Socialist party who demanded the Chancellor to make clear Germany's object of the war.

Keen interest is being centered upon the speech of the German Chancellor, because his declaration will not only produce a far reaching echo in the Socialist conference at Stockholm, but also has immense bearings upon the personal interests and position of the Chancellor.

The German Conservative party are convinced that the Chancellor is inclined in favour of the principle against territorial cession and war indemnity, which is adhered to by Austria and the Socialists, and are strongly opposed to that idea.—"Jiji."

NEW RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT ISSUES A MANIFESTO

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 9.—The Provisional Government has issued a manifesto stating that after the fall of the old regime, it has accepted unhesitatingly the heavy burden of power, confident of the full support of the country. It has also carried out a number of democratic reforms, viz. amnesty, abolishment of death sentence, national religious equality, etc. It has displayed intense activity in the organization of the defense of the country against the foreign enemy, has granted rights to Poland, has restored the autonomy of Finland, has reconstructed the foreign policy on the basis of renouncement of the violation of rights and the usurpation of foreign territory and fight united with the Allies for the establishment of durable peace, security, and freedom to all nations. But the anarchistic tendencies of some irresponsible groups of population who seek violent achievement of their aims to hinder the activity of the Government, constitute a danger for the future of Russia and prepare ground for a counter revolution. The Government believes it is incumbent on it to state the real situation which might lead to internal anarchy and the defeat of the armies.

In conclusion the manifesto summons the people to rally round the Provisional Government, which will continue its efforts to attract into its staff the representatives of creating forces of the country, who heretofore have taken no direct part in the state administration.

The Minister of Justice Mr. Kerensky has addressed a Note to the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, in which he says that he has entered the Provisional Government on his own initiative before the organization of democracy, whose power has now increased. Therefore it has no longer any right to remain aloof of state administration, when participation will bring the Government new strength and authority. Under the present conditions the representatives of labour democracy must be placed in power by the organization to which it belongs. Pending their decision he continues in office.

RUSSIAN POLITICAL REFORM

Petrograd, May 14.—Prince Lvoff, the Premier, has sent a letter to M. Rodzianko, the President of the Duma, proposing to reorganize the Provisional Government and admit entry into the Cabinet of the representatives of political bodies, which hitherto took no part in the administrative affairs of the Government. Rumours are current everywhere reporting the formation of a coalition Cabinet.—"Nichinichi."

COMMANDER OF PETROGRAD RESIGNS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, May 13.—General Kornilov, commander of the garrison at Petrograd, has resigned his command. No explanation is given, but his action is apparently due to friction with the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

HUN INTRIGUE IN RUSSIA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, May 9.—At a meeting of the Council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, a Dane, named Borgbjerg, representing the labour parties of Scandinavia, transmitted the peace-terms proposed by the German Socialist Party's majority group, namely: The right of freedom of national development; compulsory arbitration of future international disputes; restitution by Germany of occupied territories; a plebiscite in Russian Poland on the question of independence or German or Russian annexation; the restoration of the independence of Belgium, Serbia and Rumania; the restoration to Bulgaria of the Bulgarian districts of Macedonia; to grant Serbia a free port on the Adriatic; amicable rectification of the Lorraine frontier.

The minority group of German Socialists propose even more liberal terms.

The Executive promised early discussion of the proposal.

JUNKERDOM ANGRY AT SOCIALISTS

New York, May 14.—The Berlin Government have refused to give passports to representatives of the minor Socialist party of Germany going to Stockholm to attend the proposed International Socialist Conference. This is due to the fact that the party has incurred the displeasure of the authorities by sending a warning to the committee of the Stockholm conference that the representatives of both the major Socialist party of Germany and the Socialist party of Russia at the conference have been inspired by the German Government, whose interest they are going to advocate at the meeting.—"Asahi."

London, May 8.—Later telegrams from Berlin confirm the belief that no radical change in the Constitution has been adopted.

The Radical and Socialist newspapers continue to urge that the Reichstag should have power to dismiss the Chancellor.

There is a disposition here to believe, however, that the debate on the Constitution in the Reichstag, and possibly even the comment on it, was officially stage-managed to a large extent, the object being, by giving a little talking, to keep the working-classes quiet and impress Petrograd.—Reuter.

May 9.—A flood of rumours has suddenly risen in Switzerland which point to another crisis over the German Chancellor. It is even reported that Count von Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, will succeed Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg.

It is worthy of note that Count von Hertling, who recently returned from a visit to Vienna, writing in a Bavarian newspaper, asserts that Germany does not need an indemnity, but the terms of peace must include the return of the German colonies and the seized ships and permission for German trade to continue as before the war in all oversea countries.—Reuter.

ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

PARIS SOCIALISTS TAKE STRONG STAND

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, May 14.—The "Humanite" publishes a draft of the resolution to be moved at the meeting of the National Council of the Socialist Party which will be held on May 27th. This motion denies to any French Socialist the right of representing the Socialist Party at Stockholm and declares the Socialist Party will attend any future sitting of the "International" only on condition that the order of the day of the meeting will consist of:

First:—Examining the responsibilities incurred by the Government with regard to the origin of the present war.

Second:—The responsibilities incurred by Germany and Austria who refused mediation and arbitration shall be defined and the said Governments declared enemies of the "International."

Third:—The German and Austrian Socialists who have been and still are accomplices of the criminal Governments must be arraigned by the International Party and the latter must proclaim that according to the Russian example, Imperialist Germany must become Democratic.

Fourth:—In order that the International Socialist Party may resume its moral situation in the world, the Socialist Party lays before the International a bill indicting as guilty and felonous the representatives of Austrian and German Socialism.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS AT STOCKHOLM

New York, May 14.—An Amsterdam dispatch reports that the German Government has refused to hand passports to the minor party of the German socialists represented by Harse and his followers for going to Stockholm to attend the Socialists conference at Stockholm. Harse and his followers have recently sent a warning to the Socialist headquarters in Stockholm to the effect that the majority party of the German socialists and the Russian socialist representatives were inspired by the German Government and representing its wish and views. This attitude of the minor party has incurred the wrath of the Berlin Government and hence this refusal.—"Asahi."

GOUTCHKOFF'S VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

London, May 16.—The Russian Minister of the Army, who has resigned his post, declares that under the circumstances obtaining he finds it impossible to discharge his duty as the Minister in a satisfactory way.

A Petrograd dispatch reports that M. Goutchkoff, the Minister of the Army and Navy in a valedictory address made before the Duma, stated that he could by no means execute his duties as the Minister of the two branches of Service under the existing state of things.—"Nichinichi."

RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER TO ARMY CONGRESS

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 12.—At a Congress of delegates of Armies held at Petrograd on May 12 Minister Goutchkoff, in a long speech stated that the old regime had left the munition supply and food questions in a state of great disorganisation. The ammunition question has now greatly improved. A definite agreement has been reached with America, who has promised to organise the railway traffic and Russia would secure a favourable and prompt solution of this question. Further he mentioned the unsatisfactory state of the commissariat and summoned to rally all forces of the country to help improve matters.

Minister of Justice Kerensky said citizens must realise their responsibility in the general administration of the country, which must move like a clockwork. Otherwise all our dreams of freedom might be shattered, perhaps drowned in blood.

Tzeretili, a prominent member of the Executive Council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, pointing out the importance of the attitude of Russia towards the present war, declared Austro-German proletariat have not stepped out of the chauvinistic intoxication into which the Bethmann Imperialistic bourgeoise has plunged them. While the German proletariat were at one with the Kaiser Wilhelm, our position was clear. If now we stretched out a fraternal hand to the people of Central Europe in order to conclude a separate peace, we would ruin our country and cover it with eternal shame. We don't want to break our engagements with the Allies. On the contrary we would make efforts that such should be consolidated in a fraternal union of Democracies and Allies.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 12.—Minister Miliukoff, speaking at a meeting of the Armies' delegates at Petrograd, said that secret treaties with the allies exist but cannot be divulged, as it would bear prejudice on the prosecution of the war. Russia has renounced political annexations. Our Allies agree with this condition of peace, but understand that the reunion of three parts of Poland and the restitution of Alsace Lorraine to France are not to be an annexation. However no official statement from the allies has yet been received on this question. Nobody has been requested to cover the war expenses of other country but according to the view of our Allies the restitution of the ruined countries should be laid upon their destroyer.

Referring to the Dardanelles, M. Miliukoff said: "We have renounced usurpation politic and from this point of view we cannot pretend to obtain the Dardanelles. Respecting America we can say a loan has been given on very favourable terms. America has also pledged effectual help in unloading at the port of Vladivostok." He was glad to state that no political party in Russia wants a separate peace. (Cheers.) Concluding, the Minister said: Rumours that a part of our territory in the Far East will be given to Japan are not true, but negotiations have been held with this country respecting a railway to be built by Japan in the territory.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, May 14.—A Petrograd dispatch says that Mr. Goutchkoff, the Minister of War has resigned.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, May 14.—Mr. Goutchkoff has resigned the portfolios of War and Marine. In a letter to the Premier he explains that his resignation is due to conditions affecting the Government authority over the Army and Navy, which threaten to be fatal to the country's defence and liberty, even to its existence. He refuses to share the responsibility of the grave crime which is being committed against the country.

THE NEW WAR CHIEFS OF FRANCE

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Paris via New York, May 15.—The Cabinet has appointed General Petain, the Verdun hero, Commander in Chief of French Armies. General Nivelle commands a group of armies. General Foch succeeds General Petain as Chief of Staff.

THE NEW BRITISH NAVAL STAFF

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, May 14.—Sir Edward Carson has announced in the House of Commons the formation of the Naval Staff headed by Admiral Sir John Jellicoe.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 14.—In the House of Commons, Lord Carson has announced the following changes in the Board of Admiralty: Admiral Sir John Jellicoe has the additional title of Chief of Naval Staff; Vice-Admiral Lord Oliver, at present Chief of Staff will be an additional member on the Board with the title of Deputy Chief of Naval Staff; Rear-Admiral Duff at present in charge of the Anti-Submarine Department will be an additional member on the Board with the title of Assistant Chief of Naval Staff; Rear-Admiral Halsey, at present Fourth Sea Lord will be Third Sea Lord, in succession to Vice-Admiral Tudor who will be appointed Commander-in-Chief on the China Station; Sir Eric Geddes at present Director-General of Transports will be an additional member on the Board.

GERMANY NEEDS GREAT MAN

London, May 16.—Prince Horstoa, of Germany, writing in the "Deutsche Zeitung" says that the urgent necessity for Germany is the appearance of a great figure like Marshal Hindenburg, other than military man, who will prove equal to the task of saving Germany from the threatening ruin and restoring the dignity of the German Emperor. He insists that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg shall be held responsible for the destiny of Germany, it resting with him whether the Prussian dynasty will be ruined or maintained.—"Nichinichi."

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

WAR RESOLUTION BEFORE CHINESE PARLIAMENT

Peking, May 9.—The most prominent feature of the situation during the debate on the war resolution in the National Assembly yesterday was the fact that while the opposition party insisted on the immediate division on the resolution bill apparently with a view to dropping the bill before the Government could take any measures to secure the support of neutral members, the pro-Government members contended for the necessity of giving enough time for deliberate considerations on the bill from the motive to draw more support from the members still remaining undecided. Apart from these hostile partisans, those members who though favouring the war resolution are against the present Ministry opined in favour of the postponement of the proposal seeing the advantage of the delay of the final settlement which will give them time for their political manoeuvres against the Ministry. As the result of chaotic debate the bill was finally referred to the Whole House Committee.

According to later information, when the war resolution was placed on the order of day the President of the House read the text of the resolution, in which it is stated after the rupture of diplomatic relations Germany still continued her action in violation of neutrality of China, and dared to trespass on the principle of international law and humanity by destroying and injuring the lives and property of the Chinese citizens, and for the purpose of accelerating the return of peace and protecting the lives and property of the Chinese people the President of the Republic of China recognises the necessity of declaring war on Germany.

The chairman then announced that with this motive the Government had submitted the resolution to the National Assembly for its approval in accordance with Art 35 of the Republican Constitution and requested a camera meeting of the House. Premier Tuan, accompanied by his personal staff, then came in and explained the resolution.

Replying to an interpellation of Mr. Wang, an opposition leader, the Premier stated that though the Entente Powers had promised China to render assistance the matter lacked a final settlement as it was not submitted to formal negotiations of the Powers concerned and the pressing need of China was to declare war on Germany immediately which would lead to a favourable development of diplomatic situation. Further replying to an interpellator the Premier declared that he was confident of the decided victory on the part of the Entente powers and accordingly it was a great disadvantage to China if she did not identify her interests with those of the Entente powers by joining the war on the side of the allies. The Premier spoke in very determined way and asked the house for the immediate voting on the bill. A hot debate followed and a motion was made urging the immediate division on the resolution, but it was rejected.

The resolution was finally referred to a committee. During the debate, the Premier, replying to another interpellator who questioned as to the truth of the report that the Premier had had an interview with one Kamezo Nishihara alleged to be an emissary of Count Terauchi, the Japanese Premier, stated that he had had an interview with the Japanese in question, but denied the allegation that he was an emissary of Count Terauchi.—"Asahi"

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 10.—Up to a late hour no definite news was available concerning the committee meeting of the Lower House which was still sitting at 9 o'clock. A large crowd of so-called petitioners, who according to a report, are hired for the occasion has been demonstrating outside the House while inside a heated debate has been going on with frequent exciting scenes.

Soon after the opening of the sitting the attendance of the Premier was demanded but Premier Tuan Chi-jui did not appear until 5.30 p.m.

Many rumours are in circulation. One states that in the course of the proceedings the opposition attempted to leave the House destroying a quorum. The House at ten o'clock was surrounded by troops in order to prevent members from leaving.

Another report said that prior to the Premier's arrival a vote was taken resulting in a majority against the declaration of war.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 10.—The Lower House of Parliament adjourned without reaching a decision on the war policy and declaration of war requested by the President and Premier.

A Shanghai correspondent wires that a rumour is abroad to the effect that as a counter-proposal to China's request for recognition of the actual 10 per cent. increase of her customs duty on all goods imported to China, the Japanese Government has asked China to make an exemption in the import duty on cotton manufactures from Japan and the export duty on raw cotton, iron and wool imported by Japanese merchants from China, and the Chinese Government has decided to comply with Japan's request as far as the removal of the export duty on cotton, iron and wool is concerned, partly in view of minimizing the persistent opposition opinion raised among the trading circles in Japan against the proposed increase of her customs tariff on imported goods, and partly for the purpose of aiding and encouraging the increase of her export trade with Japan.

The Chinese cotton spinners union at Shanghai is, however, against this proposal of the central government and has started an opposition movement against the measures of the Government. The Chinese cotton spinners opine that the recent inactivity of the native cotton spinning industry is due to the increase of the export of cotton to Japan and therefore, if the export duty on the raw cotton exported to Japan is removed the result will be a decided ruin of the native industry which will be paralyzed and compelled to an eventual stoppage, because, in the first place, the removal of the export duty will stimulate the export of raw cotton to Japan and further enhance the soaring tendency of its price, which is accounted for by the scarcity of stocks through the increased outflow of the goods in store, and secondly, the Chinese cotton spinning circles will be unable to compete with their Japanese confreres in the line, owing to a lack of monetary, shipping and other facilities for pushing their trade interests, while the Japanese cotton spinners are receiving every facility and benefit furnished by monetary organs, shipping companies and also at the hands of the Government in the matters relating to the accommodation of necessary funds, means of transportation, and other necessary facilities for carrying on their business with advantage.

In these circumstances the removal of the export duty on raw cotton, if enforced, will finally lead to the eventual ruin of the Chinese cotton industry, for which reason the Chinese business men concerned have determined to have recourse to a strong opposition against the decision of the Peking Government, which is understood to have come to a decision to acquiesce in Japan's counter request.

A Peking dispatch says that the National Assembly held a meeting of the whole house committee to discuss the war resolution submitted by the Government Thursday afternoon. Prior to the opening of the session, several thousands of citizens assembled before the parliamentary building and stopping the parliamentary members pressed them to support the war resolution, threatening, should their request be not accepted, to resort to violence. The crowd declared that unless the parliament pass the resolution they would not disperse, but were determined to appeal to force. The police detailed on duty to keep order in the House, apparently siding with the mob, also threatened the opposition members who were placed under strict surveillance and close watch of many police officials. The opposition members were indignant at the unconstitutional measures taken by the Tuan ministry and denounced the ministry as a second Yuan ministry for its high-handed oppressive measures because of its inciting the mob for threatening the opposition members.

According to a message received in official quarters on the 11th the meeting of the National Assembly on Thursday afternoon presented a scene of great confusion and uproar. Some three thousand men belonging to citizens league advocating the declaration of war went to the parliamentary house before the opening of the session and threatened the opposition members. In the demonstration, they appealed to force and about twenty members of the opposition parties were wounded by the mob. A force of the police was detailed for the suppression of the mob. Premier Tuan, being requested by the opposition members to attend the sitting, came to the parliamentary building toward the evening after the mob was dispersed to make a speech before the assemblage. Nothing is known as to the later development of the situation owing to a lack of detailed report since. But it is believed that in view of the great confusion the session must have been abandoned without being able to proceed with the programme of the day.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 13.—The Ministers of Justice, Navy and Agriculture have tendered their resignations and it is stated that the Premier has also prepared a

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memorandum tendering his resignation, but owing to the intervention of the Tuchuns still in Peking who held a meeting yesterday, the memorandum has not been forwarded to the President.

The party leaders in a meeting have decided not to take action at present in order to give the Premier an opportunity to prove the sincerity of his assurance that the instigators of Thursday's riot would be duly punished.

A number of the mob leaders have been arrested.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking May 14.—The Cabinet now consists of only two members namely the Premier and Minister of Education who is also acting Minister of the Interior. All the rest have tendered their resignations though it is uncertain at present whether they will be accepted.

Various proposals are being put forward to solve the crisis. A section of the Government supporters suggest the formation of an enlarged coalition Cabinet including the party leaders but this is not likely to meet with success, owing to the probable refusal of the leaders except those of the Chin-pu-tang to enter such a Cabinet in the present circumstances.

Opposition circles consider that the Premier has only two courses either to maintain his position by force or to resign immediately despite the Tuchuns' insistence on his remaining as Premier.

The vernacular newspapers mention three possible successors to the Premiership, namely, General Wang Shih-chen, Chief of the General Staff; Hsu Shih-chang, the ex-Premier; and Li Ching-hsi, recently appointed Minister of Finance.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 15.—With the exception of the ministers of the Navy and of the Finance practically the whole cabinet met yesterday to discuss the situation. Ku Chung-hsin, Minister of Agriculture, suggested that some definite action should be taken regarding the war policy and a reply should be demanded from parliament. Accordingly a despatch was drawn up and forwarded to Parliament saying that the cabinet on May 7th submitted the decision it had arrived at was to declare war on Germany. Although a week has elapsed Parliament has sent no reply. The Government now demand an immediate reply be given by Parliament to the questions. It is stated that Premier's future course of action depends upon Parliament's decision. At the same time it is understood a majority of the opposition will not openly vote against war but will abstain from attending Parliament in order to prevent a decision being reached, through lack of a quorum.

AMERICA AND BELGIAN RELIEF

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, May 11.—The United States has taken over the entire cost of Belgian relief supplies, thus relieving France and Great Britain, who have hitherto borne 90 per cent. of the outlay.

STEEL CORPORATION'S SUBSCRIPTION

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York, May 9.—The Steel Corporation has subscribed five million sterling to the Liberty Loan.

U.S. WAR ARMY AND NAVY DEFICIENCY BILL

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, May 9.—Congress will be asked to appropriate £200,000,000 to build American merchantmen to overcome submarinism, the Shipping Board proposing that the Government take over all the steel mills and the cancellation of private contracts.

The Board estimates that from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons of steel and wooden ships may be constructed in two years.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, May 10.—The conferees on the Army Bill have agreed to eliminate the Senate provision authorising a volunteer force to be immediately sent to France, and fixing the ages of conscription from 21 to 30 inclusive. It is expected that the Bill will be promptly passed in the present form by both Houses.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington Via New York, May 15.—The Senate Appropriations Committee has favourably reported on the War Army and Navy Deficiency Bill, carrying an unprecedented total of $3,391,000,000, including $ 400,000,000 to build up the merchant marine.

ELEVEN GERMAN DESTROYERS SIGHTED AND ENGAGED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 11.—A scouting force of light cruising class on Tuesday morning, between the English and Dutch coasts, sighted eleven German destroyers, and immediately closed and opened fire. The enemy immediately steamed off at full speed southward under cover of a dense smoke-screen. Chase continued eighty minutes. The chasers engaged the enemy at long range but were unable to overtake them: Four destroyers chased the Germans until within range of the Zeebrugge batteries. The enemy was hit. Our casualties were one wounded.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 13.—The Admiralty announces that a portion of our Dover forces successfully carried out on Saturday morning a very heavy bombardment of Zeebrugge. The naval air service co-operated. Over fifteen air combats were fought wherein four of the enemy's machines were destroyed, five driven down uncontrolled. Two of ours are missing, one of which landed in Holland and has been interned.

AMERICAN TAXATION INCREASES

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, May 9.—The proposed war taxes Bill, which is made a feature of by the newspapers, would double the income taxes and abolish the free list of imports, making the minimum tariff duty ten per cent. with horizontal increases of ten per cent. on all articles now taxable. The internal revenue will also be greatly increased. A tea tax of two cents per pound is also proposed.

It is estimated that these levies and a multitude of other new taxes will bring the Government eighteen hundred thousand dollars per annum.

AUTHORIZES ROOSEVELT DIVISION

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, May 13.—The House of Representatves, after a stormy debate, has instructed its conferees on the Army Bill to restore the Senate amendment permitting ex-President Roosevelt to lead a division of American volunteers to France.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Oyster Bay, May 13.—Colonel Roosevelt has expressed deep gratitude for the House's wise and patriotic action, saying that it authorizes for immediate use at the front classes of troops not included in the selective draft.

An aide-de-camp in the Army Department quoting on the permission granted to Colonel Roosevelt to join the armies on the French front said:

"The Department has also received a report that the United States is intending to send a few corps to the French front but if Roosevelt was to join the Allies the American contingent will be like a 'single hair of nine oxen' and will not turn the tide of the war to any extent. Already there are 900 divisions fighting, total of each side, so that an insignificant number of American reinforcements will not affect the situation in any way. Instead of such steps, a greater benefit can be derived by sending a number of destroyers to drive away the undersea crafts." Another expert is quoted to the following effect:

"Germany has divined that the Russians have no strong will to fight so have transferred a part of her Eastern forces to the West giving much hardships to the Allies. Hence, the United States cannot be witnessing the scene without taking any steps. As leader of the volunteers Colonel Roosevelt is just the person. Reading between the lines of the ex-President's speech at the Cairo University in the itinerary of his hunting trip to Africa, it may be seen how much Roosevelt disliked the policy of Germany. The German papers at that time were wild at the attitude taken by Roosevelt. As an American he is surprisingly militaristic and the present turn of event in the life of the man is a safety valve after a stillness of these years and which a man of his temperament and energy cannot stand without nervous tension. However, with only a small contingent his going to the front will not affect the situation in any way outside of giving the armies at the front to have a man of his calibre there to fight. In short, it is nothing but busybodied step.

NEW BRITISH VOTE OF CREDIT LARGEST EVER ASKED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 9.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, in introducing a vote of credit for five hundred millions said it was the largest sum ever asked in a single vote. Expenditure recently exceeded the estimate, the average daily expenditure at present amounting to £7,452,000 of which two millions went to the Allies and Dominions, exceeding the Budget estimate of such advances by one million daily. But he hoped that the Budget estimate would still be realisable owing to the promptitude of America's financial assistance to the Allies.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHINA DISCUSSED

Black cloud is now threatening the political situation at Peking, and the "Jiji" fears that a storm might hit the Peking government if the statesmen and politicians of China do not foresee the coming disturbance and prevent the arrival of the storm. The paper hopes that Chinese politicians will put aside their personal and party differences at this important moment and give their full attention to the welfare of the nation.

Formerly, the Koumin party controlled the majority votes both in the Senate and House of Representatives, but the party failed in the election held last year and the influence of the Koumin party is weakening in both Houses of Parliament. If the general election of 1918 is held under the Tuan cabinet, the Koumin party will meet with another defeat. Consequently the party has been watching for an opportunity to overturn the Tuan cabinet, and hold the next general election under its own cabinet.

The problem of joining the war rose, and the Koumin party took it up to oppose the Tuan Cabinet. The members of the Koumin Party are not against the participation in the war, but they opposed the plan of Premier Tuan to join the Entente, merely from the intention to oppose the Tuan cabinet, and prevent the present cabinet from using the military powers to oppress the people, under the pretext to control the Germans and Austrians in China.

The opposition of the Koumin Party against the participation in the war was the cause of the present political disturbance at Peking. At this moment, several of the ministers of the Tuan cabinet had resigned, and the Koumin party regarded this as a good opportunity to attack the cabinet, and doubled its efforts to overturn the Tuan cabinet.

On the other hand, the Tuan cabinet desired to follow the example of other nations and declare war against Germany, but this desire has brought difficulties upon the cabinet. While sympathy should be extended to the cabinet, the Premier is responsible for the present situation, being unable to control and influence the people to give support to his noble desire. At the time of its organization, the Tuan cabinet had the support of the people, but it gradually lost its democratic tendency and became a bureaucratic cabinet. The cabinet and the Southern parties have been separated wider and wider, and at present the Peking government and Southern China can not stand together. The "Jiji" believes that the Tuan cabinet is partly responsible for the present political situation of China. It is reported that Premier Tuan may dissolve the Diet, but the paper considers that if the dissolution of the Diet is made, the cabinet is violating the present laws of China, and the political situation will become far more dangerous and chaotic than at present.

China's participation in the war is desired by the Entente powers, but they do not wish the joining of China at the sacrifice of the internal peace. The Premier should give full consideration to the problem of joining the Entente, or else, he will place the nation in a chaotic condition. Almost all members of the Tuan cabinet had tendered their resignations, and Premier Tuan is now relying upon his military power. But the military officers of Chihli are not under the control of Premier Tuan, and his military influence is limited. Yuan Shih-kai once controlled the military power of entire China, but Tuan has only a small part of the military organization of China under his control. The Premier should not, says the "Jiji," have too much confidence in his military influence.

The "Jiji" declares that the reorganization of the present cabinet is essential ever only for solving the problem of participating in the war. After the death of the former president Yuan, China can be only ruled by a joint cabinet, including both the northern and southern statesmen. However with proper arrangement, the differences between the cabinet and the Koumin party could be easily solved, as the paper believes that the party will not oppose the participation in the war, when the re-organization of the present cabinet becomes possible.

U.S. REVENUE BILL

The Committee on Revenue of the House of Representatives of the United States passed the bill of increasing the national revenue of the United States by raising the rate of taxes. The bill has to obtain the support of the Committee of Revenue of the Senate, and at present, it is not yet known, whether the plan of increasing the revenue will be actually carried out, says the "Chugai Shogyo."

But the Bill passed by the Committee of the House of Representatives includes the ten per cent. increase of the duty upon imports, and new duty of ten per cent. on articles admitted into the country free of duty in the past. If the bill was passed by the Senate, and actually put into force, it will greatly affect the Japanese trade with the United States.

The Japanese raw silk which has been imported to the United States free of duty will be taxed ten per cent., and the silk merchants of Japan believe that the ten per cent. duty will greatly increase the price of silk in the United States, and the demand will decrease. On the other hand the duty on silk fabrics will be increased by ten per cent., and the prices of silk fabrics will also advance, and the silk weavers and traders of Japan will suffer from the increased duty.

Even in the United States a voice is raised against the imposing of ten per cent. duty upon the free articles. All materials which were allowed free import, will be taxed ten per cent. and the American industries will also suffer from the increased cost of raw materials.

The "Chugai" believes that the increase of the import duties will be only a temporary policy of the American Government to increase the revenue of the country during the war, and it will not be kept after the war and the paper has no intention whatever to oppose the plan of the United States. But it points out that the increase of duty will affect the Japanese trade and industries and hopes that the Japanese government will explain fully and frankly to the American authorities the possible effect of such increased duty, and arrive at some arrangement satisfactory to both Japan and the United States.

TUAN CABINET IN DANGER

The "Tokyo Asahi" states that the Tuan Cabinet of China is in danger of change or dissolution, if the Committee in whose hand the bill of declaring war against Germany is now placed, decides in disfavour of the war. The Tuan cabinet tried to oppress the parliament to pass the bill, but recently the influence of the cabinet has been weakened. The weakning of the Tuan cabinet was caused by the strong opposition of the Koumin party, but was also influenced by the opposition of the general public.

Premier Tuan called the Military Governors to Peking to consult upon the situation, and it was believed to have been his intention to force the bill upon the Parliament with the military backing, but the conference of the Military Governors was concluded without accomplishing anything for the cabinet.

The "Asahi" believes that the most important political question to-day, is the lack of confidence in the Tuan cabinet, and the matter will be discussed independent of the declaration of war against Germany. The Koumin party is now giving more attention to the lack of confidence in the cabinet than to the declaration of war. It is natural that either the change or the dissolution of the cabinet will happen before deciding upon the declaration of war.

Among the Chinese statesmen, there are some who believe that the re-organized Tuan cabinet with the ministers from the Progressive as well as Koumin Parties will save the situation. However it is doubtful whether the Koumin party will accept the joint cabinet or not. On the other hand, Premier Tuan is expected to support the declaration of war even at the sacrifice of the re-organization of his cabinet. If this is so, the Tuan cabinet is only utilizing the declaration of war to oppress the Koumin party. Consequently, the political problem of China at present is not the question of the declaration of war against Germany, but the lack of confidence in the Tuan cabinet, and the counter scheme to uphold the power of the northern statesmen.

On May 9th, the Foreign Office at Tokyo held an important conference, although the paper is unable to learn the subjects of discussion, and on the same day, the Ministers of the Entente powers at Peking held a conference and the French Minister called upon Dr. Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Foreign Minister. Judging from these events, the "Asahi" says that it is evident that the Entente powers are over-rating the Chinese declaration of war against Germany, and they have absolute confidence in the Chinese Premier.

The public opinion of China does not favour entrance into the European war, but the Japanese government is trying to aid the Tuan government and invite China to join the war. If Japan aid the Chinese cabinet, without considering the wish of the Chinese public, Japan will be hated by the Chinese in general. The "Asahi" says that its opinion regarding the policy towards China is entirely contrary to the policy now taken by the Japanese government.

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DISORDERLY SCENE IN CHINESE PARLIAMENT

The Peking correspondent of the "Asahi" reports that the meeting of the whole house committee of the National Assembly on the 10th witnessed almost unprecedented confusion. The house could not assume its business until 6 o'clock in the evening. Premier Tuan Chi-jui did not come to the house, though all other ministers of the cabinet were present. A large number of armed police continued to pour into the parliamentary building not to suppress the mob but to threaten the members of the opposition parties. The opposition members thereupon appealed to President Li Yung-hung complaining about the wanton assault of the mob. The President ordered Premier Tuan to take measures to disperse the mob, whereon the Premier ordered the chief of the police board to take prompt measures to disperse the crowd. The order of the Premier was carried out, but the crowd refused to obey the commands of the police inspector, except a small number of coolies who were mingled in the mob. Mr. Fan, Minister of Education, and Mr. Tuan, the President of the National Assembly, interviewed the representatives of the crowd which professed themselves the citizens league and requested them to disperse the crowd.

The representatives, however refused to listen to their request and insisted that unless the house pass the war resolution within twenty-four hours they would not go away. When Premier Tuan appeared on the spot to attend the meeting at half past seven the representatives of the citizens league welcomed him with loud cheers and presented him a petition for the declaration of war. The meeting was opened with the attendance of the Premier, but the members were extremely indignant and refused to open the debate on the bill. The members made an uproar and asked the responsibility of the Premier for the disorder and confusion. President Li Yung-hung ordered the gendarmerie to disperse the mob but the gendarmerie refused to follow his orders.

About half past nine in the evening the chief of the police board ordered the crowd to disperse and detailed a force of mounted police and troops, by whose efforts the crowd was finally dispersed. At first the crowd offered a stubborn resistance to the police refusing to disperse and insisting not to go away unless the house pass the war resolution. Finally the chief of the police board ordered a batch of troops to disperse the crowd by force. At the command of the police inspector general the troops set about the task of dispersing the crowd, who were forced to retire being trampled down by the steeds or being wounded with the bayonet's end. In the disorder and confusion that followed many were wounded. A Japanese named Nakano who is a member on the staff of the Associated Press in Peking was hit on the forehead by a stone thrown by the mob while standing outside the parliamentary building. Within the parliamentary building the session of the whole house committee was continued amid uproar and confusion, but no debate took place on the order of day. Members severely attacked the Premier asking his responsibility for the disorderly scene. The Premier gave an assurance for the future and the meeting was closed without debate.

It has transpired that among the crowd who enveloped the parliamentary building and threatened the members of the opposition parties were some 500 men belonging to the garrison under command of the prefect of Kingchao, who were recently reported to have left Peking for unknown destination without any definite commission. The intrigue is believed to have been contemplated long since.

Further dispatches from Peking reporting on the disorderly scene in the session of the whole house committee of the National Assembly on the 10th state as follows:

The members of the opposition parties who were attending the session reported to President Li Yuan-hung by telephone on the serious state of affairs and appealed for protection. The President at once dispatched Mr. Fan, Minister of the Interior, to the parliamentary building to quell the mob and take proper measures for the suppression of the disturbances. On the arrival of the Minister, the house held an emergency council and decided to request the attendance of Premier Tuan and demand his explanations for the incident for which he was responsible. When the Premier made his appearance many members, indignant at the unconstitutional measures taken by the Premier, as they concluded, interpellated why the Premier took such oppressive measures to incite the mob. The Premier replied that he had no knowledge about the matter, and to the request of some members who asked him to disperse the crowd the Premier thought it improper to take such measures toward a body of rightful citizens who he understood as having come for the purpose of making a petition to the legislative body on the matters relating to political affairs. He refused to explain on the affair because he had no hand in the matter and therefore was not in a position to satisfy the demand of the members. Thereon some public procurators were called in and an examination of the representatives was started, when it was ascertained that the crowd mainly consisted of coolies and others who could hardly be called citizens and who had been hired by General Liu and a few other high officers of the army, according to their confessions, for an insignificant amount of money. As the result of the disclosure of the true aspect Premier Tuan was compelled to promise the punishment of those mob who had inflicted injuries on twelve members of the opposition party and ordered the crowd to disperse. The order was subsequently restored.

Prior to this, when Premier Tuan arrived at the parliamentary building many members indignant at the intrigue which they attributed to the instance of the Premier, assailed him with severe rebukes and demanded an assurance for the safety of the parliament in future. The negotiations took two hours and a half. Premier Tuan pledged to order the troops and police force to disperse the crowd and take proper measures for the protection of the parliament and personal safety of the members. Orders were given out and carried out by the metropolitan police inspector general, who dispersed the citizens petition league assembled in front of the parliamentary building. Thereon the house sat in session, but decided to put off the debate on the war resolution till the Premier clearly vouchsafed for his responsibility for the incident. The house then rose at half past ten.

The incident brought about very unfavourable turn of the political situation to the Premier and most of the radical members who hitherto supported the Premier and his colleagues have changed their mind and are going to shake hands with the opposition members because of their displeasure and indignation at the unconstitutional and oppressive measures resorted to by the Premier and his followers. They have come to a decision to vote for the want of confidence in the Tuan ministry before taking up the war resolution bill. The general impression is that the foolish scheme designed by the followers of the Premier has completely wrecked the political tactics of the Premier, which is impossible to relieve.

PRESIDENT OF TOKYO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The problem of appointing the new President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, will be the leading question to be brought before the general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to be held on May 27th. Dr. Soyeda has been named by some as the successor to Mr. Nakano, present President, whose term will expire this year, but Mr. Nakashoji, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, declared his unwillingness to sanction the appointment of Dr. Soyeda. It is reported that the General Meeting will not nominate Dr. Soyeda as the members of the Chamber do not like to have any controversy with the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. However in considering a new successor to Mr. Nakano discussions will take place at the meeting. It is likely that Mr. Nakano, who refused to be re-elected, will again be selected as the President, and members will persuade him to accept the re-election.

Tuesday afternoon, the officials of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, held a conference to discuss the problem of appointing the new President, but it is reported that they did not arrive at any decision, on account of disagreement of opinions.

If Mr. Nakano is re-elected and he accepts the nomination, there will be no more trouble in the Chamber of Commerce, but in case Mr. Nakano flatly refuses the nomination, and the members are unable to select any other suitable man for the position another outburst of discussion and disagreement will be caused.

OGODA RAILWAY DISASTER

At the Aomori District Court a sentence was announced in the case of the railway disaster at Ogoda some time ago. Toyamori, deputy station master of the Ogoda station, and Yamamoto, an employe of the station ,who were held responsible for the regrettable railway accident, were sentenced to 5 years penal servitude and 2 years imprisonment respectively.

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THE FAR EASTERN OLYMPIAD

(*Concluded from Page* 308)

grounds. It is their intention to erect such a stadium that will make it possible to hold the World's Olympic games in Tokyo. The Japanese athletes suffered from the absence of the proper Stadium to hold their athletic meets, and when this proposed stadium is erected, they will have what they longed for many years.

The Olympiad was successfully carried out, despite the inexperience of the officials and judges, and all those concerned in the management of the Olympiad should be heartily congratulated upon the success.

The feature of the last day's event was the winning of Decathlon by Noguchi, a Japanese, with the total score of 678 points . In the first five events of Decathlon, Saavedra, the Filipino, who won the Decathlon at the last meet of the Far Eastern Games, led all others, and he was expected to carry off the honour again, but in one mile run, he was unable to win good points, and Noguchi the Japanese won the first place. It is reported that the cold weather and his participation in too many events made Saavedra exhausted. Villanueva, a Filipino was second with the score of 646, and Saavedra was third with 641 points. Noguchi obtained most of his points in the running events and Broad Jump.

Japan should be proud to have an athlete who beat Saavedra and win Decathlon. Noguchi is still a young man, and with proper training he will develop into an excellent all round athlete. Thus both Pentathlon and Decathlon were won by the Japanese.

Twenty Five Mile Marathon Race was another event of the last day that drew a large crowd to the field as well as along the course from the Shibaura field to Tsurumi. Sixteen athletes, all Japanese, started on the race at a little after half past two. Among the sixteen runners were Mr. K. Nibino, Member of House of Representatives, who is forty-seven years old, and a sixteen year boy. Both failed to make fast time, but they both covered the course of twenty-five miles.

The drizzling rain and the cold weather was a bad handicap for the Marathon runners, and Hashimoto, the first man, made the good time of two hours, thirty one minutes, 23 1/5 seconds. The second man was Kato who was almost ten minutes later than Hashimoto. Despite the rain, a large crowd lined along the twelve and a half mile course to Tsurumi, and every runner as he passed was cheered by the crowd.

Open Two Mile Bicycle race was held on the last day and Fujiwara, Ikeda, Matsukura, and Aldaguer participated. The four riders were almost neck and neck for eight laps, and in the final lap, Ikeda started the sprint, and he was the first to finish almost ten yards ahead of Fujiwara, and Aldaguer was third. The time was two minutes 31 seconds.

Another open event was 220 Yard Race. Jacobson, Teacher of Kobe Higher Commercial School, Crane, Missionary, Silver, Cable Operator, Hongkong; Nelson, and Dosker, participated. Jacobson finished first in 24 seconds, Crane was second and Silver third.

The Open Half Mile Relay was held between the Japanese team and the foreigners' team. Jacobson, Silver, Nelson and Crane made the Foreign Team, and Madono, Seki, Okuno and Yamanouchi, the latest short distance Japanese runners made up the Japanese team. The Japanese team made the fast time of one minute and 38 seconds. The foreigners were only a few yards behind the Japanese.

Basket Ball Exhibition Game between the Philippine team and Foreigners was held in the afternoon, and the game was won by the Foreigners team by the score of 29-7. Volley Ball Game was held between the Chinese and Philippine teams, but on account of the slippery ground they were unable to play a brilliant game, and the score was 21-7, 21-4 in favour of the Chinese. Open Discus Throw, Hammer Throw, and Shot Put were also held.

The first places in the eight swimming events held were won by the Japanese, and the victories in the swimming events enabled the Japanese team to win so large a championship score. In the Swimming events, the Chinese and the Philippine obtained three points each.

In 50 Yard Swim, Saito was first in 26 2/5 seconds. Ukai was second and Migallon, the Filipino was third. In 220 Yard Swim, Uchida won the first in 2 minutes, 46 1/5 seconds, Ikegava was second, and Ukai third. 220 Yard Breast Stroke Swim was won by Takahama in 3 minutes 29 seconds. Lei, the Chinese, was second and Matsumoto was third. In 100 Yard Swim, Uchida who made so good a time on trial was expected to win, but he lost the first place to Saito, and took only the second place, and Shiroyama was third. The time was 1 minute five seconds. Whether Uchida was not in his good form yesterday, or the timing of his record on Friday was mistaken, is still unknown.

440 Yard Swim was participated by the Japanese only, and the first was Noju, the second, Kato, and the third Tamai. The time was 6 minutes, 41 4/5 seconds. The first and second places of 100 Yard Back Stroke were won by the Japanese and the third place went to Lei, the Chinese. Miyoshi was first and Suzuki was second. The time was 1 minute 23 2/5 seconds.

Only four Japanese participated in 880 Yard Swim, and Uchida, was first in 13 minutes 42 3/5 seconds, Yamaki second, and Ikeda third. 220 Yard Relay swimming race was also won by the Japanese, and the second was the Philippine and the Chinese finished third. The time was 1 minute 51 3/5 seconds.

From the beginning the Japanese swimmers had confidence of winning many points, but they feared the Philippine swimmers, but in many swimming events, the Filipinos failed to qualify, and almost all places were won by the Japanese. If the Philippine team had better swimmers, Japan might not be able to win the championship. However it should be considered that the Philippine swimmers suffered from the cold weather and cold water, while the Japanese swimmers were used to the cold water.

No world's record was broken in the entire events held at Shibaura, and the results of many events are far behind the amateur records, but they did much better than expected. Especially in the long distance races fast times were recorded, considering the bad course and cold weather. In the track events, also several good times were made, and the record made by Catalon in covering 100 yards in ten seconds flat is to be regarded wonderful, as the track was very soft on the day the event was pulled off.

In Field events, the Far Eastern athletes are far behind the Occidental athletes, but it is probably due to their lack of proper training, and they are not used to take part in the field events. If the World's Olympic is to be held in Japan within a few years, by that time, the Far Eastern athletes will make extraordinary developments, and may be able to defeat the occidentals in some of the events at least.

The Filipino Team trounced the Waseda Team by 8-6 proving that they are non too weak for the winner's of the Far Eastern Baseball Championship. It was first scheduled that Meijis were to play to-day but since the Filipinos desired to get another chance at the Waseda nine the bill was altered. The visiting team knew what they were about in the game yesterday.

In the first inning the homers took the offensive and scored one tally by hitting the Filipino slabist and it looked like as if the Waseda's was to repeat the same tale for the third time. Before five innings were out the score stood 3-1 in favour of the home team.

The lucky frames for the visitors were the sixth and seventh when they scored seven runs.

Both teams hit well totalling 9 hits each. The Filipinos were credited with one two bagger and one three sacker which proved timely bringing in the large number of tallies.

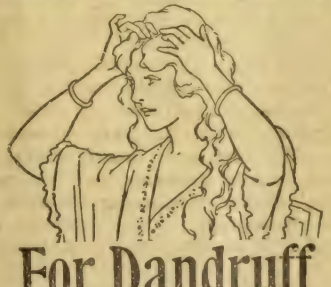
The Waseda's rallied to even up but failed and the game ended by 8-6.

Kumagai, Champion of the Far Eastern Tennis Singles and Mikami-Kumagai, Champions of the Far Eastern Doubles were the decision given after the results of tournament.

As predicted the matches proved the most attractive both in the forenoon and afternoon.

Kumagai and Fargas played each other

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for deciding the championship. Fargas played excellently showing signs at times as if he might down Kumagai. Kumagai maintained his peerlessness by his accurate placing on the corner lines working out his opponent. The sets were 6-4, 6-2 and 6-2.

Matsubara defeated Pan in the other match by 6-2, 6-2 and 6-3.

Matsubara is an under-graduate at Keio University and is a recruit with the regulation ball. He has developed rapidly and won in the preliminaries over such men as Asabuki, Yamazaki Mikami and Nomura.

Pan must be credited with his sportsmanlike playing. Nowithstanding his sprained thigh incurred during the broad-jump and his consecutive defeats, he played until the last. Pan is a graduate of Ann Arbor and it is in all probability that his spirit of sportsmanship was gained while there. Not that the majority of the athletes were unsportsmanlike but cases can be pointed out in the various events where this spirit may be questioned. It is urgently desired that the Japanese public learn to commend this sort of athletes for it is not always the victors who must be shown in the limelight of fame. A good loser is just as good.

The calling card of the list of matches culminated in the doubles between Philippines, represented by Fargas-Suarez and Japan by Kumagai and Mikami.

The two first named players have been playing together for many seasons and play a well balanced team work so that many a tennis fan will not have been surprised to see them come out as the top-notchers of this event. On the other hand Japan does not shine in doubles as compared to singles for whatever the reasons may be, there always seems to be a hitch in the co-operation between Mikami and Kumagai.

The tournament was a clean and an interesting one. There was but one match alone in the afternoon event but a large number of persons dug up their bills, a not too low fee, and entered to see the game. The results, however were not very close being 6-2, 6-1 and 6-2.

These results give the Japanese players the pennant of the Far East and although many of the other events may be contested as to the actual championship of the Far East but in this and in the swimming Japan may well challenge any comers in the East if any question is raised.

In order to congratulate the successful end of the Third Far Eastern Athletic Championship Games a Graham-White bomb-throwing bi-plane of the Japan Aviation Association flew over the grounds of the Track and Field.

Starting from its aviation practice field at Haneda, the machine sailed towards Shibaura at an altitude of 2000 feet. Nearing the scene, the plane descended to about 350 feet and soared around the bleachers twice scattering greetings to the athletes of the representing countries and to the Asscciation for the successful handling of the new undertaking in Japan.

After this, the machine continued its course towards the city throwing 30 false bombs down on the streets with a manifesto printed on many hundred sheets, warning the Japanese that it is high time that they take heed in this line which has a vast scope of development yet. The plane had to turn its course homeward due to the rain and mist when it was over the Shimbashi station since difficulty was encountered.

Such an attempt is the first of its kind ever contemplated in this country.

Records Made at Far Eastern Olympiad

Events.	Athletes.	Record.
100 Yard Run	Catalon (P)	10 Seconds
220 „	Catalon (P)	23 ⅘ seconds
440 „	Yamanouchi (J)	57 seconds
880 „	Taku (J)	2 m. 12⅘ s.
One Mile Run	Taku (J)	4 m. 56⅖ s.
10 Mile Marathon	Hashimoto (J)	55 m. 57⅕ s.
120 Yard High Hurdle	Rabaya (P)	17 s.
220 Low Hurdle	I. Astraquill (P)	28⅘ s.
Half Mile Relay	Philippine team	1 m. 38⅕ s.
One Mile Relay	Japanese team	3 m. 41 second
Running Broad Jump	Cardenas (P)	21 ft. 9 in.
Running High Jump	Yuan (C)	5 ft. 6 in.
Pole Vault	Ting (C)	10 ft. 6 in.
Shot Put	Alvarez (P)	35 ft. 1 in.
Discus Throw	Montes (P)	109 ft. 5⅗ in.
Javelin Throw	Saito (J)	143 ft. 6 in.
Pentathlon	Sagiyama (J)	295 points
Decathlon	Noguchi (J)	678 points
20 Mile Bicycle Race	Ikeda (J)	1 h. 2 m. 52⅘ s.
50 Yard Swim	Saito (J)	26⅖ s.
220 „	Uchida (J)	2 m. 46⅘ s.
220 Yard Breast Stroke	Takahama (J)	3 m. 29 s.
100 Yard Swim	Saito (J)	1 m. 5 s.
440 „	Noju (J)	6 m. 41⅘ s.
100 Yard Back Stroke	Miyoshi (J)	1 m. 23⅗ s.
880 Yard Swim	Uchida (J)	13 m 42⅗ s.
200 Yard Swimming Relay	Japanese team	1 m. 51⅘ s.
One Mile Swim	Imamura (J)	29 m. 43 s.
25 Mile Marathon	Hashimoto (J)	2 h. 31 m. 23⅕ s.

Final Scores of Far Eastern Championship

	China	Philippine	Japan
100 Yard Run	—	5	1
220 Yard Run	—	3	3
440 Yard Run	—	1	5
880 Yard Run	—	—	6
One Mile Run	—	—	6
120 Yard High Hurdle	2	4	—
220 Yard Low Hurdle	—	6	—
Running Broad Jump	—	6	—
Running High Jump	6	—	—
Pole Vault	5	1	—
Discus Throw	1	5	—
Javelin Throw	1	2	3
Half Mile Relay	—	3	2
One Mile Relay	—	2	3
Pentathlon	4	—	5
Ten Mile Marathon	—	—	9
20 Mile Bicycle Race	—	1	5
One Mile Swim	—	—	6
Volley Ball	10	6	—
Basket Ball	6	10	—
Foot Ball	10	6	—
Base Ball	—	—	10
Decathlon	—	4	5
Tennis, Single	—	4	5
Tennis, Double	—	3	5
50 Yard Swim	—	1	5
100 Yard Swim	—	—	6
100 Yard Back Stroke	1	—	5
220 Yard Swim	—	—	6
220 Yard Breast Stroke	2	—	4
440 Yard Swim	—	—	6
880 Yard Swim	—	—	6
One Mile Swim	—	—	6
220 Yard Swimming Relay	—	2	3
Total	48	78	126

CONFERENCE OF FEMALE TEACHERS

By the promotion of Dr. Sawayanagi, the President of the Imperial Educational Society a mass meeting of female teachers in girls' and elementary schools throughout this country will be held in Tokyo for several days commencing October 20. The proposed conference of female teachers is being discussed with much interest by the vernacular press since there is no precedent to a meeting exclusively held for female teachers in Japan. According to Dr. Sawayanagi, the number of female teachers in Japan totals about 40,000 now-a-days, which is indeed 25 per cent of that of the opposite sex. There are held every year educational meetings which are attended by educationists and teachers in the country, but at these meetings female teachers unavoidably refrain from expressing their opinions with frankness, nor have they many chances to do so, with the result that these meetings generally have but little female attendance. It is reported that at the proposed conference in October Dr. Sawayanagi will submit first of all a bill favouring the shortening of the hours of service of female teachers who are married.

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JUN 13 1917

The Japan Daily Mail.

WEEKLY EDITION

毎土曜日 一回發行

No. 21] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, MAY 26, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

THE JAPAN MAIL
AND
THE JAPAN TIMES
BOTH WEEKLY EDITIONS
SIX MONTHS YEN 5.50
ONE YEAR YEN 10.00

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Single copies	Sen 15 each
„ (back numbers)	Sen 25 each
One month	Sen .50
Three months	Yen 1.50
Six months	Yen 3.00
One year	Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

The Karuizawa Summer Residents' Association is now preparing the Hand Book for 1917. It will contain much useful information.

In connection with the opening of the Yokohama Town Hall on July 1st, it is proposed to collect exported goods for public view. They will probably be on view from about July 3rd.

According to official returns published by the police authorities of the city of Osaka the casualties in the recent disastrous explosion and fire at the warehouses in Osaka of the Tokyo Warehousing Company were 43 killed, 98 severely wounded, and 256 slightly wounded.

According to recent official statistics the number of peers in this country on the 20th of this month was 933 and that of persons with court ranks is 343. There are now 17 princes, 38 marquises, 100 viscounts, 380 counts and 398 barons in Japan.

The bill for the abolition of the tipping system in the trains which was introduced in the conference of the Directors of the Railway Administration Bureau has been shelved. The proposer was Mr. Nagao, of the Imperial Government Railways, and despite his endeavours for the passage of his bill it is reported to have attracted but little notice in the conference. Boys can now receive tips with impunity.

There is a movement in Osaka to reduce the car fares in view of the good business the city authorities are now doing with the tramway traffic in the city.

It is learned in this connection that the price of the commutation tickets available for fifteen rides has been hitherto 55 sen and that for thirty rides 1 yen and 5 sen. And now it is proposed that these prices should be each reduced to 50 sen and 95 sen.

The city authorities on their part are said to be making investigations as to the problem as the claims put forward by the representatives of the movement are based on undeniable facts, says one report. The news will be upsetting to Tokyo residents.

According to recent official statistics the number of prisoners in Japan up to the end of last month is 53,169, which is a decrease by 705, when compared with the corresponding period of last year. The above number includes 51,011 male and 2,158 female prisoners and it is further learned that 48,610 imprisoned criminals, 6,704 prisoners on remand, 822 prisoners under sentence of hard labour and 33 babies of the prisoners constitute the total number.

The amount of money donated by boys and girls in primary schools in Tokyo for the relief of Belgians groaning under the tyrannical rule of the Germans is reported to have reached 13,000 yen up to the 16th. and it is expected that when the subscription list is closed the amount will exceed 20,000 yen. It is also said that the appeal to school children in Tokyo has proved far more fruitful than the Belgian Minister, Count de la Faille, anticipated, who, it is told, expected the donations would amount to only 10,000 yen or so. We understand that the Department of Home Affairs will suggest to the local authorities throughout the country to solicit donations from school children for the relief of the Belgian sufferers.

May 27, being the naval festival day in commemoration of the victory won by the Japanese navy in the Japan Sea during the late Russo-Japanese war, will be formally celebrated and all the ranks of the navy will have a holiday on that day. It is reported that T.I.H. the Crown Prince and other Princes of the Blood will proceed on that day to the Navy Club at Tsukiji, Tokyo, to be present at a banquet in which all the naval officers of high standing will participate. Wrestling matches, will be given as an entertainment after th bar-

The Yokohama Silk Warehouses, built close to the Habutai Conditioning House, will be opened to business on May 29th. They will be thrown open on the previous day for the inspection of those concerned. They are to store silk, silk goods, hemp braids and other cognate exports. Habutai transported to these warehouses will be immediately inspected by officials of the Conditioning Bureau, and their prices will be given in official certificates. Without any anxiety banks may thus discount these papers. With these new monetary facilities, habutai will be stored in Yokohama in larger quantities than ever.

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ASIA FOR THE ASIATICS IS SLOGAN OF WRITER

"Asia must be saved and freed from the political dominat on of Western powers and this quarter of the globe must be preserved for Asiatics. Let the economic and commercial competition here be settled by the natural law of the survival of the fittest." The speaker was Mr. U. Wakamiya, editor of the "Chuo Shimbun" and a well known writer, who was discussing yesterday with a representative of the "Times" the recent New York dispatch to the effect that the governments of America and Eprope are paying deep attention to Japan's attitude under the impression that this country is working for the establishment of an over-lordship of Asia. In this connection, Mr. Wakamiya's recent article in the "Central Review" is reported to have elicited grave attention in America.

"By no means am I pugnacious towards Western nations and their people," said Mr. Wakamiya. "But they will not be able to conceal the fact that from all the lands they have occupied they are determined to keep away or force out coloured races on the plausible pretext of this and that. Not only are Asiatic labourers refused access to any of the Anglo-Saxon lands, but even our merchants are robbed of the right to engage in legitimate business by a hundred and one artificial means. I do not want to impose the whole blame on Western people for the existence of these facts. Speaking of one instance, I am much in sympathy with the American people when they try to keep Asiatic immigrants at their arm's length for economic reasons.

"But we cannot submit to such a cranky theory claiming that this world is the white man's or belongs to any other one of the races. We have just as equal right as anybody else to live. We are entitled to a place in the sun. And where is that place? Asia. For the Asiatics there is only Asia left. But it is not enough that there is Asia for us. The question comes up: is it so secure that we can enjoy our free development there without any molestat on from outside?

"I am of the opinion that the close of the war in Europe will shift the stage of world struggle over to the Orient with China as its centre. This coming world drama, coupled with the present miserable status of China, makes it imperative for us to set out preparing to fortify ourselves in a secure position so as to be able to save Asia from the calamitous disaster that threatens to befall us. It should, however, be remembered that this gigantic task cannot be successfully borne by Japan alone. All Asia must awake and be prepared to rally to the cause of preserving Asia for the Asiatics. Asia must be saved and freed from the political domination of the Western powers. As to the economic and commercial warfare that will arise in this quarter of the globe, my forecast is optimistic and the Japanese by far bid fair to come out victorious in the long run. Western people are averse to the climatic condition of Asia. The opening of the Panama Canal is already proving tremendously beneficial and the exploitation of iron mines and other materials in China for our industries is bound to make Japan a great industrial country. Moreover, the geographical proximity of Japan to China is a god-bestowed advantage. We are in a position to be able to command, if we properly live up to the trend and demands of the times, supreme commercial power in China.

"Nevertheless, we must admit there are not a few stumbling blocks lying in our way to a successful attainment of our end. China's antipathy against Japan is one of them and the most detrimental to us. But this is not a difficulty that cannot be overcome. China must be convinced of Japan's harbouring no territorial ambition. Jingosts and imperialists are not influential enough to shape this country's fundamental policy towards our continental neighbour. Some statesmen and scholars harp upon the necessity of seeking some territory for our overflowing population. But the fact is that that necessity is never so urgent as represented by them. With the progress of scientific and intensive cultivation the production of rice, which constitutes the chief food of the nation, is increasingly keeping pace with the increase of population. Another fact is that about 70 per cent. of the population of Japan is distributed in the farming districts. The development of industries on modern scale and fashion is bound to attract a large portion of the farmers to urban localities, making room for the coming generations. These facts taken into consideration, I am a believer that Japan needs not seek territory for her ever growing population until it reaches the mark of 100,000,000.

"I am a firm believer that the Japanese being the only nation in the East who will be able to lead other Asiatic powers in the struggle to preserve Asia for Asiatics, Japan has a mission to perform. That mission is to spread the benefits of civilization in this quarter of the world. I am confident that fair-minded men of the West will see Japan's point.

"There was a time when the United States dreamed of the mastery of the Pacific. She annexed the Hawaiian Islands and occupied the Philippine Archipelago. No one expected that Japan would rise to loom so large and powerful on this side of the Pacific. But now America has realized the impossibility of her dream and is likely to grant independence to the Filipinos. Her ambitious eye is now looking towards China. Vast economic future possibilities for America there certainly are in China. But you can count on the fingers of your hand, so to speak the number of young men in America who are willing to come out to Asia as pioneers of commercial expansion of the country. That necessitates the Americans co-operating with the Japanese. It is a matter for congratulation that the Americans realize this."

GRAFTING CASE IN FORMOSA

The grafting committed by a large number of building contractors for the Government of Formosa, which was recently discovered and prosecuted by the judicial authorities seems now to have assumed serious dimensions as the investigation progresses.

Out of fifty-four contractors alleged to be involved in the case who had been arrested as soon as the case came to light twenty four have been bailed out or acquitted.

It is said that these wretches pocketed, about two million yen out of their undertakings for the Government in the past. As almost all of the fraternity of the contractors in the north part of Formosa are said to be involved in the present case the affair will probably become more serious.

AMERICA SHOULD JOIN HANDS WITH JAPAN NOW

"To co-operate with Japan in developing the unlimited resources of China is a comparatively new idea for America, and I do not know whether Judge Gary's suggestions to American capitalists that there are great future possibilities in the Far East awaiting the development by co-operative enterprises of the Japanese and Americans, have yielded any appreciable amount of material result," said Mr. William A. Rogers of Buffalo, N.Y., a Director of the American Iron and Steel Institute, now on a pleasure trip in this country, when the subject was introduced by a representative of "The Times." Mr. Rogers is engaged in the iron and coal business and is a friend of Judge Gary, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United Steel Corporation, who returned from a visit to this country last year with a conviction that Japan and the United States must co-operate in opening up the vast undeveloped resources of China, freely expressing it on many occasions.

"There are two ways" said Mr. Rogers when interviewed yesterday, "for America to dispose of the large wealth which has flowed into that country since the beginning of this war. In the past a large proportion of the industries of the United States has been maintained by borrowed capital, but now we are buying back our securities held in foreign countries and putting our industries in independent shape wholly controlled by ourselves. Another way is to invest our surplus capital in foreign countries.

"But in seeking an outlet for capital in foreign lands we Americans encounter a great obstacle: we lack knowledge of foreign languages and the conditions in other countries outside our own. American capitalists hitherto have had a profitable field in their own land with which they were satisfied and they did not have to look outside, however alluring a prospect it might have presented. This isolation policy of the American capitalists has hitherto kept them ignorant of the prospect or conditions in foreign lands; consequently they consider China and Japan too far away for them to invest their capital. There are, of course, a few heads of big business like Judge Gary who study world problems and familiarize themselves with those problems, but co-operation between Japan and America in developing the vast resources of China is quite a new problem for American capitalists in general."

Speaking of iron and steel conditions in America Mr. Rogers said:

"The production of iron and steel in America has expanded by leaps and bounds during the last fifty years, every ten years almost doubling the total tonnage of the former, until now we produce annually more than England, Germany, and France combined.

"Recently the steel men of America made an agreement with the Government to furnish all the steel it needs during the war at the price of $58 per ton, no matter what the ruling market price may be. If the importation of iron or steel to Japan from the United States has stopped, it may be due to this war contract with the Government."

Mr. Rogers said that Japan's art, especially that expressed in temples, shrines,

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SEIYUKAI STAND NEUTRAL NEXT SESSION

It has been reported that the Seiyukai will take an impartially neutral position in the coming extra session of the Diet. This is believed to be according to the decision of the leaders. Among the members of the Seiyukai, there will not be many who will oppose impartial neutrality, but the Seiyukai obtained many new parliamentary members in the recent election, and it will be necessary to strengthen the unity of the party, and the leaders of the party are now preparing for a conference with the members as soon as they arrive in Tokyo to attend the extra session of the Diet.

There may be a few members who entertain their own opinions regarding such important subjects as the Chinese policy or the question of tariff, and such members may oppose the plan of remaining impartially neutral, but they will in the end obey the party policy when it is finally decided. Even the radical elements in the party who urged the party to join the movement against the government at the last session of the Diet, seem to hold milder views at present, realizing the change of the political situation. Those interested in politics believe that the Seiyukai will find no difficulty in taking a policy of impartial neutrality in the coming extra session.

As long as the Seiyukai remains neutral, the extra session of the Diet will be held smoothly, and there will not be any startling development during the session, although there are not a few who consider that another disturbance will characterize the coming session.

When the result of the recent election was announced, and it was known that the Kenseikai had lost so many of its candidates, it was believed that an internal disturbance would take place in the Kenseikai. In fact there had been several members who strongly criticised the campaign management of the party, and attacked Viscount Kato, the leader. But recent indications are that though there may be some members who are still discontented with the policy and attitude of their leaders, the majority of the Kenseikai members will submit themselves to the order of the leaders, as many of them owed their election to the support and aid of the leaders of the party. From these incidents, it can be stated that the extra session of the Diet will be held unexpectedly quietly and smoothly.

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and palaces, was wonderful and of great interest.

"They should be carefully preserved" he continued, "for the interest of travellers from the rest of the world as well as for the people of Japan. I am surprised that more Americans do not visit Japan. Probably they do not appreciate what an easy trip it is. However, there is a growing disposition among the American people to travel in this direction. I think you can expect a large number of travellers from the United States as soon as times are settled and that number will only be limited by the facilities of ocean transportation."

Mr. Rogers was one of the American guests invited to a dinner by Premier Count Terauchi held at his official residence on Wednesday evening. He will leave for America to-day by the Empress of Russia.

KOKUMINTO LEADER ON RECENT ELECTIONS

Writing in current issue of the "Dai-san Teikoku" (the Third Empire) Mr. K. Inukai, leader of the Kokuminto, says that the result of the recent election was not a surprise to him, and the mere increase of the number of the members of the Seiyukai in the House of Representatives does not prove the victory of the Government.

The Kokuminto expected to elect forty five members at the recent election, writes Mr. Inukai, but only thirty six members were elected. However considering that some unattached members may have joined the party, in genral, the Kokuminto had a success in the election. The fact that the Seiyukai obtained 160 members is not a great achievement, and it is probable that the Seiyukai will gain about ten members more, but even if the party had 170 or 180 members, it is not to be feared.

The number of the members of the Kenseikai was reduced to 120 but it was only natural, and it is not a failure. When the Kenseikai was organized, it endeavoured only to gather a large number of members, and when the party stands against the Government, it is natural that the number of the members will decrease. It was expected that the number would fall to about one hundred, and the fact that it managed to keep 120 members was due to ample funds.

By the result of the election, the Seiyukai has 160 members and there are fifty independent members but that can not be proclaimed as a victory for the Government, continues Mr. Inukai. The attitude of the Seiyukai towards the Government is the careful watching of the Government's attitude, and it is not likely that the party will meekly follow the Government indefinitely. At the last session of the Diet, the Seiyukai refused the proposal to join in the movement against the cabinet, but before making the formal refusal of the proposition, there had been long and heated discussion among the members of the Seiyukai. Mr. Inukai believes that among 160 members of the Seiyukai, there will be many who entertain the same opinion as the members of the Kokuminto, and it is impossible to imagine that all of the 160 members of the party will obey Mr. Hara. Under such circumstances, the Government can not rest satisfied, although the figure shows the control of the majority members of the House of Representatives.

On the other hand, 120 members of the Kenseikai will not be all against the present cabinet, and even among the members of the Kokuminto, there are some who worked for Baron Oura in the past, and there will be some who will sell themselves to Mr. Hara.

The number of the members of the House of Representatives who will support or oppose the Terauchi Cabinet, can not be ascertained at present, and the Kokuminto intends to carry out the important duty of leading others in the coming political event.

Mr. Inukai further states that he is unable to say whether the Kokuminto will bring out the bill of lack of confidence in the Terauchi cabinet or not, until the party policy is decided by the conference of the Parliamentary members. The Kenseikai might be of the opinion that the Kokuminto should make the joint movement with the Kenseikai at the coming extra session of the Diet, but Mr. Inukai says that the promise to make the joint movement in the coming session will be entirely another thing. In inviting the Kenseikai to the movement against the cabinet, no promise or agreement was made as to the future attitude. Consequently whether the Kokuminto will bring up the bill of lack of confidence again or not, is not to be dictated by the Kenseikai.

There is an opinion that even if the bill is again brought out, it will certainly be defeated, but Mr. Inukai says that the Seiyukai can not depend upon its 160 members, among those being many advocators of pure party politics. The Kokuminto has not yet decided whether or not to bring out another bill of lack of confidence in the extra session of the Diet. Even if the bill is defeated, it will not be defeated by a large margin as expected.

Finally when it is decided that the Kokuminto can not defeat the cabinet, the leader of the party says, the party will decide its support or opposition on each subject, following the fundamental principle of establishing Japan firmly in the world's situation. Both the Seiyukai and Kenseikai are not acting according to their fundamental principles, and they are only fighting for political power and their attitude is not decided until the very happening of events.

THE TOKYO CHAMBER TO HOLD MEETING SOON

The Tokyo Chamber of Commerce will hold its general meeting on May 27th, and will elect a new President, Vice-Presidents and other officers. Regarding the election of other officials, there will be no difficulty, but in electing the new President, a renewed conflict between the Chamber and the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce is expected. As Vice-Presidents, Messrs. Fujiyama and Sugihara will probably be re-elected.

Dr. Juichi Soyeda had been recommended by the Chamber of Commerce as the new President, but Mr. Nakashoji, Minister of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce has declared that he would not sanction the appointment. The problem at present, is what attitude the Chamber of Commerce will take regarding the opposition of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

There has been no case in the past when the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce rejected the appointment of the Chamber of Commerce. It is reported that the Chamber of Commerce will submit the appointment of Dr. Soyeda as the new President, as he has been formally selected by the members of the Chamber, and in case Dr. Soyeda is rejected by the authorities, the Chamber is determined to fight to the end even going so far as to bring a suit against the Minister.

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JAPANESE REGIME A SUCCESS IN KOREA

The following article from the London and China Express on the subject of the "Japanese Regime in Korea" speaks for itself:—

The days when Korea was spoken of as the "Hermit Kingdom" seem a long time back. Yet we think the Korean people would scarcely like to revert to them. Before the Japanese Protectorate the country for a long period was, so to speak, the shuttlecock of neighbouring Powers, during which Korean interests were the last thing thought of. With the annexation by Japan all that was changed. Internal turmoil, poverty and inertia have given place to peace, prosperity, and progress. This transformation was not effected without some suffering and hardship to the native population, but whatever mistakes were made by the Japanese authorities during the early days of their regime they have been amply atoned for by the excellent administration with which in recent years the country has been provided. All that has been achieved in this direction is clearly set forth in the "Annual Report on Reforms and Progress in Chosen (Korea), 1914-15," compiled by the Government-General of Chosen. It is a voluminous, but very interesting, document, and, unlike most official publications, contains a number of well-executed illustrations, together with a map and several coloured diagrams emphasising certain vital statistics connected with the industry, trade and finance of the country. A careful perusal of the report leads to the conviction that the Japanese Government has the real interests of the Korean people at heart. Not only their material, but their moral welfare is being cared for by their Japanese rulers, and, indeed, in all respects a sound foundation is being laid which should ensure Korea a great and prosperous future. As an indication of the material progress that has been made, it may be mentioned that the returns for all the products of the Peninsula for the fiscal year under review amount to double that for the year of annexation. Again, a very conspicuous feature in the foreign trade of Korea was the considerable excess of imports over exports which prevailed for many years. In 1912, for instance, this excess amounted to over 46,000,000 yen, while in 1915 the excess of imports over exports was under 10,000,000 yen. This favourable tendency, although caused to some extent by the European war, was largely due to the agricultural and industrial development, and not only were certain foreign products replaced by home products, but the surplus of native products found its way abroad. Further, the report states that the advancement of their material welfare being of primary importance to the impoverished Koreans, the Government has most strenuously paid attention to the encouragement of agriculture and industry by establishing model farms, experimental stations, and seedling stations, by granting State subsidies, and by appointing technical experts to the various localities. As a result, larger returns from these productive undertakings are being obtained year by year. Thus, the production of rice, the chief agricultural staple of the Peninsula, which stood at about 8,000,000 koku in the year of annexation (1910), increased in the year under review to 12,159,000 koku, barley increased from 3,500,000 to 6,000,000 koku, cotton from 11,000,000 kin to 36,000,000 kin, cocoons from 13,000 to 46,000 koku, mineral products from 6,067,952 yen to 8,402,649 yen in value, fishery products from 7,871,910 yen to 12,064,685 yen, and the output of factories from 19,000,000 yen to 32,700,000 yen.

The above facts indicate very substantial progress in the material sense, but in other directions there have been many beneficent reforms which have tended to the happiness and general welfare of the Korean people. For example, as a result of the adoption of thorough hygienic measures, those epidemic diseases, that formerly broke out each year so regularly as almost to warrant them being termed endemic, have been practically stamped out in the Peninsula. Modern common schools, then numbering less than one hundred, have been increased to over four hundred during the last five years. Communication and transportation facilities have been improved and extended, and much help afforded in various indirect ways. In the important matter of education, the aim of the authorities is to give the younger generations of Koreans such moral training and general knowledge as will make them loyal subjects of Imperial Japan, while at the same time enabling them to meet the actual needs of the times and the gradual advance in their standard of living. Although but a few years have elapsed since the new educational system came into force, it has already been productive of a favourable tendency. It is stated that even the Yangban (nobles), most of whom naturally clung to the old-fashioned education as provided by the study of Chinese classics only, are now willingly sending their children to the new public common schools. It may be noted in conclusion that steps are gradually being undertaken to bring about the fiscal independence of the country. Altogether the situation in Korea would appear to be most satisfactory, and the Government-General at Söul are to be congratulated upon the good results they have achieved.

CHOSEN TO HAVE ARSENAL

Among the claims for the Army Department in the supplementary budget estimates decided on at the recent meeting of the Cabinet council is an item set aside for the establishment of a new army arsenal in Chosen, the outlay amounting to 3,000,000 yen. The creation of two army divisions in Chosen, which was passed in the 1915 session of the Diet and was carried out last year, has necessitated the establishment of an army arsenal in the peninsula and an opinion urging the importance of the establishment of an independent arsenal has been raised by the experts of the army long since. In view of the lessons learnt in the European war and from the necessity to fill the deficit in the arrangements of national defense the army authorities have decided to carry out the long contemplated scheme and to introduce the claim for necessary funds in the coming special session of the Diet to be convened in June next.

In the event of the establishment of the new arsenal in Chosen the troops of the Chosen divisions and the Manchurian garrison will be enabled to get a direct and speedy supply without relying upon the supply from Japan proper in case of an emergency in future. By this means they will not only be able to get a supply of the latest ordnance and weapons of war, but the opening of the supplying depot near at hand will greatly contribute to the efficiency of tactical facilities in the case of an emergency. Besides this the army department has decided to claim an additional expenditure of 900,000 yen to be appropriated for the construction of fortresses in Chosen, which is also held in great importance from the viewpoint of the defense of the peninsula.

THE AIR CLAIMS TWO MORE VICTIMS AT SHIBAURA

Another civilian aviator who cut a prominent figure in Japan's local aviation world met a tragic death, when Mr. Tamai, one of the founders of the Nippon Flying School, fell headlong to the earth with his machine at the Shibaura reclaimed ground on last Sunday morning. The tragedy also involved the life of Mr. Yukawa, a photographer of the "Nichinichi" whom the aviator took skyward as a passenger.

Mr. Seitaro Tamai set out on Sunday morning at 6.55 from the Nippon Flying School, Haneda, in the newly-constructed three-seater aeroplane of the Graham-White type for a series of flights over Tokyo.

The machine was constructed by Mr. Tamai himself who was skilled in constructing aeroplanes, and as may be remembered, the machine piloted by Mr. Tamai visited Shibaura on the day of the conclusion of the Olympiad.

After a brief halt at Shibaura where he alighted, Mr. Tamai resumed his flight at 7.35 a.m. and maintaining an altitude of 4,000 feet passed over Shimbashi, Tokyo Station, Kanda and other places, dropping a manifesto printed on thousands of sheets warning citizens against the danger of aeroplanes. The aviator successfully returned to Shibaura after 20 minutes, and then taking a passenger he gave a short exhibition flight for the pleasure of the crowds assembled there.

At 9.25 a.m. Mr. Tamai taking on board Mr. Yukawa, the "Nichinichi's," photographer, started for another flight. He made a circuit of the reclaimed ground and was going to descend, when at a height of some 30 metres some of the wires controlling the upper left wing became disconnected. The machine suddenly lost its balance and fell headlong. The petroleum tank burst, causing a fire and the whole machine was ablaze. The bodies of Messrs. Tamai and Yukawa were frightfully charred, and when students of the school and others reached the scene of disaster they found life was extinct.

The breaking up of the wing was fatal and even an aviator of better ability than Mr. Tamai could never have averted the disaster. The photographer of the "Nichinichi" died in harness. He took several pictures from above, but the plates were smashed to pieces. The death of Mr. Tamai leaves his disconsolate colleagues and students of the Nippon Flying School to mourn his loss, for the institution owed its establishment and existence to Mr. Tamai and Mr. Aiba, his partner. The "Asahi" and "Jiji" have given several hundred yen to the family of Mr. Tamai out of their respective relief funds, and the funeral of these two victims will be jointly conducted at the sanctuary of Aoyama under the management of the "Nichinichi."

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 17.—Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters says:—Preceded by a heavy cannonade, the enemy, fulfilling anticipation, fiercely counter-attacked in great strength against Roeux, six miles east of Arras.

Grey waves of picked troops swept over from Plouvain, 1½ miles south-east of Roeux, and were met with a whirlwind fire. Although the enemy was mown down like corn, some reached the chemical works and fought hand-to-hand, but our counter-attacks promptly restored our positions and inflicted terrible punishment.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, May 18.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that the British troops have now completed the capture of Bullecourt.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 21.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in his Sunday evening communiqué says:

"As a result of an attack early this morning, we occupied a further section of the Hindenburg Line, along over a mile of front, between Fontaine-les-Croisilies and Bullecourt. [Fontaine is 2 miles north of Bullecourt.]

"The enemy counter-attacked unsuccessfully, and fierce fighting continued all day long.

"We inflicted heavy casualties and took some prisoners.

"The fighting continues in our favour."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 21.—The Press Bureau announces that the official German report of casualties in April gave the number as 42,838, of which 11,979 were deaths. The total number of casualties through the war is given as 4,245,804, including 1,041,029 deaths. In these figures naval men are not included.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Paris, May 22.—The French repulsed three counter-attacks, which the Germans launched against the positions captured by the French yesterday. The prisoners now total 1,000.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 22.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—"Operations between Bullecourt and Fontaine-les-Croiselles were successfully continued on Sunday night. We captured a support trench after fierce hand-to-hand fighting and beat off counter-attacks with heavy losses for the enemy. We took 150 prisoners."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 22.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "New positions on the Hindenburg line, north-westward of Bullecourt were secured on Monday with little interference from the enemy. Excepting in a sector 2,000 yards in length immediately to the west of Bullecourt, we hold the whole Hindenburg line from a point one mile east of Bullecourt to Arras."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 22.—The French, on Sunday evening, carried out in two sectors from Moronvillers to Massif, a fairly important operation which brilliantly succeeded. They carried several lines of trenches on the northern slopes of Mt. Cornillet. Their fire turned back the German counter-attacks with huge losses. Eight hundred prisoners were taken. The enemy's dug-outs were found filled with dead.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 22.—Reuter's representative at French Head-quarters telegraphs: "Sunday's brilliant operations have given the French effective possession of a chain of dominating heights three miles long overlooking the Valley of the Suippe between Auberive and Nauroy. The French command of the Moronvillers group of heights threatens the strongholds whence the Germans have been hammering the Rheims group, and which constituted a bastion whereon the enemy based the security of his extreme left in the Aisne and Champagne battlefields, as the Craonne plateau buttresses his right. It was while the enemy yesterday was attempting to eject the French from the Craonne plateau, that the latter captured the left buttress of the enemy line. This success may prove of far-reaching strategic consequence."

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, May 17.—Caucasus Front. Thirty-five kilometres east of Uhoul the attempts of Turkish scouts in approaching the Russian positions were repulsed. Near Hasrishirin, a Russian detachment composed of Cossacks and frontier troops was surrounded by Kurds, but succeeded after a nine hours' fight in forcing its way through, losing 15 killed and 7 wounded.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, May 20.—In the Mitava direction, east of Kalnzeem the attempt of enemy columns in attacking the Russian positions was stopped by fire of the Russian artillery.

Rumania. South of Koverki in the Bystrica direction the enemy tried to attack the Russian trenches, but was scattered by the Russian fire.

Caucasus front. The Turks and Kurds about two companies strong attacked the Russian vanguards north of Bitlis, but were repulsed.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, May 18.—Western front. In the Kovel direction near Kuhara the enemy is maintaining strong bombing and mining activity. In the Vladimir-Volynsk direction near Shelkov compact enemy columns assumed the offensive on a section of the Russian positions, but were repulsed by rifle, bomb and protecting artillery fire. Firing and reconnoissances continue on the rest of the front.

Caucasus front. The attempt of the Turks, about one company in strength, to attack from Ognat has been repulsed. In the rear of the Russian troops, the Kurds are attacking the Russian posts, digging out the Russian fallen and mutilating the corpses.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, May 16.—The Italian communiqué to-day reads:

"After a vigorous offensive in the Julian front, resolutely continued, the infantry established themselves on the steep wooded heights on the eastern bank of the Isonzo northward of Gorizia. These had been transformed into a formidably fortified defensive position. One of our left wing columns forced a passage across the river and captured Bombrez village. We captured on the centre the heights northeast of Plæva, stormed the villages of Zagora and Zagomila and carried the crests of Mount Cucco and Mount Vodice. Our right wing progressed considerably on the slopes of Mount Santo where fierce counterattacks were repulsed.

"We conquered the enemy eastward of Gorizia on the strongly fortified heights northward of Tivoli. Insistent counterattacks were backbeaten here. We made prisoners of 3375, of whom ninety-eight were officers, a mountain battery and much war material."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, May 17.—It is officially announced that the Italians captured 3,375 prisoners and a mountain battery besides occupying the villages of Zagora, Bombrez and Zagomallo. In addition thirty machine-guns were taken as the result of the offensive begun on Tuesday.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 17.—A message from Undine reports that the Italians are advancing along a front of 60 miles from Tolmino towards the sea.

An official statement from Rome reports: "A vigorous offensive on the Julian front has resolutely continued. Our infantry have established themselves in the wooded heights on the eastern bank of the Isonzo. Northward of Gorizia, one of our left wing columns forced the passage across the river and captured the village of Bombrez. In the centre of the line, we captured the heights northeast of the Plaeta and stormed the villages of Zagora and Zagomallo. We carried the crests of Mount Gucco and Mount Vodice. On our right wing, we made considerable progress up the steep slopes of Mount Santo. We repulsed fierce counter-attacks and, eastward of Gorizia, conquered the strongly fortified heights northward of Tivoli, taking 3375 prisoners."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 18.—The Italian official communiqué states: "There has been bitter, prolonged fighting between Gucco and Vodice. The enemy repeatedly launched considerable masses of troops against our new positions, but all attempts were repulsed. We made appreciable progress toward an important summit at height 652 on Monte Vodice. We took prisoner 4021, of whom 124 were officers between May 14 and 16."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, May 19.—It is officially reported

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that 5,432 Austro-Hungarian prisoners have been captured to date in the Italian offensive on the Julian front.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, May 19.—It is announced by the War Office that British heavy artillery is co-operating in the Italian offensive on the Julian front and affording material assistance.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, May 19.—The Italian official communiqué reads:

"On the Julian front night surprise attacks against our positions on Hill 592 were repulsed. On the morning of the 18th our troops opened a vigorous attack in order to capture height 652, the key to the enemy's defences north of Mont Santo. The enemy's stubborn resistance supported by numerous batteries of all calibres, maintaining a continuous fire from the rear, rendered the action long and severe. Advancing from rock to rock and expelling the enemy from trench and cavern and destroying the machineguns the infantry by the evening reached the crest of the contested heights, maintaining their position against the enemy's concentrated fire. The task of diverting the enemy's attention was assigned to the troops of the Bodez Loga sector. Our success was completed by the capture of block houses between mounts Cucco and Vodice and the troops withdrew to the right bank of the Isozo without molestation.

"East of Gorizia we maintained all our positions against persistent enemy attacks which were especially violent south of Grazigna and Hill 174 south of Tivell.

"Incessant artillery duels, and especially violent against Gorizia and the surrounding villages, with aerial activity have continued.

"Our squadrons bombed the encampments east of the canals and the Gargar valley, safely returning to their bases. Two enemy machines were brought down.

"On the 18th, our troops were engaged in fortifying the position captured east of Gorimisa and organizing communications with the rear. The enemy attempted, but completely failed to hinder the work of our indomitable Gorizia army.

"During the night of the 17th the enemy attempted surprise attacks against our positions of the bridgehead of Brodres on the Todice and at Gradizgna.

"The following morning, the enemy brought up strong reinforcement and again renewed the attack which was particularly violent in the Vodice area south of Grazigna. Broken by our battery fire, masses of the enemy were counter-attacked and repulsed by the infantry who at several points surrounded their assailants and forced them to surrender.

"The number of prisoners as far as known is 6432 including 143 officers. It is not yet possible to estimate the quantity of war material taken.

"The artillery continues very active all along the front from Tolmino to the sea."

along the front from Tolmino to the sea.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rome, May 19.—The official Italian communiqué to-day reads: "We are fortifying the positions captured eastward of Gorizia The enemy attempted surprise attacks on Thursday night against the bridgeheads at Brodres, Vodice and Crazigna. They renewed their attacks on Friday morning, but our artillery and counter-attacks broke them up. Our prisoners now total 6,432."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Odine, May 19.—The Austrians, after being reinforced, launched furious counter-attacks at frequent intervals along the crest of Monte Santo, which changed hands many times. The enemy are striving to preserve this last stronghold, whence they threaten Gorizia and the middle Isonzo. The Italians, by a series of brilliant drives, are advancing hourly.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 20.—The Italian official communiqué yesterday morning read: "We captured, after a long and severe struggle, Hill 652 on Monte Vodice, which is the key to the enemy's defences northward of Monte Santo. We took 379 prisoners. We maintained all our positions eastward of Gorizia against persistent enemy attacks."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, May 22.—The Italian communiqué to-day reads:

"On the Trentino front the enemy's artillery activity, which began on the 19th, grew more intense and extensive yesterday, being particularly violent between the Adige and Terragnolo valleys. Local attacks had already been repulsed on the night of the 19th at Coecci in the Lappo Valley and Rio Freddo. The enemy's attempts proved without success, in the Campo area (Daone Valley) southeast of Lake Loppio and on the Maso Torrent line.

"Late in the evening dense masses of the enemy vigorously assaulted our positions on Pasubio, west of Monte Dente. After heavy hand-to-hand fighting, the enemy, having suffered severe loss, was completely driven back all along the line of attack. On the Julian front, enemy attacks on the northern slopes of Saint Marco, East of Gorizia, were repulsed.

"We took Hill 363 between Parliova and Britovo, east of Plava and extended our positions still more on the Vosice.

"We captured some hundreds of prisoners and a considerable quantity of war material abandoned by the enemy in caverns.

"Two enemy machines were brought down during the air fighting."

MR. JOHN BUCHAN'S WEEKLY REVIEW OF WAR

[H.B.M.'S DESPATCH THROUGH KOKUSAI]

London, May 18.—The present phase of the war on the western front has been brought about by the success with which Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in co-operation with the French armies has forced Hindenburg to fight under conditions which his so-called masterly retirement was planned to avoid. The Germans are concentrated in great strength upon a relatively indifferent defensive line, parts of which are commanded by the British artillery and the holding of which consequently entails a heavy and constantly growing casualty list. This phase of the war, so far as the positions on the map are concerned, may be more or less stationary for some time to come, but it is none the less a phase perfectly suited to the strategy of the allied armies.

There is very little doubt that Hindenburg contemplated a much deeper withdrawal than the allied armies have allowed the German troops to make, but at the moment, apart from the unceasing pressure to which these troops are subjected it would be difficult for Germany to fall back further in the west without giving the impression of defeat which would be much too dangerous in view of the troubled state of internal conditions in the Fatherland.

In his speech in the Reichstag on May 15th the German Chancellor stated that the military position of Germany was never so good since the beginning of the war.

During the past month the Allies have captured on the western front fifty-two thousand prisoners, over four hundred and forty guns, twelve-hundred machineguns and trench mortars in addition to inflicting casualties in killed and wounded the publication of which would stagger the German people.

As the statement of the Chancellor was received with cheers by the Reichstag the only two possible conclusions to be drawn are either that the Chancellor was deliberately deceiving his listeners or he and the Reichstag make the most modest definition of a good military situation.

The moment is opportune to review the line which at present is being taken by the enemy and his official communiqués about the battles on the western front.

Early in the spring the Hindenburg retirement was heralded as a brilliant military operation which had ruined the chances of a successful allied offensive and put at the disposal of the German high command a big strategic reserve which could be employed for an offensive at any point desired, such as on the Italian front.

Owing to the allies swift and vigorous advance the German plan missed fire and the battle of Arras so completely upset Hindenburg's scheme that the Germans were forced to look for some plausible explanation of their failure. In this attempt to explain away failure lies the reason for the persistency with which the German press and communiqués wrote of a failure of the British and French attempts to break through.

The allies have always had fixed and limited territorial objective and with the exception of the loss of Fresnoy these objectives have always been won.

The main object of the allied operations has been to force the Germans to fight and engage their reserves in order to subject them to a gradual wearing down process. So successful has the fighting of the past months been, from this point of view that, whereas at the beginning of the battle the Germans had forty-nine fresh divisions in reserve they have only four divisions now out of the forty-nine which have not been put into line.

For obvious reasons the Germans do not wish to retire further, so that they have now no alternative left but to try to gain time by holding up the British and French advance while trusting to the "U" boat warfare to achieve what the military operations have failed to accomplish.

The heavy German casualties and the relatively small British losses in the early stages of the battle were due to the care and detail with which the attacks were planned and to the heavy artillery con-

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RAID ON DRIFTERS BY AUSTRIAN CRUISERS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 19.—The Admiralty reports that early on Tuesday Austrian light cruiser destroyers raided the Allied drifter line in the Adriatic and sank fourteen British drifters from which the Austrians claim they took seventy-two prisoners. The warships Dartmouth and Bristol, and French and Italian destroyers co-operating chased off the enemy. The chase continued with the enemy under heavy and continuous fire. When near Cattaro enemy battleships were seen approaching when we drew off.

Italian airmen attacked the enemy warships outside Cattaro and assert that a cruiser heavily on fire was towed towards Cattaro in a sinking condition. The British Admiralty reports that another was badly damaged. It adds that a submarine torpedoed the Dartmouth which returned to port. Three men are killed and five missing, also believed to be dead, and seven are wounded. There are no other casualties.

The Dartmouth belongs to the light cruiser class, 5,250 tons, launched at Barrow in 1911.

GERMANY'S LOSS OF DIVERS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, May 19.—L'Echo de Paris affirms that between May 1 and May 5, a dozen German submarines were certainly sunk. Most of them were sent to the bottom by the British.

The week's shipping reports read: The arrivals were 952 and sailings 991. Three vessels over 1,600 tons were sunk, and none under that tonnage. Four vessels were attacked without success.

GERMANS BUSY IN AFGHANISTAN

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Tashkent, May 19.—German agents are again busy in Afghanistan, inciting the invasion of Turkistan, where, it is declared, the Russian garrison is weak and the Mohamedan popular rebellious.

THE PIRATES VICTIMS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 17.—The Admiralty announces that the arrivals of shipping during the week were 2,568, the sailings 2,552; 18 over 1,600 tons and 5 under 1,600 tons were sunk; 19 were unsuccessfully attacked; and 3 fishing boats were sunk.

The Italian authorities officially announce that the shipping arrivals for the week were 580; the sailings 562. Four sailing vessels were sunk.

centration which has been the most striking feature of all the recent fighting.

During the past week nearly all the attacks have been made by the German troops and the discrepancy between their constant failure and the official communiqués issued by the German higher command, makes it obvious that a policy of deliberate deceit and misrepresentations has become necessary to keep up the flagging spirits of the German people.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, via London, May 15.—General Gurko, commanding the Armies on the western front, and General Brusiloff commanding the southern group of Armies have asked to be relieved of their commands.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 15.—The Provisional Government of Russia, while accepting the resignation of Guchkoff as Minister of War, most emphatically reminds him of the proclamation of May 8, in which it is declared that the country is in danger, and that to insure its salvation it is necessary to utilize all the creative forces of the country, and also essential that the country has full confidence in the Provisional Government.

At the same time the Government unanimously decided to make all efforts to attract to its staff the new forces which heretofore have taken no part in the responsible work of the administration. Without awaiting for the settlement of this question, Guchkoff judged it possible to take a personal step and tender his resignation without thought, and to release himself of a heavy responsibility for the destiny of Russia.

The Provisional Government thoroughly realizes the danger threatening Russia, but considers it its duty not to abandon the heavy burden of power, but to remain at its post. The Government believes that by the participation of the new representatives of democracy in the responsible work of the Government, full confidence will be re-established, and that a unity and plenitude of power in which the country will find its salvation will be given to the Ministry.

Upon his retirement, M. Guchkoff published an order temporarily transferring the Ministry of War to the assistant-minister, General Manikovski, and the Ministry of Marine to the assistant-minister of that department, Admiral Kedrov.

The executive committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, after a discussion, has decided in favour of the participation of representatives of the Socialist parties in the Provisional Government.

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has published two appeals. The first, addressed to the Socialists of all countries, states that the Russian proletariat wants a general peace of all nations to result from their common efforts, based on the renouncement of aims of conquest. A separate peace, however, is impossible, as it would first give a free hand to the Austro-German alliance and would completely paralyze the democracy and the working classes of all countries before a triumphing imperialism.

The second appeal is to the army and insists that peace can be concluded only after the complete defeat of Kaiser Wilhelm. It exhorts the Russian soldiers to defend the liberty of Russia and not to renounce the offensive, but to fight and attack the enemy. It warns the troops against fraternization on the front, which constitutes a dangerous trap.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 16.—In a speech to the delegates of the Armies Minister of War Guchkoff announced his resignation, explaining that he could not remain in his post because he was helpless to fulfil his task owing to the condition under which the Cabinet, particularly the War Minister was obliged to work.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 16.—At a special meeting of the Provisional Government to-day, M. Milyukov, the Foreign Minister, announced his resignation. He explained that he had taken the step owing to a divergence of views with the majority of the Provisional Government.

The portfolio of the Foreign Minister is expected to be transferred to the present incumbent of the post, the assistant of M. Milyukov. M. Kerenski has been appointed Minister of War.

M. Tereschenko, the Minister of Finance, has been given an order suspending the annual payment of 100,000 roubles to the Greek Government in compensation for damages inflicted on Greece by the tax on currants imported into Russia.

A decree of the Provisional Government establishes the equal distribution among the population of rye, wheat, millet, beans lentils, peas, Indian corn, barley and grain of all kinds.

A message from Minsk says that the German troops, according to news from the front, have received orders to suspend fraternization with the Russian soldiers and shoot all coming out of their trenches.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 16.—A joint meeting of the Provisional Government and the executive Committee of the Duma was held last night. Prince Lvoff, the Premier read a proposed declaration by the Government containing eight points.

Strictly respecting the principles of peace without annexation the project dwells on the basis of the rights of nations to decide their own destiny.

The declaration states that the defeat of Russia and her allies would constitute a source of national calamity. Therefore, the Government is firmly convinced that the revolutionary army of Russia will never admit Germany to gain the victory.

The Government is firmly decided to fight against economical disorganization of the country, not only by taking control of, but also by the organization of production.

Government intends to take all possible measures in order to regulate land exploitation, leaving the final settlement of the land problem to the constituent assembly. The Government will use its best efforts to summon the constituent assembly at the earliest possible opportunity.

The supreme commander of the armies, General Alexseef, and all the commanders-in-chief have arrived here.

Speaking to representatives of the press, General Alexseef said that the supplies of the army, like their spirits, were greatly improving. He hopes that he will be able to utilise the favourable situation to attack the enemy, created by the success of the military actions of the Allies. General Brussiloff said the army of the south-west was perfectly steadfast, though passive. He noticed the enemy also remains passive along this line. He does not think the Austro-Germans will attack this line in the near future. Together with General Alexseef he is convinced that the armies will be ready and fitted to meet the enemy at the beginning of active operations.

The Generals and the number of members of the Cabinet, after reorganization, will reach 14. The Socialists, including M. Kerenski, will receive five portfolios.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, May 16.—Three cardinal points on which the Government, the Executive Committee of the Duma, and the Committee of the Soldiers and Workmen are agreed are

1. Unity at fronts with the Allies.
2. Full confidence of the Revolutionary Democracy in the reconstructed Cabinet.
3. Plenitude of the powers of the Government.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, May 16.—The Council of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has issued an appeal to the Army saying:

Do not forget that the regiments of the Emperor Wilhelm destroying the Revolutionary Russia, the loss to free Russia will be an irreparable loss. A separate peace is an impossible thing, it being evident that the German Imperialism, after defeating the western Allies will turn on us, seize the country, and enslave the Russians. Peace is not achievable if you do not check the enemy pressure on the front. How can you accomplish this if you remain inactive in your trenches? Do not renounce the offensive fight for liberty. Fear the enemy's traps of fraternisation. Peace is not obtainable by separate treaties or fraternisation of isolated units. This will only lead to a loss to Russian Revolution, the safety of which does not lie in peace or separate armistice.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, May 16.—Mr. Milyukoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs has resigned.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, May 17.—Milyukoff has resigned and is leaving the Cabinet. Tereschtenko has been appointed Foreign Minister and Kerensky Minister of War.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, May 17.—M. Tereschchenko, hitherto Minister of Finance, succeeds M. Milyukov as Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Kerenski, at present Minister of Justice will take the place of M. Guchkoff at the War office.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 18.—The formation of the new Russian Cabinet is as follows:—

Premier	Prince Lvoff.
Interior	Prince Lvoff.
Foreign	M. Tereschchenko.
Commerce	M. Konovaloff.
Comptroller	M. Godneff.
Agriculture	M. Tchernoff.
Justice	M. Pereverzeff.
War and Marine	M. Kerenski.
Finance	M. Shingaref.
Posts & Telegraphs	M. Tzereteli.
Communications	M. Nekrasoff.
Education	M. Manilloff.
Supplies	M. Piexhehnoff.

The Socialist members are M. Tchernoff, M. Tzereteli, M. Kerenski and M. Piexhehnoff. In addition the Socialist M. Skobeleff Vice-President of the Council of Workmens' and Soldiers' Delegates has been elected Minister of Labour.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, May 18.—Generals Dragomiroff, Alexieff, Gourko and Brussiloff declare that a coalition ministry will restore discipline in the army, which is enthusiastic at the appointment of M. Kerenski as Minister of War.

At a meeting of the Provisional Government and executive delegates, Prince Lvoff, the Premier, declared that the defeat of Russia and her allies would be a national disaster; hence the government is confident the revolutionary army will not allow the Germans to become victorious.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, May 19.—The new Cabinet has been constituted including six Socialists. Generals Alexieff, Brussiloff, Gourko, Dragomiroff and Scherbatscheff attended several conferences with the Government, when the question of munitions and supplies was discussed and the position regarding them announced as improving. It is understood that Generals Brussiloff and Gourko have withdrawn their resignations.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 18.—The Commanders-in-Chief of the armies, Generals Alexeiev, Brussiloff, Gourko, Dragomirov, and Scherbatov have conferred with the Provisional Government.

The Minister of Agriculture Shingaref explained the question of the food supply. Views were exchanged and a settlement of the question was established. The situation in this respect is greatly improving every day.

At yesterday's meeting of the members of the Duma, M. Guchkoff, ex-Minister of War, explained that he left the Cabinet because it had full responsibility without power. Commenting on the coalition Government he said: "Whatever may be the opinion respecting the new combination, our duty is to support the Government because our assistance will make it strong. Only a strong power can save the country from anarchy."

Professor Milyukoff declared that he was obliged to leave the Cabinet because his views on foreign politics differed from the opinion of a majority of the Government. He thought that a coalition Cabinet might strengthen power and lead to the organization of a single Provisional Government.

The Congress of Delegates of the armies now sitting at Petrograd carried a resolution stating that the present disorganization constitutes a danger to freedom.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, May 19.—M. Kerenski, Minister of War, has issued an order to the armies in the course of which he says: "The country is endangered. Every one must do his share in defending it. No requests for resignation by the High Command in the desire to escape responsibility at this grave time will be entertained by me. Deserters are enjoined to return to the army and fleet by a date prescribed, viz., May 28. All disobeying will be severely punished."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, May 20.—The reconstituted Provisional Government of Russia has issued a proclamation declaring that it will be guided by the spirit of liberty, equality and fraternity. It rejects the idea of a separate peace, but aims at a general peace, without annexations and indemnities, on the basis of the rights of nations to decide their own affairs. It is convinced that the defeat of Russia and her allies would prove not only a calamity, but would postpone the coming of a world-wide-peace. It firmly believes that the Russian army will not suffer the Germans to destroy the Western Allies and then throw themselves on Russia

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 19.—The new Government has published the following declaration:—

The Provisional Government, reorganised and reinforced by representatives of revolutionary democracy declares it will steadfastly realize the ideas of freedom, equality and fraternity. The foreign policy will be carried on along the following lines: "Rejecting in union with all the people any idea of a separate peace, the Government will pursue in its foreign policy the prompt attainment of peace not aiming at the domination over foreign nations, or the violent usurpation of foreign territory. But a peace without annexation or contributions, based on the rights of all nations to decide their own destiny.

"The Provisional Government will undertake preparatory steps in order to secure an agreement with the allies on the basis of the declaration of the Provisional Government of April 9. Convinced that the defeat of Russia and the Allies would constitute not only a national calamity, but would remove all possibility of the conclusion of peace upon the above basis, the Government believes the revolutionary army of Russia will not permit the German troops to defeat the Allies and then turn all their might against us."

In conclusion the declaration appeals to all the people now against the Government, which will take most determinate measures against all attempts at counter-revolutions, also against anarchistic actions.

The papers publish the speech of M. Kerenski to the Congress of Peasants at Petrograd.

He said: "Comrades, soldiers, sailors and officers, I call upon you to the last deed to show that the Russian army is a mighty and formidable power which is able to force its esteem upon the world and defend the free Republic of Russia."

After pointing out that he had never lived in military circles and was not familiar with special military problems, M. Kerenski continued: "I am determined to carry out the task I have undertaken. I intend to establish iron discipline in the army and am convinced of its success, as such discipline represents the duty of every citizen before the country. By order of the Government all Russian subjects not belonging to the Slavonic race residing in Russia, who ever were mobilised under the old Government for war defense work, are allowed to return home."

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 21.—Yesterday, M. Kerenski, Minister of War, reviewed the Petrograd garrison. He appealed to the soldiers to maintain severe discipline, based on sensible regulations and mutual confidence. The soldiers of the Preobrajensky regiment, in replying, said that the Minister of War could tranquilly proceed with the management of the affairs of war while the revolutionary regiments will employ their efforts to defend the country's freedom against all attempts to destroy it.

The Russian doctors, who have returned from captivity in Germany, reported to the Congress of Peasants' delegates that the Russian war prisoners are subjected to

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RUSSIA AND THE ALLIES

New York, May 22.—A Petrograd dispatch says that negotiations of important significance are in progress between Russia and the other allied powers relative to the revision of Russia's objects in the war. M. Tereschchenko, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, interviewed the allies' Ambassadors in Petrograd yesterday and exchanged views on the subject. It is generally believed that the new Russian Government will make public a statement outlining the contents of what is known as the "No territorial annexation and no indemnity principle," and at the same time issue a declaration to the labouring classes to the effect that though Russia does not desire a separate peace she cannot but support the other members of the allied group for the present object of the war. Thus it is quite patent as well as certain that the agreements between Russia and the allies will have to be revised. It is also reported that the allies will hold a conference to discuss the questions bearing upon the future of Russia in connection with the war, with a view to establishing a lasting peace on a more comprehensive basis and arriving at a proper solution of the internal problems of Russia.—"Nichinichi."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, May 23.—The Associated Press announces the safe arrival of four members of the Russian Commission to the United States.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, May 23.—The Russian Foreign Minister, M. Tereschchenko, in a cabled Note assures the State Department that Russian Democracy is inspired with a spirit of solidarity with the United States.

SIGNS OF UNREST IN SPAIN

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Madrid, May 21.—Manifestations, wherein violent incidents have occurred, are reported from Saragossa.

VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG DEMURS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 15.—A Berlin dispatch says that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, in the Reichstag, replying to interpellations, declined to state the German programme of war aims at the present moment on the ground that it will not serve the interests of the country.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 17.—There is general disappointment in Germany over Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's speech, which is described by the News von den Dag as a confession of defeat.

WILSON ORDERS TROOPS TO EMBARK FOR FRANCE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 17.—The Admiralty announces that a U.S. Flotilla of destroyers has arrived to co-operate with the British Navy in the prosecution of the war.

U.S. Rear-Admiral Sims, commanding the American Naval forces in Europe, is daily in touch with the Chief of the British Naval Staff.

The services the American vessels are rendering to the Allied cause are of the greatest value and are deeply appreciated.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, May 18.—The Senate has adopted the conference report on the War Army Bill, which the House of Representatives ratified yesterday. It now goes to President Wilson for signature.

Secretary of War Baker in response to a suggestion by one of the Senators that selective drafts be used to help harvest the crops, stated that it was not expected to call out the first 500,000 men before September. At first, therefore, there will be no appreciable interference with the labour of the country during the harvest.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 19.—The first contingent of the American army, in the shape of a medical unit, has arrived at a British port.

Washington, May 20.—The Senate has ratified the War Budget of $3,342,000,000, including $400,000,000 for the merchant fleet.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, May 20.—After signing the Army Draft Bill to-day, President Wilson issued a statement in which he said: "Acting on expert advice from both sides of the Atlantic I am unable, at the present stage of the war, to authorise the organization of volunteer divisions."

This means that Colonel Roosevelt will not be permitted to raise a volunteer expedition. The statement said that if permission were granted for the organization of volunteer divisions, it would seriously interfere with the carrying out of the prompt creation and early use of an effective army, and would contribute practically nothing to the effective strength of the armies now engaged against Germany.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, May 20.—President Wilson has directed that an expeditionary force of approximately a Division of regular troops, under command of General Pershing, shall proceed to France at the earliest date practicable.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, May 20.—President Wilson has ordered all males between the ages of 21 and 30 inclusive to register for possible army duty before June 5.

U.S. OFFICIAL DESPATCH THROUGH KOKUSAI

Washington, May 19.—Orders have been issued directing that an expeditionary force of approximately one division of regular United States troops in command of Major General John J. Pershing proceed to France at the earliest practicable date. General Pershing and his staff will precede the troops abroad. This force is in addition to nine regiments of engineers recently ordered recruited for service in France. An American army division is between twenty and twenty-five thousand men. The President also issued a proclamation, on putting the draft law in force, requiring that all males between 21 and 30 inclusive shall register for military service on June fifth. It is estimated that this category of citizenry numbers ten million, of which the President is authorised to select two increments of 500,000 each. At the same time, the War Department announces that the full strength of the National Guard will be drafted into the United States Army. All Governors of States have been ordered to bring the militia regiments to full war strength. These will number 329,000 men. The Regular Army has already been ordered increased to 293,000. The following are extracts from the President's proclamation, fixing the registration date.

"The power against which we are arrayed has sought to impose its will upon the world by force. To this end it has increased armament until it has changed the face of war. In the sense in which we have been wont to think of armies, there are no armies in this struggle. There are entire nations armed. Thus the men who remain to till the soil and man the factories are no less a part of the army than the men beneath the battle flags. It must be so with us. It is not an army that we must shape and train for war, it is a nation. To this end our people must draw close in one compact front against the common foe. The nation needs all men, but it needs each man not in the field that would most please him but in the endeavour that will best serve the common good. The whole nation must be a team in which each man shall play the part for which he is best fitted. The day here named is the time upon which all men shall present themselves for assignment to their tasks. It is for that reason destined to be remembered as one of the most conspicuous moments in our history. It is nothing less than the day upon which the manhood of the country shall step forward in one solid rank in defence of the ideals to which the nation is consecrated."

AMERICA'S 1ST LOAN TO RUSSIA

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington via New York, May 17.—The United States has made the first loan to Russia of one hundred million dollars.

AMERICA'S PREPAREDNESS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington via New York, May 17.—It is officially announced that the Government possesses more than is enough rifles to arm a million men. Arrangements have been perfected for arming a larger force as rapidly as necessary.

BRITISH TROOPER TORPEDOED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 19.—The Press Bureau announces that the troopship Cameronia was torpedoed in the Eastern Mediterranean on May 15. One military officer and 128 men are missing, while two officers and nine of the crew are unaccounted for.

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terrible hardships and receive brutal treatment, being thrashed with whips, beaten with the butt-ends of rifles, suspended from trees etc.

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COLONEL ROOSEVELT GIVES UP HIS SCHEMES

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, May 20.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt has definitely given up his attempt to raise a volunteer force. He has advised the men who volunteered to serve under him that the only course left for them is to enter the military service in some other way, or serve their country in civil life.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 21.—The United States State Department announces that a Division of Regulars, under command of General Pershing, has been ordered to proceed to France at the earliest possible date. This force is in addition to the 9 regiments of engineers recently recruited for service in France.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, May 21.—Two thousand six hundred marines will accompany General Pershing's Division to France, making, with the contingent of engineers, a total of forty thousand men.

MR. HERBERT C. HOOVER NOW FOOD ADMINISTRATOR IN U.S.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, May 20.—President Wilson, in formally announcing the appointment of Mr. Herbert C. Hoover as food administrator of the United States, outlines the Government's policy. He declares that the powers asked are no greater than those which other governments at war have been compelled to take.

There is no intention by the Government, the President says, to interfere with the normal processes of production. At the same time, he asks the power to fix prices in certain cases, and otherwise regulate the business of food production and its distribution. President Wilson is confident that it will be necessary to use the power in but few cases, where a small selfish minority proves unwilling to put the nation's interests above personal advantage.

A FAIR IN PARIS IN WAR TIME

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, May 15.—Before a very large audience in the reception hall at the Hotel de Ville the inaugural ceremony of the Paris Fair took place. Speeches were made by the President of the Parisian Council; by the Minister of Commerce; by the prefect of police and the prefect of Seine.

Whilst this ceremony was taking place the President of the Republic visited the buildings set up on the Esplanade des Invalides, being desirous of showing how much importance he attaches to this manifestation of France's economic activity in the midst of war. A large crowd of visitors despite the uncertain weather is a good omen for the success of the fair which is to last till the end of the present month.

LORD ROBERT CECIL IN COMMONS ON PEACE PACT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 17.—The Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (and Minister of Blockade) replied in the House of Commons today to the demand, by Mr. Philip Snowden, Socialist member for Blackburn, for a British declaration that there should be no annexation and no indemnities, similar to the new Russian declaration, included in the terms for peace.

Lord Robert spoke as follows:

"The British Government has constantly declared that we did not enter the war with any scheme of imperialistic aggrandisement. We did not conquer the German Colonies solely in order to rescue the natives, but as part of the plans of war. If there is any measure of success in war, I should regard with horror the idea of handing back the natives who had been freed from Germany.

"Does the restoration of Poland mean annexation? Likewise, does the restoration of Alsace Lorraine and the Italian Irredenta spell annexation. I deprecate the abandonment of such desirable achievements. Does the demand that there shall be no indemnities mean no reparation for Belgium, Serbia and Northern France and for the destruction of peaceful shipping?

"Regarding the speech of the German Chancellor, the same thing is happening now as happened before. There was a popular movement and popular demand for reform in Germany. There was an appearance of yielding by the Government; then the Junkers protested offensively and the Government surrendered."

BRAZIL'S ATTITUDE DURING THE WAR

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rio de Janeiro, May 19.—It is expected that the decree of Brazil's neutrality in the war between Germany and America will shortly be revoked.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rio de Janeiro, May 22.—Senhor Wenceslao Braz, President of the Republic of Brazil, issued a Message to Congress to-day. The President has recommended that the declaration of neutrality by Brazil in the war between the United States and Germany be revoked.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, May 22.—A submarine has sunk the Brazilian steamer Tojvca off Brittany. Some of the crew were saved.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York, May 23.—The Brazilian Congress has accepted the President's recommendation to revoke neutrality.

HONDURAS BREAKS WITH KAISER

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, May 19.—Honduras has severed relations with Germany.

NICARAGUA BREAKS WITH GERMANY

San Francisco, May 20.—The Nicaraguan government has officially announced rupture with Germany.—"Nichinichi."

ENGINEERS' STRIKE SETTLED

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

London, May 17.—The position with regard to the engineers' strike is hourly improving. The King and Queen had a splendid reception at the munitions works, docks and ordnance factories of Liverpool and Manchester. They received an especially enthusiastic welcome in the Irish quarters of Liverpool.

It is estimated that well over fifty per cent. of the engineers in Manchester and East Lancashire have resumed work. The remainder is awaiting the result of a conference in London by their leaders numbering one hundred. The latter who are mostly of military age met most secretly and with extraordinary precautions being apparently apprehensive of a police raid to secure those eligible for the army and being also afraid of public hostility which is daily growing.

The officials of the amalgamated society of engineers did not participate in this conference which decided to send a deputation to the Ministry of munitions to attempt to open negotiations.

There has been no stoppage of work on the Clyde or at Barrow.

At a meeting at Chatham dock yard the men passed a resolution refusing to strike because the resolution said:

"Our duty is to our country in its present need and a cessation of work would be contrary to all principles of justice to those fighting at the front."

Meetings of the munition girls of London adopted resolutions refusing to associate with any man under forty-one working or skulking in the munitions factories.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 19.—Government has ordered the arrest of the engineer strike leaders at Sheffield, Liverpool, Coventry and Manchester. They have been charged at Bow Street Police Court with impeding the supply of munitions. The magistrate remanded all the accused.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 20.—Both the omnibus and engineers' strike have been settled.

DUTCH EAST INDIAN BUDGET

KOKUSAI-REUTER

The Hague, May 22.—The First Chamber, by a unanimous vote, has passed the Budget for the Dutch East Indies after a declaration by the Minister, that a strong fleet was necessary to defend the whole of Holland's possessions in the Indies.

SPAIN WARNS GERMANY

San Francisco, May 20.—The Spanish government has demanded of the German government a speedy and satisfactory reply anent the sinking of the Spanish steamer Boccaccio and at the same time demanded an assurance for the future and a safeguard for Spanish shipping.—"Nichinichi."

CARDINALS WANT PEACE

New York, May 21.—A dispatch from Amsterdam states that cardinals in Germany have started an orderly and systematic peace movement.—"Nichinichi."

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DISASTROUS OUTBREAK OF FIRE AT ATLANTA

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Atlanta, Geor.; May 21.—A fire started here to-day in the ware-house section and spread to the residential quarter. It has already destroyed twenty blocks of houses. One thousand men from the officers training camp at Fort McPherson have been summoned to assist the firemen.

Atlanta, the capital of Georgia, is a flourishing City situated 1100 feet above sea-level, 294 miles north-west of Savannah, and 7 miles south-east of the Chattahoochee River. Seven railroads centre at it. The city has an extensive and rapidly increasing trade in cotton, dry goods, horses and mules, and especially in tobacco. Public buildings are the custom-house, state-house, opera-house, the Atlanta University for the education of coloured young men and women, Clark Theological School (coloured Methodist) and two medical colleges.

On September 2, 1864, the city was captured by the Union troops under General Sherman, and the entire business portion destroyed by them on leaving it a month later. Since the restoration of peace, however, its prosperity has been uninterrupted and its growth rapid. Atlanta was settled in 1840; was incorporated as the village Marthasville in 1842; as Atlanta in 1847. In 1910 the population was 154,839.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Atlanta, May 22.—The fire in this city was got under control early this morning. Three thousand homes were destroyed, and the damage to property is estimated as close to five million dollars. There was one fatality only, but thousands are homeless.

GRAIN SHORTAGE IN GERMANY

London, May 21.—According to a dispatch from Amsterdam, the grain stocks in Germany will be consumed by July 15 and the German authorities are cudgeling their brains to reap the harvest of this year at the earliest date practicable.—"Asahi."

KAISER AND HINDENBURG

London, May 19.—A dispatch from Zurich states that at the German war council called by the Kaiser were present Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, Dr. Zimmerman, Marshal von Hindenburg and others. A heated discussion is reported to have occurred between the Kaiser and Marshal von Hindenburg on the German military operations.—"Nichinichi."

AUSTRIANS SHORT OF MEN

London, May 18.—The Austrian counter assault failed to recover an inch of the ground occupied by the Italians in the north of Gorizia. The failure of the Austrian counter-attacks testifies to the fact that despite one month's rest the Austrians could not find sufficient men to replace the loss sustained in the recent engagement in Russia and Rumania.—"Jiji."

SITUATION IN PEKING

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 16.—There is little change in the situation though some of the smaller parties are again inclining towards the Premier Tuan Chi-jui. Nevertheless it is very uncertain whether a quorum will be obtained in the Lower House in order to discuss the war declaration on Friday or Saturday.

The deadlock is due to the opposition's determination not to permit the passage of the war declaration with Tuan Chi-jui as premier. At the same time they do not wish to reject the bill because, according to the constitution, a bill cannot be submitted twice in the same session, therefore the opposition is abstaining from attending the House.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 23.—The Reuter and Kokusai News Agencies' correspondent is authoritatively informed concerning the present political situation. It appears that the Premier is quite willing to resign if he is convinced that the interests of the country both internal and external will not be adversely affected thereby.

Yesterday, the Premier after a consultation with Wang Shih-chen, chief of the General Staff, went to the president and asked him to name anyone he might have a mind to nominate as a successor to the premiership in order that he might advise the president.

With respect to this action Tuchuns Meng En-Yuan and Chang Hwai-chih, the Tuchuns of Kirin and Shantung respectively, had luncheon with the President and afterwards discussed the situation. They stated on behalf of their colleagues that contrary to parliament's opinion that the cabinet is incapable of carrying on the administration of the country the Tuchuns considered parliament itself is incompetent.

In support of this opinion they pointed out that although parliament has been in session nearly ten months only two measures have been passed into law namely the National Burial Act and the Celebration of the completion of the Constitution Act. The Tuchuns therefore are strongly opposed to Parliament's alleged attempt to usurp executive powers and they particularly desired the president to give the closest attention to their petition demanding the amendment of certain clauses in the draft of the constitution affecting the position of the premier or, alternatively, the dissolution of parliament.

The Tuchuns left Peking last night for Hsu Chow-fu where they will hold a conference with Chang Hsun before finally departing to their various posts.

Respecting the arrest of Eugene Chen, the correspondent is informed that the government took the action because it considered the article in the "Peking Gazette" of 18th as liable to create a serious situation in the government arsenals. It was calculated moreover to provoke bitter feeling against a friendly neighbouring country. The case will be dealt with according to the usual legal process. A preliminary examination is being held *in camerâ*, but if and when the accused is formally charged the trial will be held publicly with at least three judges on the bench as required by the Chinese court system.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 23.—A Presidential Mandate has been issued to-day dismissing General Tuan Chi-jui, the Premier, from office. Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the Foreign Minister has been appointed acting Premier. The Mandate was issued at 2 p.m.

Peking, May 23.—This afternoon at 2 o'clock President Li relieved General Tuan of the Premiership and appointed Dr. Wu Ting-fang as Acting Premier. He also appointed Mr. Chang Shih-chin as Acting Minister of War. General Tuan left Peking for Tientsin at 7 p.m.

President Li, simultaneously with his dismissal of Premier Tuan, telegraphed the matter to all the provincial authorities, and also sent a telegram to General Tuan requesting him to make efforts in future for the sake of the state though he is out of office now. Dr. Wu, the Acting Premier, visited this afternoon the foreign legations here and made a circumstantial report of the political change.—"Asahi."

Canton, May 23.—Suspicion of the actions of the military leaders is increasing here since the report of inspector general Lu Yung-ting to the Tuchun of Kwangtung, Chen Pin-chun, recommending the reappointment of Lung Chi-kwang. In addition, correspondence is being carried on between former revolutionists and also republicans concerning the means to oppose militarism and support parliament and the constitution.

[BY OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT]

Peking, May 10.—General Chang Hsun, Tuchun of Anhui, commander of the Ting-wu Chun Army Corps in Northern Kiangsu and inspecting Commissioner of the Yangtsze Valley, arrived in Peking last night to discuss important military affairs with the Cabinet, in person. Regarding the war on Germany, this old-typed General of the Chinese Army, is entirely in agreement with the central government so that his presence will further facilitate matters as the war resolution is now under the discussion of the Parliament. Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang has wired to Premier Tuan about his inability to leave Nanking for Peking at this moment. Both Generals Chang and Feng have announced that they will oppose, with their full might, any politician who tries to utilize the existing international issue for political purposes and that they will support Premier Tuan under whatever circumstances. The military conference will be dissolved after one or two meetings in which General Chang Hsun will take part and the military governors will then return to their posts.

The notorious blackmailer, Hsu Shih-yin, late Minister of Communications, has, through the strong assistance of his friends in high places, gained a victory over Yang Yin-hang, chief of the High Procuratorate of Peking, for his wrongful arrest without orders because by a Presidential Mandate, Yang has been suspended from duty and will be handed over to the Committee for the Punishment

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of judicial officials, for misusing his power. During the course of the last few years, many people were arrested by the Procurators by this way without the Government mentioning anything about the cases; but this time, not only has the notorious blackmailer Hsu Shih-yin been released; but the official who dared to apprehend him for the sake of justice, is to be punished for misusing his functional powers. Mr. Yang is a foreign-trained judicial official and his suspension from duty was ordered by Mr. Chang Yao-tseng, Minister of Justice.

Up to five o'clock this evening, the war resolution still had not passed through the Chungyiyuan or Lower House and the members of the Whole House Committee were, up to five o'clock, waiting for the arrival of Premier Tuan Chi-jui to give explanations on the war policy of his government. It seems the opposition may prevent the passage of the resolution and a political crisis is inevitable.

[BY OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT]

Peking, May 16.—Although there is no definite settlement, the political situation is much clearer at present. There is no question about the resignation of Premier Tuan Chi-jui; but with the exception of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, whose letter of resignation has been returned to him through his son, Mr. G. C. Wu, the Cabinet has taken no action towards other Ministers especially those two Kuomintang members, Mr. Chang Yao-tseng and Mr. Ku Chung-hsiu, Ministers of Justice and of Agriculture and Commerce. Mr. Fan Yuan-lien, Minister of Education and Acting Minister of the Interior, has promised to resume his dual-post on the completion of his sick leave while Admiral Cheng Pi-kuang, Minister of the Navy, will also resume his duties as his resignation has been returned to him. Pending the arrival of Mr. Li Ching-hsi, Mr. Li Shih-hou will continue to act as Minister of Finance while Mr. Chuan Liang, Acting Vice-Minister of Communications, is in control of this Ministry. Thus the efforts of the Opposition in tearing up the existing Cabinet by compelling its members to resign from it cannot be fulfilled.

The reasons for Premier Tuan's not resigning his post are:—

1.—The unhappy incident occurred outside the Chungyiyuan on the tenth instant should be solved judicially and not politically.

2.—The resignation of the Premier at this critical moment will cause serious trouble to the country because there is already bad feeling between the Opposition and the Peiyang Military Party over political affairs.

3.—As Hsu Shih-chang, Wong Shih-tseng and Li Ching-hsi who are qualified to succeed Marshal Tuan as Premier have firmly refused to accept this heavy responsibility at this dangerous time, so his resignation without finding a suitable successor will do great harm to the Nation.

4.—His remaining as Premier will be beneficial to the Nation than his resignation because by his remaining, collisions between the Opposition and the Peiyang military men can be prevented by his influence.

5.—Any serious troubles in China caused by the resignation of the Premier may cause uneasiness in China's foreign relations with the various Powers.

Hence there is no resignation of the Premier and Mr. Chang Kuo-kan, chief secretary of the Cabinet, has also resumed his duties.

ALLIES REMAIN CALM OVER TUAN'S DISMISSAL

It was all so sudden when President Li Yuan-hung drove out Tuan Chi-jui from the Premiership and appointed the veteran Wu Ting-fang as Premier ad interim that a well informed quarter here on the Chinese situation was unable to shed any light as to the possible successor to Tuan yesterday. Wang Shih-chen, Chief of the General Staff, is reported to have been approached several times by Tuan, while still at the head of the shattered Cabinet, asking the former to take up the task of steering the ship of state in the rough sea of international complications in which the country was engulfed. But he is said to be suffering from the effects of the opium habit and in no way able to shoulder such a grave responsibility. Another man cutting a large figure in the situation and likely to be selected as the new Premier is Hsu Shih-chang. Hsu is also reported to have declined an offer made by Tuan to take the latter's place. However, the Kuomin-tang, which has succeeded in driving out Premier Tuan, has no leader who is big enough a man to head the new Cabinet to be formed and it is expected that the President's choice will devolve upon Hsu Shih-chang though he belongs to the Bureaucratic school.

The Cabinet cataclysm of China will naturally force the Peking Government to be further tardy in deciding its course against Germany. But it seems an undue anxiety to be doubtful as to China's ultimate resolution to participate in the war against the world enemy. In official quarters here yesterday no such doubt was discernible. The Kuomin-tang has announced in its press organs time and again that its fight to oust Tuan Chi-jui from power had nothing to do with the question of joining the war, and further, that as a principle the party was in favour of China's siding with the Allies in the great struggle.

The Japanese Government, therefore, is in no way perturbed by the present political crisis of China and is strictly keeping its hands off. Some vernacular papers here reported that Minister Baron Hayashi in Peking personally interviewed Tuan, just before the latter was dismissed from the premiership, and warned him of the consequence of the dissolution of Parliament by resorting to force. The Foreign Office here yesterday denied having ever instructed Minister Hayashi to take such a step. Not only Japan, but the other members of the Entente are understood to be strictly refraining from interfering in the situation at Peking. This may be taken to indicate that the Allies are not shaken in their confidence with which they look towards the final entry of China in the war on their side.

WANT DECIMAL, METRIC SYSTEMS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, May 20.—The inter ally commercial conference at Rome has passed a resolution in favour of the adoption of decimal and metric weights and measures, and requesting the delegates of Britain, Japan and Russia specially to do their utmost to induce their parliaments and governments to agree.

A cable report from Rome states that the Economic Conference of the Allied powers held there passed a resolution to change all weight and measure systems now in use in the Allied nations to the metric system, and that Japan will be asked by the conference to adopt the metric system.

Regarding this report, the authorities of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce are reported to have remarked that the weight and measure system of Japan is very complicated, and various systems are used together. The Foot, Yard, pound and metric systems are all used in this country and the complication of the systems gives rise to many difficulties and inconveniences. When the metric system is adopted, it will be a great convenience to the public of Japan. The metric system has been invented after a lengthy study by scholars, and now it is regarded as the best system. A report says that England is planning to adopt the metric system. In Japan the authorities have been studying the complicated system of to-day, and it is likely that the metric system will be finally adopted.

But the officials consider that while the metric system is desirable, the sudden change to the metric system is not practicable in Japan, and the matter has to be carefully considered by the government.

LATIN AMERICA AND GERMANY

[OFFICIAL TO AMERICAN EMBASSY THROUGH KOKUSAI]

Tokyo, May 24.—The announced policy of Latin-American countries towards Germany in connection with the declaration of war by the United States is as follows:

Argentine, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay and Venezuela, Neutral.

Bolivia: Relations broken April 14.
Brazil: Relations broken April 10.
Cuba: Relations broken April 7.
Dominican Republic: (Under the Military Government of the United States).
Ecuador: Uncertain.
Guatemala: Relations broken April 27.
Haiti: Break under consideration.
Honduras: Relations broken May 17.
Nicaragua: Relations broken May 19.
Panama: War declared April 19.

All Latin-American countries have declared themselves in accord with the United States so far as the principles involved are affected.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

GERMANY, RUSSIA AND PEACE

The rumour of the German proposal of a separate peace with Russia is not confirmed, but there is not any sufficiently strong evidence to deny the rumour, and the "Tokyo Nichinichi" states that it has to believe the rumour and reports it has received from its foreign correspondents. One report said that the Russian government rejected the proposal of separate peace with Germany. Whether the rumour of the proposal of separate peace is well founded or not, the paper says that it is true that the Russian government has no intention to listen to such proposals.

When the peace proposal was made by Germany last fall, the Russian government rejected it at once, but according to reports now to hand, the Russian government took at least four days before refusing the recent proposal for separate peace. This shows, that the government of Russia was unable to reject such a proposal without considering some outside influence which is standing behind the government.

The attitude of the Russian government was undecided for some time, and the opinion of the cabinet was divided, and the situation made many believe in the possibility of a separate peace. The "Nichinichi" is glad that the new coalition cabinet has been finally organized and the German proposal flatly rejected. As the new cabinet of Russia includes many different elements, its foundation is weak and it may not be able to rule the country for any long period, but all political parties and factions are now represented in the cabinet, there will be no more conflict between the cabinet and the outside factions. The former cabinet of Russia had been busy in oppressing and fighting the opposing influence, but now with the establishment of the coalition cabinet, there will be no more of such unpleasant incidents.

Even though Russia may not be able to take aggressive steps against Germany, she will be able to defend her own country against the attack of Germany in future. The Entente powers cannot expect more than the defence of her own territory from Russia under the present circumstances. The people who had been the mere critics of the government, are now appointed as administrators in Russia, and the "Nichinichi" believes that Russia will give her best possible assistance to the Entente powers and will bring peace in her own country.

The rapid success of the recent revolution so influenced the Russian people that they were in the habit of dreaming of impossible golden days. Absolute freedom, permanent peace and equality were the subjects they loudly discussed and they have critically attacked the government, but now these critics are represented in the new coalition cabinet. This development will make the people realize the importance of practical movements and the "Nichinichi" declares that the establishment of the new coalition cabinet will steady the Russian nation, and bring peace in the country.

FOREIGN OFFICE URGES TO REFUTE MOSCOW ALLEGATIONS

Insinuating remarks have been spread recently to injure the feeling existing between Russia and Japan, but the Foreign Office of Tokyo has not taken any measure to refute such rumours, says the "Tokyo Asahi." The first remark of the sort is credited to the Italian Consul-General at Moscow, and the "Asahi" believes that the Entente people might have spread the rumour purposely to stimulate the Russians to take more interest in the war. Japan, being situated so closely to the Russian territory, should always endeavour to be on friendly terms with the Russians, and to have injurious rumours going around is greatly disadvantageous to the Japanese.

The paper fails to understand why the Foreign Office of Japan does not take any measure to refute such rumours and explain the true situation to the general public of Russia. The Japanese Acting Consul at Moscow, made a statement to one or two newspapers of Moscow regarding the subject, but the "Asahi" says that such a statement will not reach the entire public of Russia.

In addition to such a wide rumour, M. Milyukoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, recently spoke of the Japanese railway in the Far Eastern Territory of Russia, and it had made the situation worse. The Japanese government should endeavour to request explanation from the Entente Powers, and inform the Russian public of the true condition of Japan, and the feeling of the Japanese public towards the Russians. If Japan slight such rumours as merely wild rumours, the Russian people will misunderstand the Japanese, and the friendly relation between the two countries which had been made closer since the outbreak of the war, will be all at once destroyed. The paper hopes that the Japanese government will take proper steps at this moment to prevent the misunderstanding on the part of the general public of Russia.

AFTER-WAR DEVELOPMENT

The "Jiji" is surprised at the energy with which all belligerent nations, as well as neutral countries, are now preparing for the development after the war. The Japanese government has also established Bureaux for the investigation of the necessary developments to be made during and after the war, and among the general public, various organizations are also being established to prepare for the after-the-war economic struggle. The 'Jiji" believes that the Government and public of Japan, have been stimulated by the efforts of the belligerent powers to lay foundations for development after the conclusion of war, and is glad to see that the Japanese public have realized the necessity of such preparations.

However it is necessary to realize, says the paper, that what Japan is required to do in this direction is different from the circumstances of other nations. While other belligerent nations suffered financially on account of the present war, Japan has gained financially. Since the very beginning of the conflict, the industries and commerce of Japan have made unprecedented development. But such rapid developments are only temporary, and a reaction is sure to arrive after the conclusion of the war, and what Japan should undertake at this moment is to make the foundation of the Japanese industries and commerce firmer so that it will not suffer from the coming reaction.

JAPAN'S SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS

Japan has been obtaining raw materials from foreign countries, but since the beginning of the war, the supply of these raw materials has been cut off, and not only is she experiencing difficulty at present, but even after the conclusion of the war, Japan will meet with similar difficulty, as all nations will try to control the supply of raw material, says the "Chugai Shogyo."

While Japan should consider the self-supply of all raw materials the "Chugai" believes that the first material which should be considered is cotton. Japan is the greatest importer of cotton, and the total import of cotton last year amounted to 276,000,000 yen, and the amount is ever increasing. Japan should raise cotton in her own territory, but it is impossible to raise all the cotton required in Japan. In Japan proper, the land is not suitable for cotton cultivation, and there is not enough spare land to be given to it but fortunately in Chosen, the cotton raising has been successful, and the recent yearly product amounted to 45,000,000 pounds. With proper encouragement and cultivation, Chosen will be able to raise a large amount of cotton, but not enough to supply the entire demand of the country.

However the cotton cultivation in China has made wonderful progress and the yearly product increased to two million bales. Japan imported 659,000 bales from China last year. China has a large area of land suitable for cotton raising, but the cotton cultivation in China is still in a primitive stage, and with the introduction of capital and science, the cotton output of China will greatly increase.

The "Chugai Shogyo" suggests that Japan should invest her capital in the cotton cultivation in China, and make the Chinese labourers cultivate cotton under proper supervision. Unless Japan helps China to develop this valuable land suitable for cotton cultivation, Japan will not be able in future to obtain the necessary cotton. The plan will, besides giving Japan sufficient cotton, increase the wealth of China and develop her natural resources.

Friendship with China has been repeatedly discussed, and the "Chugai" believes that such a joint attempt to encourage the cotton cultivation will be profitable both to China and Japan, and bind the two nations closer in friendship and economic relations.

The main shortcomings of the Japanese industries as well as trade are the imperfect organization of industries and trade, and the inefficiency of Japanese labour. The perfection of industrial systems and trade organization, and bettering the condition of the labourers to increase their efficiency, are the two important problems for Japan today.

To take part in the coming international trade war, and to maintain the foreign markets opened for the Japanese products on account of the war, the above two improvements are absolutely necessary. The "Jiji" asks the government and public to concentrate their efforts on these two points, or else the healthy development of the Japanese trade and industries cannot be expected.

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JAPANESE DESTROYERS SAVE LIVES ON CAMERONIA

The British press bureau announces that while the British transport Cameronia, carrying over 1,000 troops and hospital nurses, was traversing the Mediterranean on May 15, the vessel was twice attacked by German submarines with fish torpedoes and eventually sank with the loss of over 100 lives. In this connection the British press reports that crews from Japanese destroyers which were present near the scene of the disaster rescued over a thousand lives showing the most admirable valour and fortitude. The press pays high tribute to the daring heroism exhibited by the sailors of the Japanese navy which has established another record in the history of heroism at sea. The British government is especially grateful for the brave action and gallant spirit of the Japanese sailors in saving so many able officers and nurses, who owe their lives to the courageous and self-sacrificing conduct of the Japanese bluejackets. Such is the report which has been recently received here from England.

The sinking of the transport Cameronia by the German submarine has been already reported by press dispatches from various sources. But as to the alleged activity of the Japanese destroyers, which seem to have escorted the British transport in the light of the British press reports, nothing is officially known because the navy authorities express no opinion as to the genuineness or otherwise of the report. But taking into account the fact that the report has emanated from a member of the British press bureau, as is understood, the story is most likely based upon the facts, says the "Jiji," which recalls what was stated in private correspondence sent home by a Japanese resident at Singapore some time ago. The said correspondent stated to the effect that from about the time when a German converted cruiser was said to have made its appearance in the Indian Ocean early in April the number of the Japanese warships detailed in that direction was increased, the reinforcement consisting of powerful leviathans, and that in the near future a powerful destroyer flotilla would be dispatched to the Mediterranean with the object of keeping a cordon against the German U-boats conjointly with the British navy. The correspondent reported that furthermore several powerful cruisers would be dispatched to reinforce the warships keeping lookout for German vessels and be detailed at various important points of the Indian Ocean and the South Seas to detect and if possible attack the Germans. At that time the strength of the squadron detailed in those directions was very limited. The correspondence was regarded as mere rumour at that time, but from the light of the report which has just emanated from the British source the report of the Singapore correspondent was apparently right.

In view of the fact that the strength of the Japanese navy is sadly short of the mark required for the purpose of national defense it is not difficult to suppose that not more than two destroyers were detailed for the escort of the British transport Cameronia and considering that the transport was twice attacked by the enemy submarines and yet the greater part of the crew was saved from the jaws of death, it can be well conjectured that the Japanese destroyers which escorted the vessel encountered great difficulty in saving so many lives. It is thus clear that the Japanese navy is playing her part and has been maintaining activity in the direction of the Mediterranean for some time past.

According to another report the details of the brave deeds of the crew of the Japanese destroyers which saved the lives of so many officers and nurses on board the ill-fated transport Cameronia in the Mediterranean will be officially announced from the Navy Department shortly.

CHARITY WORKERS TO UNITE IN FUTURE

To unite various charity organizations in Tokyo-fu, to improve the conditions of the poor and distressed, and to remove the misunderstanding of the public regarding charity organizations and workers, the Charity Association of Tokyo-fu held its first mass meeting in the Botanical Gardens Wednesday morning. Not only the representatives of all charity organizations in Tokyo-fu, but prominent citizens and officials interested in welfare work were present.

Among those gathered at the Botanical Gardens yesterday were, Countess Itagaki, Viscountess Motono, Dr. Inouye, Governor of Tokyo-fu, Baron Goto, Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Mizuno, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, Dr. Kuwada, Baron Ishiguro, President of the Japan Red Cross Society, General Yamaoka, Dr. Nitobe, and Baron Shibuzawa.

Dr. Inouye, Governor of Tokyo-fu, who is the President of the Association opened the meeting by an address and said that on account of the lack of a proper understanding of the nature and purpose of the charity organizations, the public are apt to misunderstand such organizations and the workers, and that the Association aims to perfect the charity organizations in the district and unite them closely so that they can work jointly for the same noble cause.

Baron Goto read a congratulatory address on the organization of the Association, and he was followed by Mr. Mizuno, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs who related the incidents of foreign charity organizations, and hoped that similar institutes in Tokyo would develop to give worthy aid to the needy. Baron Shibuzawa said that the betterment of the charity organizations is an important problem for Japan, and hoped that officials and the public would heartily cooperate in developing the organizations established for the welfare of the people.

At noon, the formal meeting came to an end, and luncheon was held. At two o'clock in the afternoon, Baron Ishiguro and Dr. Nitobe delivered lectures on the charity organizations.

MRS. GUTHRIE ARRIVES AT HONOLULU

Mrs. Guthrie, the wife of the late American Ambassador to Tokyo, arrived at Honolulu by the Columbia on Tuesday, states a special dispatch to the "Asahi." The cruiser Adzuma is reported to have sailed from Honolulu for San Francisco on Wednesday morning on her sad mission of conveying the remains of the late Ambassador to America.

MISS STROUT LECTURES TO PATRIOTIC LADIES

Burma like many countries in the world sang in praise of Japan's achievement and greatness after the Russo-Japanese War, but her praise of Japan has now become nothing but a memory to the great disappointment of all the lovers and admirers of the Japanese Empire. "Japan is a country too indifferent to conducts of immorality" is an opinion universally held by the people of Burma. This was the statement made by Miss Flora Strout, a representative of the World Christian Temperance Union, formerly in Japan but for the last seven years in Burma, before the officials and members of the Japan Ladies' Patriotic Society on Monday afternoon. Miss Strout, as reported already, is on her way home to America, being expected to sail from Yokohama on board the J.P.L. liner Vondel on Saturday, and on Monday afternoon in response to the invitation of the Ladies' Patriotic Society she spoke on her work in Burma at the Society's headquarters, Kudan. Her address was listened to by many ladies with much enthusiasm, being interpreted by Mrs. Gauntlet into Japanese.

Burma, she said, is inhabited by 175 different races who use as many different languages, and women there enjoy more freedom than in any other country in the Orient, but the standard of morality among Burmese women is very low. It is simply surprising that they are so backward in the idea of chastity. Miss Strout told the audience that at present there are about 22,000 unfortunate Japanese women in Burma and with them are many Jewish, Indian and Chinese sisters who are generally reputed to prize chastity above all things. Japan owes the sudden fall of her high reputation among Burmese people simply to the deplorable conditions of many Japanese women there, declared Miss Strout. She often strove hard either by lectures or private talks to sweep away the misunderstanding of Burmese about the Japanese women, but her efforts have so far been futile; they do not cease to hold Japanese women in great contempt, nor are they at all inclined to associate even with Japanese ladies of good character and position.

She said that Burmese women used to tell her that it was a crying shame to talk of Japanese women who can get married on their return to Japan by dint of the money accumulated by evil practices in Burma and that, though she appealed to the Burmese people to join hands with workers of the W.C.T.U. in the task of saving these unfortunate women from the abyss of ruin and to approach the Japanese Government to let them return home, her appeals and suggestions attracted but little attention on all occasions under these circumstances. The Burmese authorities, according to Miss Strout, sympathize with the work of the W.C.T.U. so much that they have accorded her liberal support constantly in the prosecution of her task and supplied her with a house free of rent and electric light dues.

In conclusion, Miss Strout told the audience that the majority of Japanese women of ill-repute in Burma owe their deplorable conditions to villains who had abducted them to Burmese soil, and she ex-

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TOKYO TO HAVE FIRE ALARM SYSTEM SOON

The lack of a proper system of fire alarms in Tokyo has been keenly felt by the public, and much damage caused by fire was due to the want of proper means of notifying the Fire Department. To prevent disastrous fires, several leading businessmen of Tokyo have been recently discussing the plan of organizing a Fire Alarm company to instal fire alarms in houses and along the streets.

The plan will be soon realized, as recently Baron Shibuzawa, Baron Nakamatsu, Mr. B. Nakano, Mr. Z. Yasuda and others have decided to organize a Fire Alarm company with a capital of one million yen. The company aims to instal the fire alarm system in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe and other large cities, and has already filed an application for the City of Tokyo. The Governor of Tokyo, and the Superintendent-General of Police are giving hearty support to the project, and the company has offered to present the entire system of the fire alarm in Tokyo free to the city after thirty years.

The company intends to instal the alarm first in Tokyo, and in three years the installation in Tokyo will be completed. The Company will erect Fire Alarms along the streets all over the city, and the citizens can request the installation of the system in their offices and houses by paying the charge of sixty sen a month. The company will select the latest and most serviceable alarm system. Not only will the alarm be connected with the Fire Department, but also with the Police Department. In case of emergency, the citizens will be able to notify the police as well as the Fire Department.

The Fire Insurance Companies are interested in the project, and they believe that the installation of such a system will greatly decrease the number of fires in Tokyo.

THE FUKUOKA MURDER

The hearing of the public trial of Tokuichi Tanaka, the murderer of Mrs. Irma Sahldern, the wife of Lieutenant von Sahldern, a German prisoner of war detained at Fukuowa, was held at the Fukuoka district court yesterday morning. The court room was crowded to overflowing. Presiding Judge Nose questioned the accused about the facts enumerated in the charge of the public procurator. The accused confessed his crime giving details of the murder and admitted the correctness of his confessions made before the preliminary court. Public Procurator Okamura opened his argument and asked for the death penalty. Counsel for the accused pleaded for a sentence of penal servitude. Judgment of the court will be announced on the 26th.

horted the members of the Society to appeal to the authorities to deal rigorously with such villians engaged in traffic in innocent women and to employ measures to save their unfortunate sisters abroad from miserable degeneracy for the honour of the renowned Japanese womanhood she loves so much.

DR. KISHI HAS PERMIT TO ERECT AERODROME

Permission has been given to Dr. Kishi, a noted doctor and zealous student of aeronautics, to establish an aviation school, aerodrome, garage, magnet factory and works for manufacturing aeroplanes and engines at Iwabuchi-machi, in the suburbs. The projects of Dr. Kishi are expected, when materialized, to contribute greatly towards the progress of Japan's civilian aviation which is still in the rudimentary stage, and he has recently purchased for 160,000 yen a tract of land covering an area of 50,000 tsubo, close to the river Arakawa at Iwabuchi-machi, where the proposed buildings will be erected.

The laying out of the purchased ground will be started shortly. It is told in this connection that Dr. Kishi has disposed of his excellent collection of curios and treasures because there was no other way of raising money necessary for the carrying out of his cherished project. His collection is reported to have been bought for approximately 750,000 yen by Marquis Hachisuka and his friends.

AVIATION ASSOCIATION'S PLANS

The Imperial Aviation Association after a conference of its officials has decided to increase its present capital of 200,000 yen to one million yen with a view to organizing work on a bigger scale for the development and progress of Japan's aviation. The increase of the capital will be made by public donations which the Association will solicit, and it is further reported that the Association is contemplating the inauguration of an air mail service between Tokyo and Osaka.

BAD EARTHQUAKE SHOCK FELT

At 4.20 a.m. on the 18 an earthquake was felt in Tokyo. The shock was not strong enough to cause any damage in Tokyo, but in Shizuoka Prefecture where the earthquake originated, the shock was much stronger, and many houses fell, and three men were killed.

The shock continued for forty minutes, and was felt in a very wide district. The largest vibration felt in Tokyo was 5.5 millimeters. The origin of the earthquake is believed to have been in the mountain bordering on Suruga and Totomi provinces. The earthquake of yesterday morning was felt in Kofu, Tsu, Nagano, Nagoya, Gifu, Miyazu, Kyoto, Hamamatsu, Numazu, Iida, Hikone, Fukui, Yokosuka, Yokohama, Tokyo, and Kumagai.

In Shizuoka, where the severest shock was felt, walls and houses fell, and crevises opened in the streets. One house collapsed so suddenly that three of the inmates were instantly killed. A large number of people in the district were also slightly injured.

Even in Hamamatsu, Nagoya, and Numazu, clocks stopped, and things on the shelves fell; it was the severest shock felt in recent years in these districts. The telegraph wires were broken, and telegraphic communication in Shizuoka and the neighbouring prefectures was temporarily stopped. A train which left Shizuoka at 3.50 yesterday morning for Akashi, ran into the earthquake zone while passing Hinodemachi. The train swayed so badly that it had to be pulled up for fear of its being overturned.

VOTE TELEPHONE EXTENSION IS CUT DOWN

The Department of Communications demanded 10,800,000 yen for the extension of the telephone service, but the Cabinet cut down the demand and allowed only 8,310,000 for the service.

There are at present 150,000 applications for the erection of telephones, and owing to the small number of the new installations a telephone is now valued at several hundred yen and in some cases at over one thousand yen. Thus the extraordinary business of telephone brokers is flourishing.

Regarding the telephone service of Japan, Mr. K. Uchida, Vice-Minister of the Department of Communications, is reported to have remarked that in the national treasury, there are not sufficient funds to extend the telephone service, and it should be enlarged by floating Telephone bonds. But the former Cabinet rejected the plan of floating bonds to extend the telephone service. While there is abundant capital among the public and the demand for the installation of telephones is ever increasing, the government is unable to extend the telephone service. He greatly regrets that there are some officials who oppose the plan of floating bonds in order to extend the service.

However, at present a plan is being considered to float 100,000,000 yen Telephone bonds to enable the installation of 150,000 telephones before 1924. The amount of the telephone bonds will be probably announced at the end of May.

The telephone service has been profitable, and during 1916, the total revenue amounted to 19,000,000 yen, and a net profit of nine million yen was obtained.

THE EXHIBITION AT UYENO

The exhibition in commemoration of the jubilee of the city of Tokyo now open at Uyeno Park is still proving a big attraction and it is reported that its closing has been postponed till June 10.

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CHANGE OF BILL AT THE IMPERIAL THEATRE

Three classical tragedies and one modern comic act are billed for the last half of May at the Imperial Theatre. It is the first attempt of the Theatre to change the bill at the middle of the month, and as the actresses of the Theatre have not many opportunities to appear on the stage, the management of the Theatre tried the new plan of staging two different bills in one month when the actresses appear.

Three tragedies, "Suruga Dainagon," "Gishi Meimei-den," and "Sanzeso Nishiki Bunsho" were fairly well played by Kanya, Sojuro and actresses of the Theatre, but in many scenes, Kanya, and Sojuro, the two actors of the old school overshadow the actresses, who become only the background for the two experienced actors.

Strange to say, every scene except the last comic, shows some one cruelly murdered, and the present bill at the Imperial is so full of murders and death scenes that nervous persons are advised not to visit the show. In the first piece one woman and four men are killed, besides several who are wounded in the battle. In the second play, one girl is murdered by her brother, and one Samurai is killed. In the last tragedy, one child is killed by her uncle who is in turn killed by his sister, the mother of the child, and finally the mother and her husband commit suicide.

It is difficult to say whether it was a mere coincidence, or the intention of the management to stage three tragedies, so full of murder and death scenes. It is characteristic of the Japanese tragedy to have the murder scenes, but to witness so many murders and death scenes in one sitting is too strenuous and too much for the average public. When those three tragedies are played separately, they are all good Japanese tragedies, but thus played in the same bill, the audience becomes not only tired of the repetition of murder, but becomes disgusted with the cruelty.

If there was not the last comic added in the bill, the audience has to cry and shed tears all through the evening, and they will be haunted by horrible dreams after going home. Fortunately the last comic put back the people in the merry and happy mood, and they are saved from the haunting bad dreams.

The best of the Japanese plays are tragedies, and the staging of three tragedies is not wrong, but among tragedies there are many which do not have so many murder scenes. If the management selected three tragedies not having so many cruel scenes, the bill might have been a better success.

The first tragedy, "Suruga Dainagon" tells the story of Tadanaga, brother of the Shogun, who was not on good terms with the Shogun. He was imprisoned in a small castle, and finally he commits suicide. The three scenes of the play tell the loyalty of Jirokichi, the stableman, who also dies in the end. His sweatheart is also killed in the last act. It is a pretty tragedy with a touch of romance and the Samurai spirit.

"Gishi Meimei Den" is a side history of the 47 Ronins. One Samurai trying to find out the real intention of Oishi, the leader of the 47 Ronins, disguises himself as the messenger of Moronao, the enemy of the Ronins. Finding the unlimited loyalty and firm determination of Oishi to avenge the wrong done to his lost master, the Samurai kills his own sister and another Samurai to prevent the secret leaking out. He was rewarded for his devotion, and he was finally allowed to be one of the 47 Ronins.

"Sanzeso Nishiki Bunsho" is a story of Osono, a Geisha, who refuses the offer of money and marriage by a rich man who is recommended by her brother. Her brother entices her with every means, but she refuses the offer. During the discussion, a younger daughter of the Geisha appears, and tries to separate her mother and her uncle. The uncle angry at the interruption kicks the young girl to death. At the sight of the death of her daughter, the Geisha becomes exceedingly angry, and kills her brother with a dagger. The Geisha, then runs away with her husband, and together they commit suicide. The last part of the play is especially beautiful, but it is regrettable that the actor and actress did not satisfy the audience with their dancing just before the suicide.

The "Kappore" the comic piece, is a merry dancing and singing act, and the entire actresses of the Imperial appear on the stage, and sing and dance the "Kappore."

THE FAMOUS EILLS CASE

Decision was given Tuesday morning at the Court of Cassation in the appeal instituted by Mrs. Harriet A. Eills against the judgment of the Tokyo District Court in the famous Olga case. As may be remembered the Tokyo District Court passed a decision some time ago in favour of Mr. John Eills, the court, as the result of the second trial, recognizing the claim of Mr. John Eills for the recovery of his daughter Olga whose guardianship constituted the object of the lawsuit between Mr. Eills and his wife Mrs. Harriet A. Eills. The Court of Cassation upheld the claim of Mr. Eills and rejected the appeal brought by Mrs. Eills.

KOZAN'S CERAMIC WORK ON VIEW AT UYENO

An exhibition of master works of the late Miyagawa Kozan, the celebrated ceramic artist, who originated the Makuzu porcelain wares, will be opened for public view Friday morning at the Japan Fine Art Association Building, Uyeno Park, under the auspicies of the Japan Exposition Society.

Mr. Miyagawa Kozan was the son of the family of master ceramists of Kyoto, and his great feat was the discovery of a simple process of painting unglazed biscuits, and his works have been awarded the highest honours at various International Expositions held abroad. He was the greatest ceramist of modern Japan, and was appointed the Art Commissioner of the Imperial Household.

The exhibition at Uyeno will include hundreds of his best works, and many of his works in the Imperial Collection. Any one who is interested in Japanese ceramic art, will find the exhibition interesting and instructive, as not only are the works of the late Miyagawa Kozan the best ceramics produced in Japan, but they have a peculiarity and beauty which can not be duplicated by any other artists. Mr. Miyagawa Kozan was one of the few modern ceramic artists who realized the possibility of developing the old and prescribed method of the Japanese ceramic art, and who succeeded in bringing out the indescribable charm of the Makuzu porcelains. The exhibition will be held until May 31st. Besides the works of Miyagawa Kozan, the Japan Exposition Society will exhibit a number of the modern paintings of Japan, collected by the "Japan Magazine," in the Japan Fine Arts Association building.

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JUN 30 1917

The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

毎土曜日 一回發行

No. 22] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, JUNE 2, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The JapanWeekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

THE JAPAN MAIL

AND

THE JAPAN TIMES

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Single copies	Sen 15 each
„ (back numbers)	Sen 25 each
One month	Sen .50
Three months	Yen 1.50
Six months	Yen 3.00
One year	Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

The price of eels has been raised very high owing to the bad catch. Eel which was quoted at 3 yen or so per kan is now over 7 yen per kan.

Owing to the war, there will be no Official Reception at the British Embassy on Sunday June 3rd, the anniversary of King George's Birthday.

The Chinese Government has established a bureau for the registration of Germans. According to its report, there are 1,288 Germans in Shanghai.

The Dai Nippon Sericultural Society proposes to establish a branch office at No. 2, Benten-dori Itchome, Yokohama, with a view to forthwith conducting various investigations and opening a show room in due course.

The Yokohama Marine Transportation Guild has resolved to raise transportation rates by 30 per cent. It raised them by 30 per cent. toward the end of last year. Another enhancement is said to be inevitable, in view of the continued upward tendency of commodities.

It is reported that since the opening of the park at Inokoshira in the suburbs of Tokyo visitors have been increasing in number. Consequently the passengers on the train on the lines between either Shinjuku or Iidabashi in the city and Kisshoji have greatly increased to the extent of inconveniencing traffic on those lines.

Though it is not officially reported yet, the gross receipts of the South Manchurian Railways for the last fiscal year are estimated at 46,000,000 yen, the net profit being about ten million yen, states a message from Dairen. The profit is reported to show an increase of two million yen as compared with the previous year.

Subscriptions to the fund for the establishment of a new medical college at Keio University are reported to have amounted to over 1,800,000 yen. Mr. Kuhara, a multi-millionaire, who donated 100,000 yen to the fund some time ago, has made another handsome contribution and Mr. Yamamoto, a shipping millionaire, is also reported to have contributed 20,000 yen recently.

The Government will introduce a bill in the coming special session of the Diet, providing for issuing bonds of small values, averaging between one yen and three yen in order to have it within the power of the lower working classes to subscribe to them, thus preventing them wasting the rich earnings which they are now enjoying as a result of the boom in the industries of this country brought about by the war.

As the inspection of cinema films hitherto made by the police stations in the city has been decided to be conducted at the Metropolitan Police Board when the new regulations for the control of the movie shows come in force, the authorities have decided to erect a cinema hall in the compound of the Metropolitan Police Board. The authorities say that a number of inspectors and officials will be appointed exclusively for the work which promises to be a heavy one and that the new regulations will be made public later.

The uninterrupted long-distance flight which is now intended by Dr. Kishi, the famous enthusiastic student of aeronautics between Tokyo and Osaka, will be shortly attempted by Lieutenant Takesaburo Inouye at the Doctor's request. It is reported in this connection that Lieutenant Inouye started his investigations recently as regards the various atmospheric conditions which he is bound to encounter in his attempt to fly over that distance. It is expected that as soon as the military aviator has finished his preliminary investigations the intended flight will be carried out. The distance between Tokyo and Osaka will probably be covered in five hours by the aviator provided he makes no stop on the route.

A gang of several hundred robbers which has made the stealing of iron materials during transport by water its chief business has been recently exposed by the police at Tsukiji. The accused include many sailors in the employ of transportation agents and many second-hand furniture sellers, in the city. These sailors, it is said, have long practised the pilfering of part of the cargo on board ships in transit and the stolen materials have been received by second-hand furniture sellers. What is curious about this big band of thiefs is that they have been carrying on their activities under a form of military organization to secure promptitude and discipline of their actions. About one hundred of the band have been arrested and sent before the prosecutors bureau already.

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PREFECTURAL HEADS MEET IN CONFERENCE

The Conference of Prefectural Governors, the first to be convened since the general election last month, opened its session on Monday at the Official Residence of the Prime Minister and was attended by all the Governors and the Ministers and Vice-Ministers of State. The first day's session opened at 10 o'clock and the Premier Count Terauchi addressed the meeting, being followed by Minister of Finance Mr. Shoda. After luncheon the meeting broke up, at 1 o'clock.

The Conference will continue to be held every day June 4.

The Premier's address is as follows:

When the Prefectural Governors' Conference was convened in October last year, I took the opportunity to outline the main features of the administrative policy which my Cabinet had decided upon in consideration of the unprecedented world situation and with a view to meeting the requirements of the Empire's advancing destiny. It is, however, a source of profound regret that the execution of the measures I then outlined has been unavoidably interfered with on account of the dissolution of the House of Representatives within three months after the organization of the Cabinet, followed by a General Election. We are now, however, in a position to take up once more our original plans and endeavour to carry them out to a successful issue.

The past half year has witnessed a further extension of the War in Europe, threatening to involve the whole world in its woful meshes. Such being the case, it is incumbent upon the whole nation to be united in its efforts to meet the needs of the present perilous situation. To that end it is necessary that, at home, efforts should be directed toward strengthening the foundations of the country by perfecting its defence and promoting its industries, while abroad it should be our aim to cultivate friendly relations with foreign nations and promote our external trade. In this way alone can we expect to be able to carry out the profound wishes of His Imperial Majesty. It is, however, a matter of deep concern to find in the present temper of the people a tendency toward flippancy and love of luxury. On the other hand, if we look at the state of things in the countries we are fighting hand in hand with we find that their people, while engaged in a life and death struggle, do not fail to take a thoughtful view of the trend of affairs after the war and shape their course in view of their needs in the future. This should be a warning and a lesson to our countrymen. In any case, we should under no circumstances, fail to cherish the virtues of frugality and industry, and endeavour by a single-minded unity to carry out successfully all the necessary post-bellum measures.

In regard to foreign affairs, the Government has steadily and conscientiously carried out the plans it announced soon after its appointment. We have, for instance, faithfully done our part of the common war by rendering our Allies all the assistance and services demanded of us by humanity or obligation. It was in execution of the same policy that we definitely endorsed the resolutions adopted at the Economic Conference of Paris, and similarly we are now actually engaged in giving effect to the prohibition of trade with the enemy. As to the United States' participation in the war, besides being a matter for congratulation by all the Allied Powers, it is particularly satisfactory to us because it has materially strengthened the ties of interests binding Japan and that country. The political change in Russia is of serious importance, but it has not affected Russia's hostile attitude toward the common enemy. The question of China's joining the War is very much complicated and remains to be decided. The Imperial Government has all the while consistently maintained an attitude of neighbourly friendship toward China, an attitude which it is our intention to uphold to the best of our ability.

In the domain of national defence, it is our aim to complete it as far as the state of the finances may warrant. We are actually taking steps to effect all improvements in the military organization and in arms, the necessity of which has been impressed upon us by the experience of the present War. Taking, however, a more comprehensive view of the question, it is obvious that the true defence of a country is closely bound up with the health of its youth, the vigour of its national spirit, the efficiency of its steel industry, the completeness of its merchant marine, the perfection of its horse breeding, and so forth. These details, accordingly, are engaging serious attention on the part of the Imperial Government.

As for the finances, the Budget for the current fiscal year unfortunately did not come into existence, and it has, consequently, been incumbent upon the Government to compile working estimates on the basis of the Budget for the past fiscal year, in order to render possible the continuance of the ordinary work of administration. With regard to special expenditures required by undertakings already authorized in connection with national defence, public loans, promotion of industries and so forth, or in reference to disbursements of urgent importance in view of the progress of the war, they will be embodied in supplementary Estimates to be submitted to the Diet in the coming extraordinary session. And we hope that with the Diet's approval it may be possible to meet the demands of the present situation of more immediate urgency.

It is satisfactory to notice that since the outbreak of the war our foreign trade has grown by leaps and bounds. It has led to a remarkable activity in our industrial world, which has enabled us to supply our Allies with materials badly needed by them and also to cultivate new markets in all parts of the world. In order to maintain our present prosperity after the war, it is necessary for us to utilize the present opportunity for concentrating our industries and improving the standard of business morality. At the same time it is important that the accumulating specie should be employed in such a manner that it shall at home meet the requirement of various enterprises for the development of our domestic wealth and abroad strengthen the foundations of our resources in international exchange. By these and other devices, the whole nation should be united in getting prepared for the coming commercial war. Nor must we neglect to encourage the improvement of agriculture, which after all constitutes the basis of national life and supplies materials for industries. I regret to notice a general tendency among our countrymen to be so far overmastered by the immediate profits of commerce as to forget the needs of nursing the basic resources of wealth. With this fact in view it is the aim of the Government, while encouraging commerce and industry, to protect at the same time the interests of the farming communities, so that the permanent welfare of the country as an economic state may be effectively attained.

In proportion to the increase of general prosperity, there has taken place a rise in prices and wages. The resultant advance in the standard of living has been attended by a general tendency toward luxury. It is important that this tendency toward luxury and ease should be effectively checked, for otherwise the future of the nation will be fraught with sources of deep anxiety. By constant industry and frugality, the people ought to be always well provided against sudden disturbances in the economic condition of the country. Another consequence of our recent industrial development and rise of prices, has been a tendency toward lack of harmony between capitalists and labourers. It is, therefore, important that attention should be paid to the attitude and doing of the capitalists toward working people, and also to the currents of thought among the latter. Problems of social improvement demanding attention will increase in proportion to the advance of the times, especially so during and after the present war. The Government recognizes the importance of encouraging, on the one hand, the beautiful habits of industry and simplicity, and of materializing, on the other hand, schemes of affording relief and improving the sanitary condition of the people at large. The Government looks to you, Gentlemen, to the municipal corporations and other public bodies, for assistance and initiative in providing remedies required by the times for curing social ills.

The industrial development of local districts depends to a large extent upon the completion of the means of communication and transportation. The Imperial Government, therefore, will take steps to carry out, according to their degree of urgency, all necessary undertakings of a national character, such as the construction of railways, the improvement of harbours, the extension of the telegraph and the telephone, and so forth. Likewise the improvement of roads and river courses in the various prefectures is of great importance for the economic development of the respective localities. Looking at the way works of these descriptions are actually carried out, I regret to have to say that they are too often marred by an undue desire to complete hastily out of vain rivalry or by lamentable carelessness in design. Roads of utmost importance from military as well as economic reasons are in some cases so neglected that they are altogether unfit for army wagons or motor vehicles. No less unsatisfactory is the condition of riparian works. There are a number of

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large rivers with important bearings upon the economic condition of the districts traversed by them, that still remain utterly neglected. Nor is this all. There are even instances where lack of proper administrative regulation with regard to the protection of river sources has led to disastrous consequences. The Imperial Government will do its best to promote these much-needed undertakings in so far as they fall within its sphere of competency, and with regard to such of the works as may come within the jurisdiction of prefectural authorities, the latter will be urged to deal with them promptly and efficiently.

With regard to education, care should be taken to nourish the spirit of public devotion by pointing out the path of loyalty and filial piety in pursuance of the ideas of the Imperial Rescript on Education and in accordance with the basic principles of our political system. Our Empire is ruled by an unbroken line of Emperors, and the relation of sovereign and subject, determined at the beginning, will last for ever. Such is the essence of our national polity, of which we are justly proud in the face of the whole world. Those charged with the important task of education should point out the right path of loyalty and set the minds of the people in the right direction. They should also make it their object to invigorate the spirits of the people by inducing them to cultivate the virtues of industry and simplicity. They should above all things strive to lead their pupils by their personal example. It is also important that these things should be carefully attended to by the local authorities charged with the duty of supervising educational affairs, to the end that national education may be inspired with common aims and aspirations. I may also take this opportunity of calling your attention to the importance of promoting popular technical education side by side with general education, for the development of industries, the basis of national wealth, is dependent upon the practical application of science.

It is unavoidable that changing times will bring about changes in the thoughts of the people. It is, however, to be deeply regretted that the atmosphere in our world of current discussion is of late more or less charged with a spirit of careless abandonment. There are people who take pleasure in voicing the extreme view, while some others do not hesitate to pollute the minds of their readers by printing dirty and obscene matter. There is even danger of mistaken views being aired concerning the basic principles of our political system and reflections made derogatory to the dignity of the Imperial House. The freedom of speech should of course be respected, but it is necessary that strict measures should be taken to prevent the publication of matters calculated to undermine the national polity, or disturb the order and peace, or to poison public morals. Particularly regrettable is the fact that since last winter our periodical literature has not seldom been marked with discussion of the political changes that have recently taken place in some foreign countries with pointed references to the fundamentals of our political system. It is incumbent upon the prefectural authorities to exercise careful judgment in this respect and miss no opportunity of taking such measures as may best conduce to the maintenance of peace and order.

I am persuaded to think that there has hitherto been a tendency on the part of local officials to pass down to the inferior orders of authority instructions and notifications received from the Central Government merely as a matter of form and without any special idea as to their practical execution. The result is that very often these instructions and notifications are not properly understood by the people at large and thus remain dead letters. The Prefectural Governors are expected to keep the inferior officials, whether government or municipal, in a proper state of orderly subordination with a high sense of responsibility. These officials should thus be made to see the proper execution of instructions and notifications, and they should also be instructed to lead the people by their personal example.

As to the maintenance of discipline among the officials, the Imperial Government has already issued instructions concerning the strict enforcement of the Regulations for the Conduct of the Government Officials. It is also important that the enforcement of discipline should be extended to the municipal officials, and the Prefectural Governors are charged to take proper steps with this end in view.

Such briefly are the outlines of my administrative policy, and I have ventured to invite your attention to it once more, because I feel my responsibility for carrying it out. But for its proper execution, I must depend upon your assistance and co-operation. I must, therefore, ask you to get a correct understanding of my views and wishes, and I earnestly hope that by your personal example and exertions you will be unfailing guides and stars to the people under your charge.

The address of the Minister of Finance, Mr. Shoda, was substantially as follows:

The Empire's financial and economic policy will be to leave no stone unturned in adapting itself to the progress of the times. Internally, industries will be helped to develop and, externally, economic expansion abroad will be planned, at the same time preparing to meet the post-bellum change and stemming the ill results accruing from the prosperity of the financial condition.

The most important of all is the realization of the friendly tie between Japan and China, which is one of the principles of the foreign policy of the present Government. To realize this I am convinced that there is no other way than by the economic co-operation of the two countries, and we are carrying on our programme accordingly. On the other hand, we are assisting the Allies for the purpose of promoting the cordial and co-operative relations between this country and them, at the same time devoting our efforts in bringing about the economic co-operation between Japan and America with China.

As to the financial programme, although the Government is obliged, as the result of the dissolution of the thirty-eight session of the Diet, to adopt the budget of the preceding year, we have prepared a supplementary budget for those special expenses which are indispensable in carrying out the plans on which the Government has decided and the special needs of the time. This supplementary budget, to explain briefly, covers a total amount of about 140,000,000 yen, from which 20,000,000 yen is to be spent in adjusting the national debt, thus bringing up the total amount to be paid back to 70,000,000 yen, and 15,000,000 to be added to the Navy Replenishment Fund to enable the completion of the so-called 8-4 system. The expenses needed in improving and expanding the telephone services are also included in this budget.

I cannot help adding a word or two here and that is that, since the Empire participated in the world war and captured Tsingtao, nearly three years have passed and the people are prone to forget the fact that our country is a party to the war for our military operations are not conspicuous on the surface. But the Empire is giving to the Allies every assistance at its command, and the special fund needed for that purpose reaches no small amount. Fortunately, at the outbreak of the war, our national treasury was in such a fine condition that we did not have to seek a special revenue source in defraying those expenses. But what the close of the war will bring no one knows except the prospect that the expenses will only increase. The Government, therefore, is at present considering the ways and means to solidify the foundation of our war-time finance, and feel convinced that it is a high time that the people themselves also should be widely awake in view of the present situation of the war and the position of the Empire.

Turning to the economic condition of the country an unprecedented prosperity is being experienced in all fields. For instance, the excess of export over import since the beginning of the war reached at the end of the last year the total amount of over 860,000,000 yen, only to assume an increasingly favourable trend this year, bringing up the excess of export over import during the five months of the year to 111,000,000 yen, about a three times increase in comparison with last year. This has naturally brought about the over-supply of money which is one of the greatest problems of to-day. The definite way of disposing of this surplus money cannot be outlined in the days like these when the world is full of sudden changes, and necessitates us carefully adapting ourselves to the special needs of the time. Viewed from a broad standpoint, however, the wisest way seems to me to utilize the needed funds to readjust the Government finance and to develop the industries of the country, the next being to invest abroad what we have left. The industries of the country have shown a marked development of late but there still is a great field if we are to live up to the trend and demands of the time. The people must not be satisfied with small success and must be encouraged to engage in industry so as to be ready to enter into the economic activity after the close of the war.

The investment of our capital in China is indispensable in realizing the economic co-operation between Japan and China. For that purpose, the financial organs must be unified and readjusted and co-operative enterprises of Japanese and Chinese must be encouraged. It should be remembered, however, that the interests of the two peoples should be promoted for their common good and conflicts should be avoided as far as possible.

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AMERICAN ADVISORY COMMISSION ARRIVED

The American Advisory Commission of Railroad Men to Russia arrived at Yokohama on May 25th by the Empress of Asia. Major Stanley Washburn, the military aid to the Chief Commissioner, who is attached to the party as a representative of the War Department, gave out the following statement to the Press on arrival.

The Advisory Commission of Railroad Men has been appointed by the President of the United States and sent to Russia by the American Government. It has but one aim and object in its mission to the Russian people, and that is to render them the greatest possible service in their war against what has now become a common enemy.

On the entrance of America into the war, there was a universal demand by the people of the United States that every practical aid and encouragement should be extended to each and every one of the nations that have now become its Allies. It is, and has been, the conviction of the American Government that its first duty was to place at the disposal of the allied powers, whose interests and aims have now become the interests and aims of the American people, every available form of encouragement or assistance, material, financial, economic and military, that lies within its power, to secure for civilization the vindication of which has now become the issue upon which the war is being fought.

It is clear that some little time must elapse before American material aid can be a dominant factor in Europe. It is the wish of the American Government to learn at first hand how it may serve at the earliest moment the needs of its Allies. As the war has progressed the Entente powers have been drawn closer and closer together, each giving to the other that in which it excelled, and taking from the other that in which it was deficient. Thus the French by their advice and experience helped to educate the early new British armies that came to France. So Russia helped Rumania, both in material and in teaching her little ally through experience gained after two years in the conduct of war. Both England and France have sent commissions of experts to America to advise with the American Departments of Government in the lessons they themselves have learned, both in the raising of armies and in the conduct of those armies after they have reached the fighting line. We in America have not the experience in modern warfare that even the smallest of our Allies can now claim, but we believe that in problems of railroading and transportation our practice compares favourably with the highest developments known abroad. France, quick to realize this, has already declared her eagerness to avail herself of American labour and experience in the development and operation of her railway systems. Russia, with her huge area and limited lines of communication, has had by far the most difficult transportation problems that any country in war has ever been called upon to face. It now is the earnest hope of the American Government that it may be able to contribute something to the solution of these problems in any or every way which lies within its power.

The American Railroad Commission comes to Russia with no preconceived idea of how it may best serve its new sister in democracy. It comes with one idea and one idea only, and that is to serve in any and every way possible in assisting the people of Russia. It has not come to discuss any political or diplomatic problem which exists in Russia: it comes only to place its knowledge of railroad practices which exist in America, unreservedly at the disposal of the Russian people to use or reject as their judgment may dictate. There is no man connected with the mission who has any commercial or financial aims whatsoever, and the Commission is interested only in placing its knowledge and experience at the disposal of Russia, if the Government of Russia can in any way make use of them.

This Commission has no connection, either in personnel or objective with any other American Commission to Russia. It is strictly a body of technical men who come to offer Russia the product of the best practical experience America possesses in handling huge railroad and transportation problems. The members of the Commission have been chosen from the railroad systems of America, and without qualification, represent the best talent in American railroad experience and practice.

The head of the Commission is Mr. John F. Stevens, known throughout America as a man of broad vision and vast experience in every form of railroad problems. By his work as Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal in its early construction days he justly earned not only the place as one of the foremost American engineers, but also a high reputation as an able organizer and administrator. With more than forty years experience in building and operating American trans-continental system, he embodies knowledge and experience in every branch of railroading, constructive, operative and executive.

Mr. Henry Miller ranks as one of the ablest operating officials in America. His years of experience in handling the transportation problems of some of the most successful systems of American railways have eminently fitted him to assist by his advice and counsel, in the solution of similar problems anywhere in the world.

Mr. George Gibbs brings to the Commission thirty-five years experience in the equipment, operation and maintenance of motive power, rolling stock, as well as in the shop practice of railways. He is the President of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers and has for many years been the consulting engineer of the Pennsylvania System, and as such had charge of the design and construction of that company's famous passenger terminals in New York City, a pioneer work unparalleled in magnitude and wealth of detail.

Mr. John E. Greiner has been picked from scores of American Railroad engineers, and his thirty-seven years experience have made him one of the first authorities in the United States on bridges, bridge construction, wharves and terminals. His extensive experience in railroad structures and the upkeep of light structures under heavy loads, makes him peculiarly fitted to study bridge problems in Russia where light and temporary structures have replaced bridges destroyed by the enemy.

Mr. W. L. Darling has had more than forty years of railroad experience in America. He was active in the construction of early trans-continental lines, and is widely known throughout the American West as a man whose opinions on the economics of railroad location, maintenance of way and railroad engineering problems is final and conclusive. As a construction and maintenance engineer he has no superior in the United States.

These men are representative of the best American railroad practice in its several departments. As a commission these five men embody in their experience and knowledge every phase of American railroad organization and operation.

With admiration for the extraordinary bravery of the Russian people in their war and with prayers for Russian success, they come modestly and without pretense, representing the President and the people of the United States, to offer the Government and the people of Russia their experience and their time, no matter at what personal sacrifice, that they may in any measure that within them lies, contribute something to lighten the great burden the problems of war have placed upon the Russian people.

So far, Major Washburn's statement. Major Washburn was the "London Times" correspondent at the front, and recently passed through Japan for home. Besides those mentioned above, the party comprise Mr. E. B. Shannon, Secretary, and Mr. Franklin Reading, Disbursing Officer. On the arrival at the new customs quay, the party was met by Dr. Post Wheeler, American Chargé d'Affaires, among others, and drove to the Oriental Hotel.

PREFECTURAL HEADS MEET IN CONFERENCE

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The investment in other countries than China is made for various purposes, for example, to pay for the war supplies from our country, to adjust the exchange rate, or to assist the Allies' finance. Among these we must be prepared to respond unflinchingly to orders for the war supplies in order to help the Allies win the war. To give the Allies every convenience in their paying for the war supplies from our country I feel it is to be our duty to them and at the same time it serves in promoting the international position of the Empire. As to the present unfavourable foreign exchange rate condition which is the inevitable result of the accumulation of our specie held abroad, the Government is considering to introduce into the forthcoming Diet a definite programme drafted to meet the situation.

In order to execute the programme outlined above the existing financial institutes must be facilitated to develop themselves to the fullest capacity, as well as to establish new ones. With this idea the Government is studying and planning to provide financial conveniences for the ships, to improve the exchange bank business, and to give the traders more financial facilities.

In conclusion, I must not omit a few words of warning against the tendency to become increasingly extravagant of late and the marked rise of prices. There may be various causes that force the prices up but I believe one of them is attributable to the unreasonable raising of the standard of living. To encourage thriftiness among the people the Government will adopt some definite measure.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 24.—The French, on Tuesday evening, made a lively attack at three points on the front from Vauclerc to California Plateau with good results, which terminated in the capture of the last observation points dominating the Tillette valley, thereby greatly extending the positions on the northern slopes. The French carried three lines of trenches in the region east of Chevreux. At night time, the French fire smashed an enemy counter-attack on California Plateau with heavy losses to the Germans, who left 350 prisoners in French hands.

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, May 23.—The French army in Champagne has effected on the northern slopes of Moronvillers Massif a brilliant operation which not only cleared the northern slopes of Cornillet Mount on the extreme left of the massif, but also resulted in gaining the intermediary heights between the summits previously captured by the French. Moronvillers Massif is of great importance being situated between valleys and dominating the Rheims plain eastward.

These operations show that the method of offensives with limited objectives is now being carried out as well in Soissonnais as in Champagne. These are the same tactics as were used in the Somme and which proved energetic and prudent, giving the best results. They consist of continuous hammering, causing the enemy line to yield gradually and destroying it, so to speak, stone by stone.

Some idea of the extent of the German losses during the last Franco-British offensive can now be formed, says "The Matin." Verdun itself which was called by the Kaiser's troops themselves the charnel house of Germany, did not cost them greater sacrifices. In fact on the Verdun front from February 1916 to February 1917 the Germans used 56 ½ divisions, of which fourteen were sent twice to the front and six three times; but in one month only from April 9 to May 9 the Germans used 84 divisions, seven of which had to be brought back twice.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 28.—Three more enemy attacks on Casque Teton, in Champagne, were completely repulsed. A French detachment penetrated the enemy's second line in the region of Offholtz, in Alsace. They found many German dead and brought back a number of prisoners.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, May 21.—Firing and reconnaissances are reported from the Western and Rumanian front.

Caucasus front.—West of Ardany, the Turks tried to assume the offensive but were repulsed by the Russians. South of Bana, Turkish cavalry tried to approach a hill occupied by the Russians but were repelled.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, May 25.—The usual firing continues on the western, Rumanian and Caucasus fronts. Four bombs were dropped from an enemy aeroplane on Shlok, west of Riga.

An air fight occurred south-east of Galich an enemy aeroplane being shot to pieces by the Russian artillery and the aviator wounded.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, May 22.—The official Italian communiqué to-day reads:—

"On the Trentino front the enemy, notwithstanding the repulse he has suffered in the last few days, still persists in making desultory and fruitless attempts to divert the Italian general staff from its main objectives.

"On the night of the 21st violent raids were made against our advanced lines in Cavanto Pass. These were all repulsed. Between Lake Cerd and Adige the enemy, after an intense prolonged bombardment with artillery of all calibres, attacked our positions at Mount Dosso Alto southwest of Loppio Lake and Mount Zugna, but was driven back with heavy loss. Other local attacks were attempted yesterday in the Posina Valley, and on the Asiago plateau and in Carnia; all failed.

"On the Julian front in the sector north of Gorizia, the artillery duel, already lively yesterday morning, became more intense towards the evening, but was not followed up by the infantry.

"The position taken on Hill 363 east of Plave, was consolidated. One gun and about thirty prisoners were captured.

"East of Gorizia, the enemy repeatedly attempted to drive us from Hill 126, south of Gorizia, but failed owing to the effective action of our artillery and reserves."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, May 24.—It is officially announced that the Italian forces, yesterday broke the Austro-Hungarian lines from Castagnavizza to the sea. They have taken 9,000 prisoners.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, May 24.—The text of the telegrams between King George and King Victor Emmanuel and an interview with the Italian minister of the interior on his return from London, which first revealed to the mass of the Italian public the presence of heavy British artillery on the Italian front, has evoked a feeling of general satisfaction. The whole Italian press expresses warm appreciation of this new brotherhood of arms which "Le Tribune" says "is a new example of the principle of a common front uniting the allies in a solid concord of will and action."

In all quarters the material assistance which Great Britain is rendering is greeted with enthusiasm.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, May 24.—The Italian official communiqué to-day reads:

"On the Trentino front, between Garda and Brenta, the enemy artillery has been less active for the last few days. The enemy attack is also limited to minor patrol encounters.

"In the Lagi basin a raid on the enemy lines north-east of Maio Mountain brought us some prisoners.

"In the Travignolo Valley, there has been very severe fighting on the night of May 22nd. After a violent bombardment destroying the massif of Piccolo Colbricon, the enemy launched a strong attack penetrating part of our lines in spite of our stubborn resistance.

"On the arrival of our supports there was violent fighting lasting until yesterday afternoon, resulting in our recapturing the whole position. Hundreds of dead were left on the field. We took sixty prisoners, including one officer, and captured three machine-guns. The considerable amount of war material taken by us is evidence of the heavy reverse suffered by the enemy.

"On the Julian front the artillery action was intense. Enemy attempts against our lines north of Marco were repulsed by us.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 25.—The Italian official communiqué reads: "On the Carso plateau on May 24, after 10 hours' violent bombardment, we assaulted and broke through the enemy's line from Castagnavizza to the sea. While we were heavily engaging the enemy on our left, our troops, after carrying the enemy trenches on the centre and on the right, occupied part of the area to the southward of the Castagnavizza and Boscomalo road. They passed Boscomalo and captured Jaminano and five strongly fortified heights. The sudden onslaught surprised and non-plussed the enemy, who counter-attacked in the evening, only to be severely repulsed. We took over 900 prisoners, including 130 officers. Our aeroplanes and sea-planes participated in the battle. We made considerable progress at Monte Santo and Vodice, after severe fighting."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, May 25.—The battle is still raging on the Julian front from the sea to Plava. Yesterday our troops, advancing tirelessly over very difficult and intricate ground, fought their way yard by yard through the deep labyrinth of the enemy fortifications, stubbornly defended by strong and well-trained forces.

Further brilliant successes were achieved. The total number of prisoners counted on the 23rd and 24th of May amounts to 10,245 men and 317 officers with much war material.

In the sector between the sea and Jamiano and the Brestovizza road the gallant Tuscan, Arezzo and the second Bersaglier brigades supported by the field batteries, advancing with the infantry drove back the enemy as far as a line south of Jamiano.

North of Jamiano, after heavy fighting, the strongly fortified heights 235 and 247 were captured and our positions extended as far as the outlying houses of Versic.

The enemy attempted to relieve our pressure on the southern Carso by violent counterattacks from Castagnavizza to Frigido all of which failed before the firm resistance of our troops especially the Barletta brigade.

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East of Gorizia persistent enemy night raids were repulsed against Hill 174 north of Twoli and Grazigora.

In the Cucco Vodice area the enemy is vainly endeavouring to recapture lost positions.

On the whole front the gallant second army especially the 53rd division of the enemy suffered very severe losses.

Yesterday an enemy column attempted a surprise attack against our lines east of Hill 652 (Vodice) which was counter-attacked and driven back to the point of departure which was then carried and held by our troops.

East of Plava we extended our occupation on Hill 363. The aircraft is very active. Squadrons of our machines bombed the station at Sante Lucia with visibly effective results. Three enemy machines were brought down by our airmen.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London May 26.—A great battle is still raging along the Italian front, from Plava to the sea.

The Italian troops have fought their way through a labyrinth of fortifications, stubbornly defended by strong and well-trained forces.

The total of the prisoners taken in the battles of Wednesday and Thursday was 10,245.

The Austrians have made violent counter-attacks on the southern Carso front and in the Monte Cucco and Vodice areas, and have failed, suffering heavy losses.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, May 26.—The tactical result of the Italians' latest victory on the Carso plateau is that they have at length fought their way to the lower of the rocky terraces descending from the Carso to the Adriatic. Thus they have secured a firm hold on the coast road and the railway to Trieste, which is only thirteen miles from the point attained.

Moreover, near Gorizia the Italians have captured the formidable Monte Santo.

Summing up the last fortnight's operations, the Italians have captured two of the strongest mountain fortresses north of Gorizia, have repulsed an Austrian counter-attack in the Trentino and have inflicted on the enemy the most severe reverse he has yet suffered on the Carso front.

Yesterday's official communiqué states:

"On the Carso front, after ten hours' violent bombardment on May 24, the troops of the Third Army assaulted and broke through the well organized lines of the enemy from Castagnavizza to the sea.

"While we were heavily engaging the enemy on the left, our troops, after carrying the enemy trenches in the center and on the right, occupied part of the area south of the Castagnavizza and Boscomalo road. They passed Boscomalo and Locati, captured Jamiano and the important strongly fortified heights of Hills 92, 77, 58, Bagni and Hill 21.

"The enemy was at first surprised and nonplussed at the sudden onslaught, but toward evening counter-attacked in force, supported by an exceptionally heavy bombardment. The attack was repulsed with severe loss.

"During the day we captured more than 9,000 prisoners, including over 300 officers.

"Our air squadron, composed of 130 machines, including a group of navy seaplanes, took part in the battle and dropped ten tons of bombs on the enemy's lines, and brought their machine-guns to bear on the masses of the enemy. The airmen all returned safely.

"In the Gorizia area we repulsed heavy enemy attacks and captured a strong point on the northwest slopes of San Marco. After severe fighting we made considerable progress in the Monte Santo and Vodice areas."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, May 26.—The Italians have captured the heights north of Jamiano and gained ground south of the Jamiano-Prestovizza road. The Italians have captured 5,500 more prisoners on the Carso, where heavy fighting continues.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rome, May 27.—It is semi-officially announced that the Italians are now masters of the whole zone between Castagnavizza and the sea. Thus, Sermada is the only stronghold standing between the coast road and the Comen Plateau. Italian action toward Trieste and Laibach is now possible.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 27.—The Italian official communiqué reads: "Heavy fighting continues on the Carso. We carried another fortified position, taking 3,500 prisoners. We also seized a net-work of trenches from the mouth of the Timaro river to the east of Jamiano, and took prisoners on the heights between Flander and Medeazza. The enemy's defences east of Boscomalo were broken and the trenches around Castagnavizza taken. We extended our positions on the hill northward of Tivoli and drove back the enemy in the Vodice area with heavy loss. The number of the enemy taken prisoner on the Julian front since May 11 is 22,419, including 487 officers.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, May 27.—The Italian official communiqué to-day reads:

"On the fourth day of the furious Carso battle positions southern part plateau were extended by the untiring efforts of our troops. The positions already captured in other sectors were firmly maintained. On the afternoon between the coast and Jamiano, our infantry by a brilliant assault succeeded in reaching a point by the Monfalcone and Duino and carried the strongly fortified hill 145 southwest of Medeazza establishing themselves a few hundred yards from the village. During the battle parties of our infantry reached the enemy guns capturing a field battery of ten guns with ammunition. Two hundred and twelve prisoners, including 34 officers, were captured.

"North of Jamiano violent attacks and counterattacks in succession continued all day supported by artillery fire. The village of Castanavizza was also reached, but persistent concentrated shelling by numerous enemy batteries compelled us to evacuate the same. We maintained our hold on the western boundary. In the area east north of Gorizia there was intense artillery action in Plava sector and at Udine. The infantry brilliantly carried the heights at the head of Palliowa valley joining our Cucco lines with those of hill 363. They captured 438 prisoners including ten officers and one gun, two trench mortars and seven machineguns. The aircraft continued bombing the enemy communications by railway and returned safely. One enemy machine was brought down."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 28.—The Italians have extended their positions on the southern part of the Carso Plateau and reached a point beyond the Monfalcone-Duino railway. Northwest of Sanziolani, they carried by storm Hill 145. Southwest of Medeazza they captured a field-battery, 10 guns and 712 prisoners. "We reached and passed Castagnavizza, but the concentrated enemy artillery fire compelled us to evacuate our positions. We maintained our hold of the western boundary. By a brilliant attack, we carried the heights at the head of the Palliowa valley. In the Plava sector, we captured 438 prisoners."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, May 28.—The Italian official communiqué to-day reports:

"On the Julian front though hindered by bad weather we extended our positions yesterday, and strengthened those previously captured. On the Carso, after effective artillery preparation more strongly fortified trenches east and southeast of Jamiano were taken from the enemy. The Timav river was crossed and the village of Sanioranni northwest of Duino was occupied. Our troops captured nine 149 millimetre guns of recent pattern in excellent condition.

"In the Gorizia area, on the night of the 27th, two successive violent attacks against our positions in the Vodice sector and the height east of the city were repulsed. Last night, the enemy shelled with great violence our positions at Hill 126 south of Crozingna. Strong parties of infantry then attacked and succeeded in penetrating a point in our lines. A prompt counterattack drove them out completely. One hundred and fifty-six prisoners, including three officers, remained in our hands. The enemy aircraft bombed localities on the lower Isonzo, causing a few casualties; another raid was made against Chivsaforte without damage."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, May 29.—The official communiqué to-day reads:

Heavy fighting still continues on the Carso. Our gallant troops have carried another strongly fortified enemy position, capturing 4,500 prisoners and much war material. After intense artillery preparations, lasting until four o'clock in the afternoon, the Seventh Army Corps of infantry vigorously attacked and carried a network of trenches from the south Timavo River to east of Jamiano, capturing the heights between Fiendar and Medeazza. Further north, after severe hand-to-hand fighting, the enemy's defences at the labyrinth east of Boscomalo were broken, and Hill 220, south-east of the village, and the trenches around Castagnavizza were captured.

The operations in the northern sector of the Carso were confined almost exclusively to artillery actions.

We extended our positions to Hill 174, north of Tivoli. Fighting is very heavy in the Vodice area, where the enemy endeavoured its utmost to dislodge us from the important point at Hill 652, which

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remained firmly in our possession. After violent artillery preparation, dense enemy masses yesterday again attempted repeatedly and stubbornly to attack our lines. The splendid resistance of our troops held the position, the enemy being repeatedly driven back with heavy loss, leaving over 500 prisoners in our hands.

In the Plava zone we further progressed on the slopes of Hill 368 towards the Rogat valley. The total of prisoners on the Julian front from the 14th is 22,419, including 487 officers.

A large number of our airmen flew over the enemy's rear yesterday and bombed railway works, ammunition dumps and batteries. They attacked the enemy infantry on the march with machine-guns and all returned safely. One enemy machine was brought down.

GERMANY STILL FAR FROM STARVING BRITAIN

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 25.—Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking in the House of Commons to-day, said that the food situation has distinctly improved as the result of the successes in the anti-submarine campaign of the past three weeks. These, he said, had been more effective than at any corresponding period. The Germans, added the Premier, were doomed to disappointment if they were depending upon the submarine warfare for success.

SPANISH MAILBOAT SUNK IN DIRTY WEATHER

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 28.—The Spanish mail-boat C. de Eizaguirre, 4,376 tons, built at Bercelona in 1904, has been sunk in five minutes in very dirty wintry weather. A tremendous sea was running at the time, and the Second Officer's boat with 22 occupants was swept away. Almost simultaneously, the vessel broke in half. No other boat was got afloat. One hundred and thirty-three passengers and members of the crew are missing.

GOLD INFLUX FROM U.S. TO JAPAN EXPLAINED

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, May 27.—The Japanese Embassy explains that the continued large shipments of gold to Tokyo are due to the enormously expanding Japanese exports. Japan is not only sharing with the United States the vast outpouring of European gold in payment for munitions and other manufactures but is even piling a huge balance against America, as shown by the statistics of exports of Japanese silk and other products to the United States.

The Embassy recently conferred with the Treasury Department regarding the gold exports and as a result announced that the Department would continue to transfer gold by draft from New York to San Francisco, exporters paying the cost thereof.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 24.—The Provisional Government has ordered a series of measures to be taken in order to arrange the prompt summoning of the Constituent Assembly, which was originally fixed for May 7. The first meeting of the commission appointed to elaborate the regulations for the elections has taken place.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 24.—The Finnish Diet, after the second reading, voted in favour of a Bill granting rights to Russian citizens without distinction of religion or nationality

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 20.—Government has ordered the mobilization of all women physicians up to the age of 45, except those having children under three years of age.

M. Kerenski, the Minister of War, has issued an order authorizing the promotion to the rank of officer, all those non-commissioned officers, who here-to-fore were ineligible owing to insufficient instruction.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 22.—Yesterday the Congress of officers from all parts of Russia opened here.

The American Ambassador, in thanking those present for their greetings, said that he will report to the American Government that all disagreements have been settled and that free Russia is ready to oppose to German absolutism one undivided front with the Allies. The representative of the sailors from the Black Sea pointed out that the freedom won must be strengthened. The old régime had purposely worked out the gulf between officers and soldiers. The speaker believed that the day is near when soldiers will understand their officers as chiefs and highly salute their freedom, which soldiers will face bloodshed to defend.

M. Kerenski, the Minister of War, was enthusiastically greeted by the assembly. He said he wants all the assistance of the officers to lead the military forces of the country to defend their freedom. "It will insistently require the subordination of everyone to discipline and truth. This will make the army a mighty moral force of formidable physical power."

At Moscow, the Congress of Mahomedans carried a resolution recognising that the only form of Government possible was a federate democratic Republic.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Armies, General Alexeef, addressed the Congress of officers in the following words:

"The enemy has occupied an eighth part of our territory. He will not be bribed with the Utopian phrase of peace without annexations and contributions. He has openly declared that he will not retreat, but will extend his greedy hand to the rich provinces of Volhynia, Podolia and Rief and the whole right bank of the Dnieper.

"I summon all the people to unite on one platform. Russia is in danger! Russia perishes! should be our cry. Every faithful son of the country should do his duty and find means of salvation for his Fatherland, and hasten to give his service to Russia."

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Sebastopol, May 24.—After an appeal from M. Kerenski, the Minister of War, the garrison here unanimously applied for an order to be sent to the front to fight the enemy.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 25.—Generally the news from Russia is better than a week ago. The crews of the Baltic Fleet have returned to their ports, discipline has therefore been revived. The new Government is making a big effort to evolve order out of chaos. The Sevastopol Garrison has volunteered for service on the Riga front.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Odessa, May 25.—The Congress of delegates from the Russian armies on the Rumanian front was opened here to-day.

General Scherbatchef, in greeting the members of the Congress said that the moment was a critical one, but that he looks forward cheerfully to the future. "The watchword of peace without annexations and contributions," he said, "is highly moral but does not change the methods of war. This watch-word will be fulfilled at the peace conference, not by the armies in the trenches. Never was Russia so strong, never was the German army so weak as at the present. Victory is necessary to defend our freedom. The offensive requires a high war spirit and a disciplined army." The speech was received with loud cheers.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 25.—The representatives of the metallurgic industry visited the President of the Council to-day and explained the difficult situation in the factories, especially in those manufacturing war material owing to the excessive demands of the workmen. The representatives pointed out the impossibility of their assuming further direction of the enterprises and demanded the energetic interference of the government. In the Ural districts the demands for the increase of wages reach 300 millions while the annual business does not amount to 200 millions. Other figures justify the statement. Under such conditions capital will soon be expended and the factories will have to be closed.

M. Skobeleff, the Minister of Labour, said the workmen were not so irreconcilable in their demands and elected a special committee of delegates, who are now on their way to Petrograd. The excessive demands, are caused, says M. Skobeleff, by witnessing the extraordinary enrichment of owner during the last two years. The Minister, however, thinks that Government will be obliged to interfere and organize state control of all industries, where intensive, uninterrupted work is essential for national defense.

M. Tereschchenko, the Foreign Minister, M. Konovalof, the Minister of Industry, and M. Skobeleff, the socialist Minister of Labour, discussed measures in order to regulate the relations between capitalists and workmen. The necessity is recognized of the prompt taxation of all war profits to facilitate the passing of such revenue into State possession. Respecting the war profits realised in the last two years, it has been

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decided to try and return them to the State by a corresponding increase of the income tax. It has also been decided to adopt more energetic intervention by the State in industrial concerns, especially over mining, metallurgy, textiles and factories. Concerning the increase of wages, the Ministers accepted the proposition of the Minister of Labour that demands for the increase of wages should be formulated by corporations of each special branch of the industry and addressed by them to the Government.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 28.—M. Kerenski, the Minister of War, has issued the following stirring appeal to the army in which he says:

"You will advance in closed ranks, soldered by discipline to duty and the limitless love of resolution and of country. The free army and free navy will prove that liberty is a pledge of strength not weakness. It forges the new iron discipline of duty and raises the fighting power of the country. Remember! he who would stop or look back would lose all. Do not forget that if you do not defend the free honour and dignity of your country, your names will be damned. By the will of the people you must deliver Russia and all the world from the usurpers. To accomplish this high deed, I appeal to you."

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 28.—The Council of the delegates of "the peasants of all the Russias" has carried a resolution recognising the urgency of asking the Provisional Government to take definite steps in order to secure the agreement of the Allies to the watchword of Russian democracy—"a war without annexations and contributions."

The suggestion of some extremists, urging the immediate publication of Russia's different Treaties was rejected by the whole Council. A resolution recognising that fraternisation on the front constitutes a danger, was carried unanimously with the exception of one vote.

The new Russian Government on May 18 made a declaration, inspired by the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity, to execute a series of programmes, at the same time demanding that the political rights be given to the people which are necessary therefor, and making it known to adopt a drastic policy to put down the revolutionary movements and anarchistic riots of various natures. The substance of the declaration was received at official quarters here Wednesday and is as follows:

(1) The Provisional Government will co-operate with the people of the whole country in dispersing the idea of a separate peace and openly set forth as the object of Russia that every nation has its liberty to decide its own destiny, and to endeavour to attain an early general peace without any indemnity or annexation of territory. Preparatory measures will be taken to open negotiations with the Allies on the basis of the declaration made on April 9.

(2) The defeat of Russia and the Allies will make impossible the attainment of peace based on the foregoing foundation. Therefore, in order not to enable the German forces to turn towards this direction after defeating the Anglo-French forces, the Provisional Government will mass the Russian forces so as to make them systematic and strong in both defence and offense.

(3) A state and social control will be exercised over the production, transportation, transaction and distribution of food stuffs. Economic panic will be fought to the Government's best ability, and should necessity demand, proper steps to systematize the production of food-stuffs will be adopted.

(4) Further measures to protect the labourers will be formulated.

(5) The question of placing the control of the land in the hands of labourers will be referred to the Constituent Assembly and preparatory steps necessary thereunto will be executed, at the same time facilitating the abundant production of cereals and providing means to utilize the land for the sake of the national economic welfare and in the interest of the labouring class.

(6) For the purpose of reforming the financial policy on the basis of the principle of democracy a special effort will be made to increase the inheritance tax, war-time revenue tax, and property tax, imposed on the property-owning class.

(7) Democratic organs will be established for local autonomy.

(8) Every endeavour will be made to convene the Constituent Assembly in Petrograd as soon as possible.

"Russia will never consent to Germany's proposals for a separate peace and is firmly determined to live up to the existing treaties with the Allies until the war has been fought to a successful issue," was the statement by M. Boris Bachkmetev, the New Russian Ambassador to the United States, now stopping in Tokyo on his way to America, when interviewed at the Imperial Hotel Wednesday.

"I want to lay all the emphasis I can," continued the Ambassador, "on the determination of my country to defeat Germany in this war, for Germany is the real enemy of the principles which the Russian people hold dear in their heart—democracy. I know that rumours are going the round that Russia is on the verge of listening to the German proposals for a peace, but that rumour is absolutely contrary to the present existing state of affairs in Russia. We have some radicals who want to have peace at any price. But these radicals are by no means strong enough to shape the national policy of Russia. The majority of our people are firmly determined to win the war and will never betray our Allies fighting against the common enemy.

"There was at one time, a good deal of talk of our people entertaining anxiety about Japan's attitude towards Russia, especially in the Asiatic territory of our country. I was very glad to find when I passed through Harbin, Vladivostok, and other Siberian cities that this was not the case. Thrusting aside as insignificant those trifles the Russian people as a whole are very friendly to Japan. We appreciate the part Japan has played in supplying the necessary materials for the war."

Among the members of the party, M. Sookine is representing the Foreign Office of Petrograd. He was equally strong in denying that Russia was likely to accept the German offer for peace.

"Democracy is now the national principle of Russia. We have won it by the revolution. But with a militaristic and imperialistic nation like Germany in our neighbourhood our democracy is never secure. We must fight to put down this German menace for ever."

M. Sookine was asked about Russia's abandonment of her claims to the Dardanelles and France's determination to win back Alsace-Lorraine.

"Those problems have not come up for definite decision yet. They are only side-issues of the war and are to be settled at the peace conference. Russia has only declared a general principle and fights for that principle.

"The present Foreign Minister, M. Tereschchenko, does not belong to any party and is strongly determined to keep faithfully the pledges with the Allies to carry on the war to a victorious end. That some radical Socialists and labourers are clamouring for peace I admit, but they will not become the predominant power to alter the country's war policy."

"I believe Russia will adopt the republican form of government. The idea of restoring the Tsar to the Throne is an impossibility; neither will our people be satisfied with a limited monarchy. The chief mission of the party going to the United States is to study the methods and systems with which the American Government is being carried out, with a view to learn what is best for our new institution."

Madame Bachkmetev, wife of the Ambassador, was then asked what the Russian women's sentiment towards their new Government was, and she said it was sincerely sympathetic.

"Though the women of Russia," said Madame Bachkmetev through an interpreter, "had no chance to take an active part in the revolution which was successfully brought about so spontaneously and swiftly, they are ready to give full support to the new Government."

GERMAN MACHINATIONS DISCLOSED

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, May 29.—Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, has testified before the House Commerce Committee that the U. S. Government had evidence that Germany, while the United States was neutral, had sent agents to America to buy ships and lend Americans money to purchase grain for shipment by them in order to raise a controversy with Great Britain and France over their seizure.

MUSSULMEN WANT REPUBLIC

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Moscow, May 24.—The Congress of Mussulmen delegates from all parts of Russia have passed a resolution by 446 votes to 271 in favour of a federal republic for Russia.

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SITUATION IN BRAZIL

[OFFICIAL TO BRAZILIAN LEGATION]

Rio de Janeiro, May 23.—The following is the full text of the message addressed by the President of Brazil to the National Congress on May 22nd, asking that the neutrality of Brazil in the war between the United States and Germany be revoked:—

"Gentlemen of the National Congress.

In the message addressed by me to the National Congress on the 3rd instant, I declared that I had issued the decree No. 12,458 of the 25th of April last, regarding the neutrality of Brazil, in view of the state of war existing between the United States of America and the Imperial German Government. I took this action in spite of the severance of diplomatic and commercial relations with Germany following the general rule there admitted; in compliance with the decree No. 11,037 of August 4th, 1914, which summarized the principles of the two conventions signed by Brazil at the Hague, referring to the rights and duties of neutral nations and individuals, but avoiding the use in this document of the phraseology employed in preceding acts of this nature, and only ordering the authorities to observe and comply with the neutrality regulations until otherwise advised. The Government could not proceed further, but the Brazilian nation, by its legislative organ, is able firmly but without bellicose instinct, to consider that one of the belligerents is an integral part of the America continent, that it is bound to that nation by a traditional friendship, and by the same political aspirations in defence of the vital interests of America and the principles accepted by International Law. This has always been guiding principle of Brazil; the Republic remains faithful to the uninterrupted traditions of its external policy, and to-day could not repudiate the ideas which inspire the note of protest of the Empire of Brazil on the 15th of May 1866, where a European fleet bombarded a South American city.

Our principle even there was that the nations of a continent whose resources and population were widely disseminated along extensive and unprotected coasts needed more than others the maintenance of the principles of modern civilization which constitute their principal and most efficious protection. Accentuating finally that the policy of continental solidarity is not a policy of this period of Government in this régime, but a traditional policy of the Brazilian Nation, I submit the subject to the judgement of the National Congress convinced that if any resolution be adopted it will further more securely the happy understanding between Brazil and the United States."

The sinking of the steamer Tijuca by a German U-boat off the coast of Brittany aroused the popular feeling of Brazil to such a degree that she is very likely to decide to follow the steps of the United States in declaring war against Germany, according to the information received at the Foreign Office here yesterday. President Braz has sent a message to Congress urging it to adopt a drastic policy, adds the report.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rio de Janeiro, May 25.—According to the "Journal de Commerce," at a meeting of the Parliamentary Diplomatic Commission, it was decided to adopt the principle of revocation of Brazil's neutrality. It was further decided to police the South Atlantic waters with the Brazilian Fleet.

Ships of the Brazilian Navy are as follows: Dreadnoughts, Minas, Geraes and Sao Paolo, laid down in 1907, each of 19,281 tons; old battleships Deodoro and Floriano, of 3,200 tons each; the protected cruisers Bahia, Rio Grande do Sul, each 3,500 tons and Barrozo, 3,450 tons; five torpedo gun-boats, Tupy, Tonibira Tamoyo, Gustavo, Sampaio, and Tviadente; 10 Yarrow destroyers, 4 first-class torpedo boats, 4 destroyers, a mine-ship, 3 submarines, and a submarine salvage vessel.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rio de Janeiro, May 25.—Senor Pecanha, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, says Brazil need not declare war on Germany, but must accept the state of war which circumstances have imposed on her. She must pay full attention to her military and naval organization, with an especial view to collaborating in the policing of the South Atlantic, and must be ready for any eventuality.

[OFFICIAL TO BRAZILIAN LEGATION]

The President of the Republic sent the following message to Congress on the 26th inst.:—

"Gentlemen of the National Congress.

I submit for your information to-day authenticated copies of the intelligence I received from the Brazilian Legation in Paris, relating to the sinking of one more vessel belonging to the Mercantile Fleet of Brazil, by torpedo from a submarine of the German Naval Force. The attitude which the Government assumed, when Germany communicated to all nations the establishment of a submarine blockade on the western and southern coasts of Europe, restricting thus the liberty of the sea, and extending indiscriminately to the world outside the conflict the most violent process of war, is well known to the whole nation.

The Brazillian Government then protested and, when the Parana was torpedoed severed diplomatic and commercial relation with Germany.

And now that the second boat has been torpedoed without previous warning, and we are menaced by a daily decreasing of our navigation and external trade, the Government is compelled to put into practice the measures for defence which the high resolution of the National Council shall inspire. The Government, in submitting this matter for your consideration, as is its duty, does not desire however to avoid the responsibility to it, of giving its opinion frankly. It appears urgent to the Government to utilize the German mercantile boats interned in the Brazilian ports, excluding in the meanwhile any idea of confiscation, which is repugnant to the spirit of our legislation and to the general sentiment of the country. Such utilization would find support in the principles of the Convention signed at the Hague on the 18th of October 1907, and would be without compensation until we could verify whether they were private property, which even in a state of war ought to be, and would be respected by Brazil, or whether they belonged to companies depending on official connection. In any case what appears to the Government to be beyond delay is that measures imposed by the public interest and by the honour of the nation should be taken."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rio de Janeiro, May 29.—The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies has passed the first reading of the Government measure revoking Brazil's declaration of neutrality by 136 votes to 3.

SIXTEEN ENEMY AIRCRAFT VISIT BRITISH ISLES

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 27.—It is officially announced that a large squadron of enemy aircraft, about sixteen in number, attacked the south-east of England between 5.15 and 6.30 on Friday evening. Bombs were dropped in a number of places. Nearly all the damage occurred in one town, where the bombs fell into the streets causing considerable casualties among civilians and serious damage to shops and houses. Seventy-six persons were killed, of whom 27 were women and 23 children. The injured numbered 174, of whom 43 were women and 19 children. British aeroplanes pursued the raiders and naval aeroplanes from Dunkirk engaged them as they returned. The Admiralty reports that three enemy aeroplanes were shot down.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, May 27.—Three German aeroplanes were destroyed in a raid over the south-east of England on Friday evening.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 27.—The air-raiders flew at a great altitude coming from inland and crossed the town in formations of five, dropping bombs continuously. It is estimated that 50 bombs were dropped. The first bomb crashed into a thoroughfare, the quarter of which was crowded with shoppers, including a potato queue of women and children. When the column of black smoke had dispersed, the street for 200 yards resembled a shambles of dead and dying humans, and disembowelled horses. The shops of a green-grocer, a butcher and a draper were demolished at this spot. The bomb tore an enormous hole in the road-way, blowing to atoms a number of cabs and killing the horses. The drivers, who at the moment were absent, escaped. A Girls' School and a hotel were demolished, but there were no victims.

ONE HUNDRED OVERSEAS AEROPLANES

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 25.—Mr. Walter Long at the annual meeting of the Overseas Club was handed over a cheque for the Flying Corps for the purchase of the hundredth aeroplane of the Overseas Imperial Aircraft Flotilla, subscribed for by Britons overseas. It was explained that since the cheque had been received, cheques from Durban and Shanghai provided additional machines.

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WAR AIMS OF FRANCE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, May 24.—The Chamber of Deputies re-assembled to-day. Forty interpellations were submitted. M. Ribot, referring to those relating to the recent offensive, said that excessive hopes had been entertained; mistakes had been made, but there was no reason to minimise or exaggerate the results. Never had the Anglo-French troops so splendidly checked the German masses.

The Government had taken plenal measures and also made changes in the high command in order to relieve the latter of everything not connected with actual operations.

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, May 25.—When the French Chamber of Deputies resumed its sittings yesterday, the Premier, M. Alexandre Ribot, made a speech in the course of which he defined France's objects in the war. He declared that the formula "without annexations or indemnities" will not hold good where it is a case of restitution founded upon right and justice. This sophistry will not hold good either when it is a case of taking into account the terrible ravage inflicted by German barbarity upon this country.

M. Ribot dealt with the military and naval questions and referred to the offensive of April 16, saying that the offensive did not fail to achieve important results which will do France honour.

M. Ribot said: "It rendered us masters of the offensive which we should have had to sustain and unmobilized all the German army reserves before us. We made more than 20,000 prisoners, took five hundred cannon and reconquered a portion of our territory."

The Premier announced that debates on the submarine question would come up on Friday. He said the matter should be taken seriously, but there was no need to exaggerate. The number of vessels torpedoed in May was considerably less than in April, he declared.

Coming to the question of France's foreign policy, M. Ribot declared the Russian people had never thought of making a separate peace. The best proof of this was a telegram he had received the same morning from Mr. Terestchenko, who said that "Free Russia" will never give way. The Russian Government can never forget that wonderful efforts were put forth by the French people during the Russian crisis which attracted the German forces to the western front and enabled Russia to reconstitute her forces.

As for peace conditions M. Ribot said the German sophism of peace without annexations or indemnities could not apply to provinces once taken by force; but no one disputed the right of the German people to a free development, and if the Germans realised this it would be comparatively easy to restore peace. Such peace would be made on conditions worthy of France. If the enemy did not accept it, it would be forced on them.

ARCHIBALD HURD AND SUBMARINE PROBLEM

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, May 27.—Archibald Hurd, in the "Daily Telegraph," discussing the submarine problem says:—Never before has there been the co-operation at sea in the spirit which is now being exhibited. The British people will not fail to recognise the devotion to the common cause which is shown by the United States and Japan. They are acting as no Allies ever before acted. The naval authorities of Japan, who, since the opening of the war, have done fine work in the Pacific, have now given further proof of their devotion by despatching light craft half across the world to strengthen the combined forces which are keeping open the Mediterranean.

This co-operation must in the long run prove of immense advantage to both the United States and Japan. It may be doubted whether that consideration had any weight with either country, but it is a fact that if German submarines were to triumph, neither nation could regard its sea communication, which is essential to its economic state, as free from the threat of fatal interruption.

There is no reason to anticipate that although the American and Japanese seamen are co-operating, any one satisfactory solution will be found as a result of a brain-wave materialising in an invention. On the other hand, much is to be hoped from their assistance.

It is no slight gain that Japanese with their unique war experience and their distinctive point of view, should be co-operating in the study of this problem.

During the war in the Far East seamen throughout the world were filled with admiration for the competence, resourcefulness and courage of the Japanese sailors. The concentration of the trained seamen of the Allied navies on this predominant sea problem means that many minds with various characteristics will be brought to one focus by a common experience. Apart from the new devices which may be evolved, the remedy for the menace, as the younger American officers appreciate, is "the gradual hemming in of Germany's submarine craft." That involves the use of many thousands of small vessels as well as arming every merchantman.

Now that the resources of the five fleets of the Allies are in a varying measure available, the suggestion of setting back the German submarines and forming a great concentration in the neighbourhood of their bases, may not prove impossible.

Everything depends upon the extent to which our Allies realise the supreme importance of co-operating to the fullest possible extent to inflict on Germany an overwhelming defeat.

The "Morning Post" says that Germany is now beginning to understand what is meant by the naval power which she thought to invalidate by the mine and submarine while her own main battle fleet remained in harbour. She succeeded in arraying against her the five other greatest naval nations of the world—France, America, Russia, Japan and Great Britain. She will learn in due time that in challenging the free nations she sealed her own fate.

The "Daily Chronicle" asks to what is due the increased destruction of submarines. Partly it may be assumed to be the sudden swelling of our anti-submarine force through the addition of the destroyer flotillas of America and Japan.

WILHELM'S THRONE IS NOW IN JEOPARDY

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York, May 29.—The Germans here have established an organisation, covering the whole of the United States, for the purpose of dethroning Kaiser Wilhelm and inaugurating a German Republic. An appeal has been addressed to the German-Americans, which says that recent developments in Germany clearly point to an upheaval similar to that which recently took place in Russia. Things are getting uncomfortable for German autocracy, although it attempts to show a bold front to the outside world, the appeal concludes.

COUNT ANDRASSY'S APPOINTMENT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Zurich, May 29.—It is officially announced that Count Andrassy has been appointed Premier of Hungary.

TISZA CABINET RESIGNS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 24.—An official despatch from Budapest announces that Emperor Karl has refused to assist the Government's Franchise proposals. Count Tisza has tendered the resignation of the entire Cabinet which has been accepted. Count Tisza's fall is regarded as a serious blow to Germany as he was a pillar of Germanism in Austria-Hungary.

LLOYD-GEORGE IS CONFIDENT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 27.—The submarine menace is decreasing, according to a statement made by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons yesterday.

"During the last three weeks or a month," the Prime Minister stated, "we have dealt more effectively with the submarines than during any corresponding period of the war. There is no doubt that that effect has been manifested in a considerable reduction of our shipping losses.

"If our losses for the last week in May do not exceed the ratio for the period from May 1 to 25, the reduction of losses as compared with the figures for April will be very considerable.

"The arrangements for dealing with the submarines are increasingly efficient. There is a distinct improvement in our food prospects, as the result of the improvement in the submarine situation.

"If the nation economizes and is not guilty of waste; if everybody does his duty patriotically, then I say that the submarine campaign cannot defeat us, and the hopes of Germany of a victory based on the submarines is to be the greatest miscalculation in the whole series of miscalculations of that fated Empire."

FRENCH STEAMER SUNK

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, May 24.—It is officially announced that the steamer Sontay, carrying a crew of 81 and 344 passengers, was torpedoed and sunk while proceeding from Salonika to Marseilles. Forty-five perished including the commander.

A French fishing boat crew fought and drove off a German submarine in the Bay of Biscay.

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AMERICA'S PART IN THE WAR

[Official to U.S. Embassy.]

Tokyo, May 28.—Seven weeks have passed since the declaration of war by the United States. The things accomplished during this period effectively demonstrate the nation's complete participation in the war and ability to give immediate and powerful aid.

A bill providing for selective drafts has been passed and placed in speedy operation. This will ultimately give an army of two million men.

Loan legislation was passed and the law providing this loan is in operation with a prospect of tremendous success. Seven hundred and fifty million dollars have been advanced to the Allies.

Flotillas of American destroyers have been sent to the submarine zone where they are effectively co-operating.

Nine regiments of engineers, one army division (25,000) and an expeditionary force of Marines have been ordered to France.

Ten thousand physicians, in addition to many nurses, have been ordered to England and France; hundreds have already gone.

With those Americans who are already members of the British and French armies, these additional units will soon give a total of one hundred thousand Americans in France, a number equal to five German divisions.

By August the National Guard will be at full war strength of four hundred thousand an increase of two hundred and fifty thousand. The regular army has been increased nearly one hundred and eighty thousand men by ordinary enlistment, and the navy personnel has been doubled by the same means. Forty thousand of the finest types of young Americans, assembled in sixteen camps, are now receiving intensive training to become officers.

Conferences with the British and French Commissions, for the arrangements of the essentials of co-operation, have been completed.

A great industrial mobilization has been arranged, including that of 262,000 miles of railway.

Arrangements have been made for the construction of 3,500 warplanes and for the training this year of 6,000 aviators.

Industrial firms in all parts of the nation have been lined up for war work, and the nation's industrial resources have been inventoried and have been placed within reach of the Governments of the United States and of her Allies.

ALLIES CO-OPERATE WELL

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, May 23.—The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press says an Allied Purchasing Board has been planned, with power to purchase in the United States about ten billion dollars worth annually of arms, munitions and war material on behalf of the Entente Powers, including Japan.

Of this amount it is expected that three and a half billion dollars' worth will be for the U.S. Army and Navy.

The International Agreement is not yet completed, but will probably be ready for signature by the various Ambassadors shortly.

SITUATION IN CHINA

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 24.—The Ex-Premier General Tuan Chi-jui went to Tientsin yesterday. The President sent delegates to Tientsin to persuade Mr. Hsu Shih-chang to come to the capital but it is doubtful whether he will accept the Premiership owing to the opposition of the Kuomingtang which regards him, though he is a civilian, as belonging to the same school as General Tuan Chi-jui. Mr. Wang Shih-chen appears to be the most acceptable candidate.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 25.—Mr. Hsu Shih-chang has definitely declined to accept the premiership. Efforts are now being made to persuade Mr. Wang Shih-cheng to accept, but it appears probable that the latter will also refuse. This will leave Mr. Li Ching-hsi as the most probable candidate.

Mr. Li Ching-hsi is the man likely to become the new Premier of China, judged from informations received in official quarters here yesterday. It is reported that President Li Yuan-hung has selected Mr. Li Ching-hsi, who was recently appointed Minister of Finance but has remained in Tientsin without exhibiting his willingness to accept the nomination, as the head of the new Cabinet to be organized. Mr. Wang Shih-chang, who had been regarded as the possible successor to General Tuan Chi-jui, is reported to have been asked to accept the portfolio of the War Ministry.

The President had this appointment of the Premier submitted to Parliament on May 25 for its approval and though some opposition is likely to be met, officials here are inclined to believe that a Li Ching-hsi Cabinet will be formed.

While the information received in official quarters here does not mention anything about the other members of the new Cabinet, Mr. Tang Shao-yi is likely to be nominated Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mr. Sun Hung-i as Minister of the Interior. These two men, it will be noted, have been stout leaders of the movement against China's participation in the war. Their attitude on the war question after their occupancy of the chairs in the Cabinet remains to be watched and will be the subject of much interest. But, as China is in a position to gain nothing but to lose much by incurring the ill favour of the Allies it is doubted as improbable if the opposition against entering the war will hold to the last.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Canton, May 26.—The occurrences in Peking have caused no excitement here. The provincial assembly has resolved to support the President and Parliament. It is believed here that Parliament is able to stand against the militarist element in politics.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 27.—Mr. Li Ching-hsi, a nephew of the famous Li Hung-chang has been nominated for the premiership. The nomination was made without Mr. Li Ching-hsi's consent but it is not anticipated that he will decline, if his appointment meets the approval of parliament.

The situation is most peaceful, though many rumours are being circulated concerning impending trouble. These rumours include the report that General Chang Hsun has demanded the cancellation of the mandate dismissing Tuan Chi-jui. It is believed there is no truth in this report. On the contrary, the news from Hsuchow is reassuring.

The Tuchuns after a brief conference with Chang Hsun, in which it is stated the latter counselled them to remain calm, dispersed to their various posts.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 27.—It is confirmed that General Chang Hsun has telegraphed the Government expressing his views and those of certain tuchuns concerning the legality of Tuan Chi-jui's dismissal in strong terms. This, however, is practically annulled by a subsequent communication stating that the tuchuns have dispersed to their various posts. The message says that Chang Hsun has no intention of assisting in any movement to oppose the government.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 28.—The Lower House has passed the appointment of Li Ching-hsi to the premiership by a vote of 388 to 56. Wu Ting-fang received a great ovation on introducing the nomination. The Senate will vote to-morrow.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 28.—The Senate has passed the nomination of Mr. Li Ching-hsi by 166 votes to 25.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 29.—It is reliably reported that Mr. Li Ching-hsi still declines the premiership in spite of parliament's approval of the nomination. It is even stated he intends leaving for Peitaiho to spend the summer. Nevertheless strenuous efforts are being made to induce Mr. Li Ching-hsi to accept the new post which, it is hoped, will prove successful. If not the President will be placed in the most embarrassing position and a grave situation result.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, May 30.—It is reported that General Ni Szu-chung, the Tuchun of Anhwei and General Tso-lin, the Tuchun of Fengtien have declared independence against the Central Government.

The latest press telegrams from Peking state that I Ssu-chung, civil governor of Anhui, has declared independence of Anhui province and denounced the measures of the President and the Parliament, which he declares has taken an oppressive step jointly with the President. I Ssu-chung has seized 50 cars of the Tientsin-Pukow railway and is going to send the provincial troops to Peking. Rumours are current that a clash occurred between his troops and the government troops under command of General Chang Hsun, but this is not confirmed. Great uneasiness prevails throughout Peking.

Another Peking dispatch says that a rumour was circulated in Peking on the night of the 29th reporting the independence of Mukden, creating quite a sensation. It transpired afterward that the rumour had its origin in a dispatch from Military Governor Chang Tsuo-lin of Mukden to the Peking government, in which the military governor denounced the step taken by the central government in dismissing ex-Premier Tuan Chi-jui as an illegal proceeding and opposing the government measures. The alleged independence of Mukden has thus been found to be a figment of imagi-

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nation, but the public generally expects an outbreak in the provinces and many government officials and wealthy citizens have deposited valuable articles in foreign banks or sent them to foreign warehouses for custody. The Communications Bank has also followed suit by removing its hold of paper-money to a place of safety.

Dispatches from Tientsin report that Li Ching-hsi has declined the offer of the President to become Premier and refused to receive the special messenger dispatched by the President. On the 29th Mr. Li sent a dispatch to the President in which he formally declined the kind offer of the President stating that he was not equal to the task of shouldering the weighty responsibility and onerous duty of the Premiership especially at the present moment. He asked the President to find a man of better qualifications and ability who might do justice to the weighty task of steering the craft of state at such a momentous period like the present. President Li has dispatched further messengers to Tientsin to try and persuade Mr. Li to accept the offer, but as Mr. Li is a very far-sighted man and is strongly determined to decline the offer the efforts of the President will probably again prove futile. At the root of the present trouble is an intrigue attempting to place in dire straits the Peking government and President Li, by disturbing the political situation in Peking and to compel the President Li to retire. The central figures of this intrigue are ex-Premier Tuan Chi-jui, Hsu Shih-chang, and other military leaders, General Chang Hsun being also involved in the league. His ideal is believed to be the restoration of the Imperial regime. The scheme is already in progress and the restless situation in Anhui and other provinces account for the gradual progress of the intrigue which has its centre in Tientsin.

A Peking dispatch states that Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister, in audience with the President on the 28th, said that the Japanese government would take a watchful attitude regarding the political change in China, and asked the President not to lend ear to any rumour reporting the contrary as regards Japan's intention.

A telegram from Tientsin reports that Military Governor Chang Tsuo-lin of Mukden has declared independence. Another dispatch from Peking, received yesterday afternoon, says that I Ssu-chung has also declared independence and risen in revolt against the Peking government. He has seized the cars of the Tientsin-Pukow railway for the purpose of transporting the force under his command to Peking. On the 29th clash took place between his troops and the government troops under command of General Chang Hsun at the Pengpu station. The train service on the line has been interrupted probably owing to the fighting. The Peking government, on Tuesday night, issued orders to General Chang Hsun and Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang to suppress the revolters at the head of punitive forces. Chang Tsuo-lin, Military Governor of Mukden, and Chan Huai-chih are going to join the independence movement supporting I Ssu-chung

According to another message from Peking I Ssu-chung seems to be the first to declare independence and soon after his raising the banner of revolt against the Peking government Chang Tsuo-lin, Military Governor of Mukden, followed suit and declared independence at Mukden. The movement started by I Ssu-chung is likely to be supported by other military governors of various provinces. I Ssu-chung is the civil governor of Anhui province. President Li Yuan-hung will dismiss I Ssu-chung on Thursday and appoint General Chang Hsun civil governor of Anhui to act in his place. The troops under command of I Ssu-chung are about 20,000. and taking for granted that he is supported by Chang Huai-chih, who is Military Governor of Shantung, and Chang Tsuo-lin their combined forces will be in the neighbourhood of 50,000 which is not a formidable strength compared to the government army, in as much as they are located in three different places. Chang Tsuo-lin, Military Governor of Mukden, is under influence of Feng Lin-kuo, who is a staunch supporter of the Peking government, and therefore the Military Governor will be unable to carry out any strong military operation against the Peking government on a gigantic scale.

Owing to lack of any authentic report and the unusual delay of the arrival of telegraphic messages from Peking and other sources in China, probably due to strict censorship or other official interference, nothing accurate is learned as to the true aspect of the occurrence. Still in view of the general dissatisfaction and displeasur among the military governors of various provinces since the dismissal of ex-Premier Tuan Chi-jui and the persistent rumour that those military governors are planning another political upheaval, it cannot be denied that some new trouble has cropped up in China to further disturb the chaotic situation lingering in the republic, though the situation may not be so grave as it appears at first blush.

REBELS IN SZECHUAN

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, May 25.—A special despatch from Chengtu says that at Mowkong the trouble is spreading. The rebels have taken one town. It is declared that reinforcements are urgently necessary to prevent the rebels from moving southwards from Tatsien.

Note: Tatsien is in the south-western section of Szechuan Province.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Chengtu, May 26.—Nearly 3,000 civilians have been killed or wounded in the course of the recent fighting in southwestern Szechuan, according to the returns of the casualties in the disturbances. On May 25 the authorities distributed eight dollars in tickets to the wounded and twenty dollars to relatives of the dead.

The situation here is somewhat easier owing to the expectation of a favorable settlement for the Szechuanese.

ONE WISE GREEK

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, May 29.—M. Constantinidi, the Secretary of the Greek Legation here, has resigned because he disapproved of the Constantine Government. In tendering his resignation, the Secretary wrote: "It is the duty of every honest man to arraign himself beside the Entente. It is simply a question of Humanity and Civilization against German Barbarity and Bestiality."

BRITISH PRESS PAYS TRIBUTE TO JAPAN

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, May 25.—Lord Robert Cecil's disclosure of the assistance rendered by the Japanese navy is generally commented on by the British press. The "Daily Chronicle" says: Lord Robert Cecil did well to lift the veil which has hidden the substantial services of the Japanese navy to the Alliance. One must realise the immense size of the water areas in the Indian Ocean and Pacific and the element of constant danger lurking in them from possible German raiders, in order to appreciate properly the service rendered by our Far Eastern Ally.

The Japanese flag has now come to European waters. The repeated losses of Mediterranean transports make this help particularly welcome. We have no doubt that the help given by the Japanese navy, which has such a brilliant record of war and success and has steadily maintained such a consistent level of efficiency in ships, officers and men, will be of high value in this critical case of the struggle.

The "Daily Graphic" says: "The news of Japanese help in the Mediterranean is in the highest degree gratifying. It will be very unwelcome to Germany. This is a fresh reminder that Japan is ardently pursuing the task of punishing the criminal outcast among nations."

The "Times," after pointing out the necessity of "small craft to defeat the submarines," says: "For this reason the British nation will warmly welcome the announcement of the presence of a strong Japanese flotilla in the Mediterranean just as we welcome the help of the United States destroyers in our own waters.

"But we also welcome the increasing co-operation of the Imperial Japanese Navy because it constitutes one more proof of that faithful devotion to the objects of the Allies in common which has conspicuously marked the efforts of Japan from the moment she drew her sword. She has crushed for ever the arrogant pretensions of Germany on the Chinese mainland and she has mobilized all her resources for the production of a steady stream of munitions.

"When the full extent of the help given by Japan on sea and land especially to Russia, can be made known, the world will realise how steadfast she has been to the cause she espoused. She has done her share silently but with incessant energy and persistence and we may be sure that the Japanese naval units now in European waters will not be long in gathering fresh laurels."

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, May 26.—The shipping returns for the week ending May 20, read: "Arrivals, 991; sailings, 1016. One vessel above 1,600 tons was sunk, and two beneath that tonnage were sent to the bottom. Three vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

THE DISMISSAL OF PREMIER TUAN

The dismissal of General Tuan Chi-jui, the Premier of the Chinese Republic from office, is regarded by the Tokyo press as a remarkable development in Chinese politics, and as a victory for the Kuomin party. But all papers express anxiety as to the future development of the situation, because they believe that there are many military governors who still support General Tuan, and the appointment of the succeeding Premier will be an important problem upon which depends the future of the political development of China.

The "Tokyo Asahi" is surprised at the news of the dismissal of General Tuan, but believes that there was no other way to control the political situation at Peking. There are many who over-rate the power of General Tuan, but actually he only managed to maintain his influence by inertia. When General Tuan had a disagreement with President Li regarding the problem of the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, he tendered his resignation and fled to Tientsin on March 4th. At that moment the Kuomin party planned to establish its own cabinet, and advised the President to accept the resignation of General Tuan, and appoint Dr. Wu Ting-fang as acting Premier. However the development was so sudden that the party was not prepared for such activity, and President Li finally became reconciled with General Tuan and called him back to Peking.

Recently Premier Tuan planned to use his military influence to force the President and House of the Representatives to pass a declaration of war against Germany, but he was not able to oppress the Kuomin-to and gave time and opportunity to the party to make a thorough preparation for taking a decided policy. The "Asahi" believes that the present development was not a sudden outburst, but the Kuomin party carried out a well-planned scheme. General Tuan has powerful military support, and several military governors will not remain inactive now that General Tuan is ousted from the cabinet, and the paper believes that the future development of politics at Peking can not be foretold.

The Kuomin party realized the influence of the military party and it did not try to make hasty movements, and even in organizing the succeeding cabinet, it is not trying to establish a Kuomin cabinet at once, but is planning to organize a coalition cabinet at first, and gradually make it a Kuomin cabinet. With the dismissal of General Tuan, Dr. Wu Ting-fang became acting Premier, but according to the development in future, the Kuomin plan to appoint either Mr. Hsu Shih-chang or Mr. Yu Shih-chen as Premier.

President Li who took a mild policy when General Tuan tendered his resignation in March, on this occasion adopted a drastic decision in dismissing General Tuan. The "Asahi" declares that Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister at Peking is responsible for stimulating the President and military governors to decide on such a drastic measure. When General Tuan tried to force the passing of the bill of declaring war against Germany, Baron Hayashi unofficially advised the Chinese government that such a policy is not desirable, and at the same time gave similar advice to the military governors who had been staying in Peking since March. On May 21 the military governors left Peking and started for their respective provinces, and it is considered that they left the capital when they realized the impossibility of General Tuan's policy.

What development will be seen in Peking, is a question that can not be answered at present, but the "Asahi" says that it is watching the development with the keenest interest.

MAY TRY TO REGAIN POWER

The "Tokyo Nichinichi" believes that General Tuan and his followers will not be inactive and submit to the victory of the Kuomin party, and it is likely that they will scheme to regain power and control the government again.

The intention of the Kuomin party is to restrict the power of the cabinet and enlarge the power of the House of Representatives, and their hope is to govern the nation by controlling the House of Representatives. The present political situation in China is exceedingly abnormal. General Tuan leads the Bureaucrats of the North, and he is supported by the military Governors. The Kuomin party controls the majority in the House of Representatives, and President Li is supported by the Kuomin party. Southern China is supporting the Kuomin party, and it is up to President Li to keep peace and harmony between the northern and southern powers. But there is a Bureaucratic party in central China which is always looking for an opportunity to obtain more power. Under such circumstances there are military governors who are not cabinet members and who are not members of the House of Representatives nor the Senate, but they have sufficient power to influence the cabinet, and the President.

However the Kuomin-to restrict the power of the cabinet, and however it controls the House of Representatives, as long that there is such outside military power, it will not be able to control the government. If the government is weak, the military governors will become stronger.

The "Nichinichi" declares that it is an important problem for China to prevent the political activities of military officials, or else, the country will never be politically peaceful.

FINE WORK OF JAPAN'S FLEET

The "Tokyo Asahi" is exceedingly happy to hear that the Japanese fleets are aiding the British Navy in the Mediterranean and the Southern Atlantic. By the declaration of war made against Germany in August, 1914, it is understood that Japan stood up for the sake of the peace and safety of the Orient, and in the past, the Japanese fleets performed their parts in destroying the German fleets in Asiatic waters and assisted the British Navy in protecting the merchant marine in the Indian seas. The Anglo-Japanese treaty which was instrumental in bringing Japan into the vortex of the present war, was originally concluded for the sake of peace in the Orient. The "Asahi" declares that the activity of the Japanese navy in the Mediterranean and the Southern Atlantic is beyond the terms of the declaration of war against Germany, and our participation in the naval battles in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, is entirely different from the duty placed upon Japan by the term of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

The paper regrets that various works of the Japanese Navy have not be made public by the Japanese authorities, and the public and the world are left ignorant of what the Japanese navy has been accomplishing. Some of the vessels now in the Mediterranean left Japan in February, but until a few days ago, it was not announced by the authorities. While it is absolutely necessary that the movements of fleets and army should be kept secret at the time of war, the "Asahi" cannot understand why the Japanese government did not announce such an important matter to the public. The French and British governments and newspapers have been praising the activity of the Japanese Navy, but the Japanese authorities have not made public any announcement until recently.

The British government is announcing every little movement and advance of the British forces on the western front, spreading the news all over the world, and even the United States has already announced the despatch of one division of the Army to the European front. For a certain period the movement of the army or navy should be kept secret, but the general announcement of the movements of the forces should be made public as soon as it is no longer a secret. The knowledge of the movements of the Navy or Army of one nation, will greatly encourage the people of the country, and will also make the people of other nations realize the part she is playing in the war.

The "Asahi" greatly regrets that the Japanese authorities did not announce the activity of the Japanese fleets in the Mediterranean sooner.

U.S AND RUSSIA

The "Tokyo Nichinichi" believes that the assistance of the United States to the new government of Russia, will establish Russia on a firm foundation. Before the revolution in Russia, the friendly attitude of the United States was stimulated by the economic profits, and it was the intention of the United States to develop the market in Russia and monopolize the Russian trade after the conclusion of the present conflict. But when the revolution took place in Russia, and the United States joined the war, the fundamental attitude of the United States changed, and with the noble idea of aiding and establishing the new Russia, the Great American Republic has abandoned its economic gain in Russia.

The United States has been always working for humanity and justice, and in the past she refused the payment of the Boxer indemnity and used the amount in educating the young Chinese, and with the same spirit, she is now aiding Russia. The Railway commission from the United States is now on its way to Russia to develop the transportation facilities of Russia and solve her food problem, and Mr. Root is going to Russia to give political and diplomatic aid. It is reported that when the United States declared war against Germany, the Entente powers decided to ask the aid of the United States for Russia, but before the envoys of the Entente powers reached Washington, Mr. Root was named as the special envoy to Russia.

If the aid of the United States can firmly establish the new government of Russia, it will not only be the joy of the United States, but it will be a fortunate turn of events for the Entente powers. The "Nichinichi" hopes that the Japanese will realize the intention of the United States towards Russia and give them both the best possible assistance.

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RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND AMERICA

Hold a conference of representatives of the both peoples of Japan and America—not of the representatives of the governments—and let it discuss and study every phase of the Japanese-American question. Such a conference will be productive of results of vast significance in formulating proper methods through which the pending problems between Japan and the United States may be peacefully solved.

That is the idea of Mr. Lincoln Steffens, for some time the editor of the "McLure Magazine" and "Everybody's Magazines" of New York, who is now in Tokyo on his way back to America from Russia, where he went to study the effects of the recent revolution. Mr. Steffens, though not connected with any publication at present, is a well known newspaper and magazine writer in America and particularly takes interest in international and political problems. An interesting article from his pen on the Californian-Japanese affair contributed to "Colliers' Weekly" last fall attracted a good deal of attention. In this article Mr. Steffens proposed the above-mentioned conference of Japanese and American representatives.

"The war has affected my idea not a little," said Mr. Steffens when interviewed yesterday. "The war has made my idea impracticable for some time to come, but my conviction that the conference of such nature ought to be held after times are settled, has not left me.

"President Wilson was perfectly right," he continued, "when he recently said that knowledge of one of another must be diffused among the nations to dispel suspicion and create confidence. What is wanting is the correct understanding between the peoples of Japan and America.

The Governments of the two countries have a perfect understanding with each other and there exists nothing even bordering on suspicion. When California raised a hue and cry against the Japanese, the Japanese Government readily entered into the Gentleman's Agreement to stop sending emigrants to America, and that was in 1908. That Japan is faithfully keeping her agreement everybody in the world knows. Three departments of the Washington Government made a thorough investigation, and I myself also made a personal investigation only to find that Japan is enforcing her agreement more rigidly than the American Government was able to enforce its Chinese exclusion law. This is an example of the high efficiency of the Japanese people.

"But the American general public does not know this sincerity of Japan and are suspicious. Neither do I think the Japanese public knows very well that the American Government is perfectly satisfied with Japan's policy. It is a matter of prime importance that the general public of both sides should know each other in this regard.

"What the people of California fear the the Japanese for is the efficiency of your countrymen. There is no question of colour or race. Japanese could say that they win by their efficiency in competition with Americans. If so, the Japanese are on the right side of the argument. Competition is a human proclivity and everybody is entitled to beat the other man. But, to beat others by underbidding or such means that will lower the standard of living of the opponent is wrong."

HUDSON MARU REACHES YOKOHAMA

The steamer Hudson Maru, belonging to the Tatsuma Steamship Co., Kobe, which was captured by a German raider in the Atlantic and afterward was released, returned to Yokohama Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. The Hudson Maru, chartered by the Standard Oil Company, left Kobe on September 15 last year for Bombay and thence went to Capetown. About a week after the steamer left Capetown and entered the Atlantic she encountered the German raider, which took her to Pernambuco with the crews of several other steamers which fell victim to the attack of the raider. At Pernambuco the steamer disembarked the crews of the sunken vessels and being released there proceeded to New York via Barbadoes and thence to Philadelphia where she discharged her cargo and taking in fresh freight returned to New York. On the return voyage the steamer passed through the Panama Canal and touching at San Francisco, which port she left on April 30th, was due to arrive at Yokohama about the 26th of this month, but owing to the heavy seas her arrival was delayed until Wednesday evening. From Yokohama the steamer will proceed to Moji where she will unload her cargo from America. The charter contract with the Standard Oil Company expires after the completion of this voyage and the steamer will be overhauled after discharging at Moji.

As soon as the Hudson Maru came to anchor at the port officials of the harbour police station and a public procurator of the Yokohama district court proceeded on board the steamer and started investigation in connection with a criminal case that occurred on board the steamer during the voyage, a fracas among the crew as it is understood. The captain and other officers of the ship were examined by the public procurator. Owing to the examination no one was allowed to board the steamer nor was the crew permitted to land up till late last evening.

YOKOHAMA SILK WAREHOUSES OPENED

Simultaneously with the decision two years ago for the establishment of a Habutai Conditioning House in Yokohama, already opened to business, it was proposed to build special warehouses for export silk fabrics and cognate goods. Such warehouses are now completed, and will be opened to business on June 6th. They were thrown open yesterday afternoon for inspection by those concerned. Mr. Sobei Mogi is the President of the said Company, and Mr. T. Sada Manager.

The Silk Warehousing Company stands close to the Kanagawa Ken Habutai Conditioning House. The Yokohama Silk Refining Company is still under construction close to the Warehouses, and is expected to be completed in the autumn. The Silk Warehousing Company has twenty four rooms for housing silks besides a few rooms for other purposes. Banks are now ready to discount certified papers for goods stored in these rooms, and the operation of the Company will no doubt conduce to the prosperity of Japan's silk trade. The forthcoming completion of the Silk Refinery will further facilitate this line of business.

AMERICAN PROSPECTS POOR IN CHINA TRADE

"There are very small possibilities in China for the future prospect of American trade except the chance for big American concerns to open up the natural resources and to undertake public utility enterprises." This was the opinion of Mr. Lindsay Russell, President of the Japan Society of New York, who returned here on May 24th from several weeks' tour through Chosen, Manchuria and China. Mr. Russell said, when interviewed yesterday at the Imperial Hotel, that China was in such an unsettled condition that he "wouldn't care to invest a dollar" in that country.

"A few big concerns in America," said Mr. Russell, "may have the chance of developing the unlimited natural resources of China but American capitalists, as a whole, are very slow in turning their attention towards the East. As to the future prospect for the American trade with China I cannot see many possibilities there. There are three reasons for my belief. In the first place, we have too much chance at home and in the countries nearer home which are more inviting than this part of the globe. The South American countries offer a bright and great opportunity. In the second place, we Americans cannot successfully compete in China with other peoples—British, German or Japanese. And in the third place, there are few capitalists in the United States who are willing to hazard risks by investing in such an unsettled country like China as long as the Government does not back up the enterprises, and the attitude of the American Government on making loans to China has not changed from that announced when our bankers were invited to participate in the Six-Power-Loan.

"For some years past America's trade with China has not been showing much increase. I could not see anything, during my observations there, which might be taken to justify much hope in the future expansion of our trade with that country. At present oil and tobacco constitute two-thirds of the exports to China. But there is not any other thing that bids fair to increase."

Mr. Russell was asked what he thought of the spasmodic fuss made by the American press from time to time about the alleged monopolization by Japan of trade with China. He replied:

"They make a fuss to keep the Open Door, for they think China will become very valuable to America four hundred years hence."

Mr. Russell is going to stay here several weeks more and expects to leave for the United States by the Empress of Asia scheduled to sail the middle of June.

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DOCTOR GORDON MUNRO REPLIES TO MR. TORII

We have received the following signed letter from Dr. Gordon Munro in reply to statements made by Mr. Torii in the Tokyo Anthropological Journal and gladly give it publicity in view of the fact that Mr. Torii appears to have based his article on the report of Dr. Munro appearing in these columns. Dr. Munro writes:—

Only a few days ago I learned that Mr. Torii, an archaeologist of high repute, has published in the Tokyo Anthropological Journal his "Reflexions à propos d'une Conference du Docteur Gordon Munro." As Mr. Torii states that he obtained his information of my ideas from the resume of my last lecture in your estimable paper, I venture to enlist your kindness in permitting me a reply. Had the criticism of Mr. Torii been based on a full report I venture to think it would have taken a somewhat different form. But a short newspaper resumé does not usually furnish appropriate material on which to sit in judgement and I am obliged to say that I did not make the statements which, in particular, he finds too absolute and wanting in clearness.

I did not say that the construction and the contents of dolmens in Europe, Africa and India are identical with those in Japan, nor do I find the word identical in your report. The report says that I represented them as similar. Now similar dolmens are found in Europe e.g., in Ireland and France. I did not say that the contents are similar, only that some things found in Japanese dolmens are found in Europe and continental Asia, or things similar to them, not that the latter are found in dolmens. This is what I said. Where then did the dolmen originate? That is likewise uncertain. But we know where dolmens existed at a date long anterior to those in Japan. That was in North Africa and in Europe, where dolmens contain relics of the later stone age and the early phases of copper and bronze, but rarely the last trace of iron. In Japan on the other hand, the dolmens are of the iron age, with vestiges of the bronze period and mere traces of a stone age in conventional offerings.

Mr. Torii denies that the word dolmen can be applied to the sepulchral chambers found in Japanese tumuli and informs his readers that what I call dolmens are certainly tumuli, where the earth has been removed revealing sepulchral chambers of stone. I infer from this a belief on his part that what he takes to be the 'true' dolmen was never covered by a mound. If this be his opinion I shall say that some dolmens in Europe are still covered by mounds and that, to quote from "Rough Stone Monuments" most "were originally covered by mounds of earth, though in most cases these have disappeared." It is highly probable that the mound, before completion, was utilised as an inclined plane to facilitate the raising of the gigantic blocks of stone which cover the chamber or chambers. In Japan all stages of weathering may be seen, while in Europe, possibly in Korea, denudation is in proportion to antiquity, the loosening action of heavy frost and certainly the size and density of the mound.

I do not say that the dolmen was invariably a sepulchral chamber, but I do say that the name is conventionally applied to ancient tombs of rude megalithic construction. In my last lecture I followed the usual derivation of the word from dol, a table and men or maen, a stone. In a popular lecture one could not go into every derivation. Mr. Torii assures his readers that this derivation is "according to all the dictionaries." In that he is mistaken. He evidently had no opportunity to refer to the most authentic and scholarly dictionaries in the English language, the "Century" and the "Oxford." These give alternative derivations and meanings. The "Century" admits the use of dolmen for corridor tombs. The "Oxford Dictionary" seriously questions the origin of dolmen from tol and maen, pointing out that the Breton compound of these would be, not dolmen, but taolven or tôlven, saying that "the m and d are not thus satisfactorily accounted for." It says that Borlase in his "Antiquities of Cornwall" called these structures cromlêh, but gave tolmên, literally "hole of stone," as the current Cornish name for those enormous blocks found in Cornwall and Scilly, naturally poised upon two supporting points so as to leave a hole or aperture beneath. . . there is reason to think that this is the word inexactly reproduced by Latour d'Auvergne as dolmen and succeeding French archaeologists to the cromlech." Not to be too prolix, I refer Mr. Torii to this dictionary for the original meaning of cromlech, established by writer from the years 1603 and 1695 to recent times as the name for what is now often called dolmen. The word cromlech is now usually used for stone circle and dolmen for the rude chamber or chambers built of huge boulders. Mr. Torii of course does not stand alone in thinking that the word dolmen should be restricted to a single supported cap-stone, but he is in error in saying that this is the usual acceptation. The Encyclopaedia Britannica uses it for one or more chambers. So did Fergusson, Lubbock and other authorities. Gowland, in his "Dolmens and Burial Mounds of Japan," a pioneer work of first importance, includes in the word dolmen chambered tombs and corridors of megalithic construction. As to the fact that such chambers occur in Europe as in Japan, there can be no question. I illustrated several in my lecture. On the other hand there seem to be some distinctive features in the forms of Japanese mounds. Mr. Torii gives emphasis to the fact that the Ainu did not make dolmens, but surely he could not think that an archaeologist of my experience would make such a proposition.

Like Mr. Torii, I stated in my lectures that similarity of culture may arise independently and is not always proof of propagation of culture. That is well known to all ethnologists, but Mr. Torii's illustration of the child playing with flat stones and building dolmens, though previously employed by Lubbock, is too simple to meet similarity in intricate devices. In such cases there is sometimes, however, a common factor, as in the similarity of conventional designs passing through similar technique, such as basketry and textiles, to arrive at forms resembling each other. Mr. Torii knows that what he calls the true dolmen i.e., with a single cap-stone, is common in Korea as it is in Europe, and he knows that the Yamato stock came through Korea. Why, therefore, does he base his main argument for the exclusive individuality of the Yamato sepulchre on the etymology of a word and the comparative prevalence (for it is no more) of corridor tombs in Japan?

None of my lectures conveyed the impression that either Japanese culture or race were entirely products of the West. I did not hint that Japanese civilisation was wanting in originality and it is difficult to understand how Mr. Torii could think so. No one who has lived in Japan so long as I have could harbour such an idea or fail to admire much that belongs entirely to Japanese culture. But I have stated what I know to be the case, that roots of Japanese culture are found in the West and in China, and I stated it, not dreaming that my remarks could be taken in a national or political sense, but solely because I think that those who have some knowledge of human relations should employ it to weld rather than to divide or differentiate our common humanity. While with regard to the Japanese themselves I clearly stated, as Mr. Torii has subsequently done, that the Ainu, the Indonesian and the continental Yamato combined to form the people of Japan, yet I concluded that there is a common brotherhood in a common ancestry just as there is a common chord in the music of thought and common roots in culture. If humanity is one, it is no longer a question as to who is the borrower and who the lender, for all advance is by mutual co-operation and none is creditor or debtor; all are of one family and all are endowed with thought from a common source, the Cosmic Thought, through which and in which we have our being.

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KANAGAWA LADIES AID BELGIAN CHILDREN

Madame Ariyoshi, wife of the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, some time ago organized a project among the Japanese ladies of the district to raise a fund on behalf of the relief of Belgian children, who have suffered such terrible hardships in the present war.

On Monday afternoon, at the official residence of Governor Ariyoshi a pleasing ceremony took place when the amount raised by the ladies of Kanagawa was handed over to M. Bastin, the Belgian Consul-General by Madame Ariyoshi.

In handing over the money subscribed, Madame Ariyoshi said:

M. Bastin:—

I presume the present European war is the most terrible ever known in the history of the world. Your country being the centre of the battle-fields and occupied for the most part by the enemy, we realize that the people of your country are faced with the utmost hardships and difficulties.

With strict adherence to righteousness and humanity, your country entered into the present war, and we, of the allied powers, cannot help but appreciate the patriotic spirit and vigour manifested by His August Majesty the King of Belgium and his countrymen since the outbreak of the war.

Being in such deep sympathy with the present state of your country, and especially with the innocent children who, we are told, are starving through the oppression of the enemy, we, the ladies assembled here, consulted with, and appealed to the public at large to raise money with a view to relieving the suffering of these stricken children.

With the hearty response to our appeal from the general public, especially from Yokohama people, the total amount collected reached double the first estimation, the persons subscribing number more than eleven-thousand, and we have to tender our sincere thanks to the subscribers for this hearty manifestation of their sympathy.

Though the amount is very small to be appropriated for the rescue of your country's children, we wish you to accept and forward the same to the proper authorities mentioning our profound sympathy with them.

In conclusion, I would say that I have no doubt the victory and happiness will in the end favour Belgium, which is fighting to the utmost for the order of the world and to establish ever-lasting peace.

M. Bastin, Consul-General for Belgium, who was visibly affected, in returning thanks to the generous donors spoke as follows:

Ladies, Your Excellency,

Words fail me to express in a suitable manner the deep gratitude that fills my heart for the splendid token of practical sympathy, which you have shown to the unfortunate little children of my oppressed country.

That so many ladies in the Kanagawa Prefecture should spontaneously and graciously have associated themselves with the project of Your Excellency constitutes, in my eyes, another proof of that Japanese spirit of benevolence, which has now become proverbial. Owing to your generosity, which admirably reveals the depth of the Japanese sympathy for the undeserved misfortunes that have befallen the nation which it is my privilege to represent at Yokohama, the sufferings of thousands of Belgian children—those most innocent victims of the most disloyal act of treachery known to history—will be considerably alleviated.

After the war, a monument is sure to be erected in Brussels for generations and ages to come in commemoration of the relief that will have been granted to Belgium in these times of her sore trial.

It will be impossible to engrave on it the names of the many cities, individuals or committees having participated in that magnificent work of international charity, but you may be certain that such names will be written in the hearts of all Belgians for ever.

As my sense of gratitude cannot possibly come up to the level of your generosity, I shall confine myself to the translation into words of the sentiments of those children who will be able, thanks to your timely aid, to become men or women ready to serve their country and the cause of humanity and who otherwise would have been left to misery and destitution. On their behalf, I say to you all from the bottom of my heart "thank you."

SUCCESSFUL CONCERT AT UYENO

The concert held by the Tokyo Academy of Music on May 26th was an unusual success. Not only was the programme excellently selected, but the music was heartily appreciated by the enthusiastic audience that nearly filled the large auditorium of the Academy in Uyeno Park.

The feature of yesterday's programme was the Concerto for piano with orchestra (D flat major) composed by Prof. Werkmeister, of the Tokyo Academy of Music. The piece was played admirably by Prof. P. Scholz, also of the Academy. It is the first public rendering of Prof. Werkmeister's recent composition, and many music lovers of Tokyo and Yokohama attended the concert especially for the purpose of hearing this production. Prof. Scholz must be heartily congratulated upon his exquisite interpretation of Prof. Werkmeister's composition.

Mrs. K. Ando delighted the audience with the Concerto for violin (Op. 64) Second and Third movements by Mendelssohn. Mrs. Ando is the foremost violin player of Japan, and probably there is no other Japanese who could have interpreted such a difficult piece with the same ease and aplomb. Her performance is the more remarkable since she was handicapped by a sore finger.

Miss H. Hanashima sang pleasingly the Aria for Alto from "Alcesto" by Gulck. This young singer has greatly improved recently, and she is now one of the most promising singers of the future in Japan. Unlike most of the alto voices of the Japanese, her voice is strong and clear, and she sang the Aria yesterday with a pleasing expression.

The orchestra under the bâton of Prof. Gustav Kron, added much to the afternoon's pleasure.

The programme was as follows:

1. Symphony with the drum-roll (No. 1, E flat major).....Haydn.
   Adagio-Allegro con spirito,
   Andante,
   Minuetto,
   Allegro con spirito.
2. a) "Ave Maria" for female voices with piano .....Brahms
   b) "Consolation" for mixed voices with piano .....Reger.
3. Concerto for violin (Op. 64) 2nd and 3rd movement..Mendelssohn.
   Mrs. K. Ando.
4. "Invitation to the dance" for orchestra (Op. 65) .....Weber-Berlioz.
5. Aria for alto from "Alceste"...Gluck.
   Miss H. Hanashima.
6. Concerto for piano with orchestra (D flat major) ....Werkmeister.
   Mr. P. Scholz.
7. Three Hebrew melodies for mixed voices with organ and orchestra..Bruch.
   Organ: Mr. A. Nakada.
8. Prelude to "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" .....Wagner.

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The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

毎土曜日 一回發行

No. 23] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, JUNE 9, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

THE JAPAN MAIL

AND

THE JAPAN TIMES

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Single copies	Sen 15 each
„ (back numbers)	Sen 25 each
One month	Sen .50
Three months	Yen 1.50
Six months	Yen 3.00
One year	Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

Lovers of wrestling will doubtless rejoice to hear that shows of wrestling matches will be held at Shiroogahi, Shintomi-cho, Kyobashi-ku, city for three days beginning the 16th inst. and similar shows will in due course be also held at Asakusa, Waseda, and Yotsuya.

In connection with the opening ceremony of the Yokohama Town Hall on July 1st, the Yokohama "Boyeki Shimpo" proposes to arrange a baseball match on that day in the recreation ground of the Yokohama Park. Preliminary matches will be played during this month to select one picked team each from middle schools and clubs.

The rumour which was afloat some time ago that a second flying battalion on the same footing as the first battalion at Tokorozawa will be established at Kagamigahara in Gifu prefecture, the new aerodrome which has been recently laid out there being put at its disposal seems now to have been unfounded. It is now reported that the proposed second flying battalion will in all probability be instituted in Osaka.

The establishment of a medical college in Hokkaido will be carried out within the current fiscal year as a branch of the Tohoku university in Sendai and with this in view a budget estimate for the funds necessary will be brought forward in the coming special session of the Diet. It is reported in this connection that the new college will be later on detached from the University as an independent institute together with the Agricultural college at Sapporo which is under the same control.

The inventions to which chemical science is applied have shown a great increase in number here since the beginning of the present war. Annually the different inventions patented at the Patent Bureau of Japan number 40,000 on an average. It is said that the devices employed in these inventions have lately become more complex and ingenious. The Patent Bureau, it is learned, has decided on a plan to encourage promising would-be inventors by supplying them with funds in case of their standing in need thereof, for which purpose the institute is expected to present its demand for 40,000 yen per annum in the coming session of the Diet.

It is reported that an immense number of Koreans, both male and female, are streaming into the mainland of Japan at present as a result of shortage of hands in Japanese industrial circles. Most of these immigrants from Chosen come from the southern portion of that peninsula and are hired by Japanese spinning mills, collieries, glass works, etc.

The new tramway line which has been laid between Sakanamachi, at Komagome, Hongo-ku, city and Komagome-bashi, branching off from the trunk line between Mita and Sugamo, has been completed recently and is expected to be opened for service on Monday next. Another new line which has been laid through part of Uyeno park as far as Dozaka in Hongo-ku, it is expected, will be opened about the middle of next month.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, it is reported, are showing extraordinary activity in the shipping business, which is held responsible for the continued upward tendency in charterage. Charterage rates went up 10 yen during the last month. This is no doubt an exceptional phenomenon. With this upward tendency there is still a scarcity of vessels and only three Japanese ships will be available for new contracts for deep-sea services September next. Then charterage rate will go up to 35 yen, according to one authority.

Dr. Mikinosuke Miyajima, of the Kitazato Infectious Diseases Laboratory is reported to have recently made a very important discovery in regard to the means to exterminate the well-known blood-sucking insects peculiar to certain farming districts in Japan. The Doctor's discovery was that the larvae of the fireflies devour the flesh of the cockle known as Miyairi-gai after the name of the discoverer, Dr. Miyairi in which the detestable insects dwell. By this discovery, it may be hoped, much will be done in future to lessen the danger from the attack of this mortal enemy of man.

The Department of Communications announces that the parcel post to Russia via Vladivostok had been stopped, but owing to the success of negotiations made between the Japanese and Russian governments, hereafter, parcel posts can be despatched from Japan to Amur Coast Provinces and Saghalien, through Vladivostok. But parcels coming to these parts of the Russian Territory, from Japan, can not be re-forwarded to other parts of the territory.

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VISCOUNT KATO TELLS OF TALK AT PREMIER'S

Viscount Kato, the president of the Kenseikai, who refused the overtures made by Premier Count Terauchi to become a member of the temporary diplomatic committee created on Wednesday, reported on the details of the negotiations between himself and the Premier on the subject before a meeting of the leaders and other prominent members of the Kenseikai Thursday afternon. The report is outlined as follows:

On the morning of June 1st Viscount Kato received a telephone message from Premier Count Terauchi, who spoke over the phone, to the effect that he had sent Count Kodama, the chief secretary of the Cabinet, to call upon the Viscount and asked him to grant an interview to his envoy. A few minutes later Count Kodama came to the Viscount's and on behalf of the Premier asked him to call on the Premier at ten in the morning of the 2nd as the Premier wanted to consult with the Viscount on some important affairs of State. Count Kodama added that Mr. Hara, the president of the Seiyukai, and Mr. Inukai, the leader of the Kokuminto, would also be present at the interview to which Viscount Kato was invited. The Viscount asked Count Kodama what was the nature of the conference proposed, and wished to know something about the matter to be discussed, also asking what was the reason for his being invited to the interview with the presidents of the Seiyukai and the Kokuminto.

Count Komada did not reply on the spot, but went back to the Premier's, and returning to the Viscount's later brought the reply that the conference pertained to diplomatic affairs and that the Premier thought it convenient to talk over the matter together with the Viscount as well as the leaders of the Seiyukai and the Kokuminto. Viscount Kato said that he would not refuse to be present at the conference if the subject pertained to affairs of State, but he wanted to learn from the Premier himself, what was his intention for summoning a conference of the leaders of the political parties in order to determine whether he could consent to be present after hearing the explanation holding a definite response subject to the reply from the Premier. Count Kodama, who then went away, visited the Viscount for the third time and told him that he was instructed to prevail upon Viscount Kato to accept the invitation. Though the Premier gave no answer to the Viscount's query nor gave any information to satisfy his curiosity, the Kenseikai leader thought it proper to accept the invitation in view of the Premier's exalted position, especially as he was so pressed to attend the meeting. He, therefore, complied with the Premier's request.

The following morning Viscount went to the Premier's to keep the appointment. Mr. Hara and Mr. Inukai were also there. Premier Count Terauchi submitted to them the plan of establishing a new political organ called the temporary diplomatic investigation committee and, explaining the object and reason for its establishment, asked the opinion of the leaders of the political parties present, adding that if they approved the idea he would like the party leaders to give their consent to become members of the committee. Viscount Kato, who had not the remotest idea as to the proposed scheme beforehand, thought it better to refrain from advancing any definite opinion about the plan and to form his opinion after deliberate consideration of the subject. He replied to that effect, requesting to be given time to form his opinion. The Premier then asked the Viscount to let him know his answer by the morning of the following day or by the morning of the 4th. The Viscount mentioned the impossibility of giving any definite time for his answer though he would take care to send in his reply as soon as possible. The Premier then stated that as the matter wanted a speedy decision he would carry out the scheme without waiting for the answer of the Viscount in case he failed to send his reply at the proper time. The Viscount observed that the Premier must please himself, but requested him not to take such steps as to decide on carrying out his intention as regards the inclusion of the Viscount in the personnel of the committee without waiting for a definite reply. Count Terauchi agreed to this.

Having formed his determination Viscount Kato sent word to the Premier on the evening of the 3rd that he would call on the Premier between the hours of 9 and 10 the next morning and would personally reply on the subject, asking him to appoint a time convenient to himself if he found it inconvenient to receive him in the morning. To this the Premier replied that he was unable to see the Viscount the following morning and moreover the Premier did not want to see the Viscount as there was no necessity nor had he any time to spare for an interview. What he wanted being simply "Yes" or "No." He further said that he would send Count Kodama to the Viscount on the morrow to get his reply.

The next morning Count Kodama came to the Viscount's, and the latter handed him a letter in which he set forth the outline of his opinion about the matter submitted by the Premier, adding that he regretted that he could not personally express his views and opinion on the subject. In the letter sent to the Premier through Count Kodama, Viscount Kato set forth his opinion about the proposal of establishing the diplomatic investigation committee to the following purport:

The necessity of unifying the nation's opinions about diplomatic affairs of state is a matter of course. But it is against the principle of making clear the responsibility of the Ministers of State, whose duty it is to assist His August Majesty in directing the affairs of State, to create a separate organ under the direct control of the Emperor and apart from the Cabinet, which may lead to restriction on the operation of the machinery of the ministry and the power of its members. Moreover it is difficult to attain the object aimed at by such means. If the Cabinet is in need of listening to the opinions of the outside about any question bearing upon diplomatic affairs, we shall be glad to explain our humble views and opinions. If the Government wants to effect the unity of the nation by including men of ability and wisdom in the Empire in view of the grave situation that obtains, it will better answer the purpose to organize a national cabinet rather than to establish such committee.

The above is the gist of the reply sent by Viscount Kato to the Premier which amounts to his disapproval of the idea of the establishment of the diplomatic investigation committee. Viscount Kato added in his statement before the meeting of the leaders of the Kenseikai that in principle he approved the idea of the Premier in urging the necessity of uniting the nation's opinions about diplomatic affairs, but such matters should properly be attended to by the Government, which is bound and entitled to execute such function with responsibility according to the dictation of the constitution. It is the proper duty of the Government to strive to listen to the will and wish of the nation and direct the affairs of state in consonance with the tendency of the nation's opinion. Premier Terauchi stated that the diplomatic committee would attend the task of investigating and considering the peace measures and diplomatic questions towards China, but for such matters there are proper organs in the Government, whose duty and responsibility it is to settle the diplomatic principle of the country and carry it out. As regards peace terms, they are very clear as far as the interests of Japan are concerned, and there is no necessity of taking the labour of especially investigating the matter at present. The nation must have its definite opinion; every Japanese subject has his own opinion on the subject, and his opinion, on the whole, concurs with what is conceived by all of his fellow countrymen. Only it is disadvantageous to the State to point out what will be their opinion on the subject. The Government must have its own views and opinion about the matter, and whether what are entertained by the nation or the Government about that subject can be successfully attained or not, entirely depends upon the issue of the war and the future development of the international situation as well as the trend of the peace negotiations and therefore it is quite useless to especially establish a special organ for their investigations.

It is said that the committee will also investigate questions of national defense and find measures for the establishment of the national policy or some such thing, but what do they mean by the national policy? Perhaps they mean diplomatic policy by so-called national policy, and the policy of the State concerning important affairs of State. If so, there is no necessity of establishing any special organ for such purposes, as the government is not lacking in proper organs to attend such work. As regards diplomatic policy, the country has already a definite principle for guiding its diplomatic measures and is in no need of settling any definite policy or principle for that purpose. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance forms the basis of the diplomatic policy

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and principle of the country, according to the spirit of which the country settles its diplomatic measures. Thus we see no use of establishing any special organ for making investigations into such questions apart from the government and outside of its control.

The relation between the government and the new committee is another question which calls for our attention. Though there may not occur anything to contradict the provisions of the constitution, the government may or may not be placed in a very difficult and awkward situation in case the committee does not confine itself within the scope of mere investigation, but takes upon itself the task of settling the policy or opinion on important affairs of State and requests the government to carry out the execution of the decision arrived at by the committee. If, on the contrary, the committee is limited to deliberating on and approving the proposals submitted by the government there is no necessity of specially creating such organ.

Both the power and the responsibility of the committee are very ambiguous and taking it for granted that all decisions arrived at by the committee are entrusted to the government for execution, who will be held responsible for the matter? Such a system is in no way consistent with the spirit of the Constitution, because it makes very ambiguous the responsibility of the Ministers of State as well as of the members of the committee. If the committee is to look after all and every diplomatic affair, great or small, it will only cause unnecessary delay and impromptitude in the execution of diplomatic measures which needs strict secrecy and promptitude above all things. If the government is in sheer need of unifying the nation's opinions in the pressing moment of national affairs, which is, to be sure, the case in Japan at the present, it is better for the government to reconstruct the Cabinet and by including the ablest and greatest wisdom of the country contribute to the promotion of the welfare of the State and the nation. The experiences in the past show that in case of national emergency the views and opinions of the nation always concur and unite unconsciously and without waiting for the influence and efforts from outside. And, moreover, the country is not yet in such a critical state as needs the organization of a National Cabinet at the present. The system of the present special committee or council not only does not meet such requirement, but also it is against the good and interests of the government, as it is liable to cause inconvenience to the smooth operation of the machinery of State by bringing pressure upon the execution of the proper function of the government and thereby defeating the object aimed at.

HERMANN FINED 300 YEN

Herr Victor Herrmann, former managing director of the Siemens Schuckert Co. and associated with the notorious naval scandal, who as reported was recently prosecuted by the Kobe police for the violation of the regulations for the control of telegraphy, was sentenced to pay a fine of 300 yen at the Kobe district court on May 30. Mr. Griebel who was prosecuted together with Herr Herrmann was fined 150 yen. It is stated that for the six years ending on March 2 they had had installed private telephones in their houses and exchanged messages with each other.

TERAUCHI CABINET NOW ON ITS LAST LEGS

In the May number of the Shin Nihon (the New Japan), both Mr. Y. Hamaguchi, General Manager of the Kenseikai, and Mr. H. Motoda, General Manager of the Seiyukai, predict that the tenure of the Terauchi cabinet will not be long. The Seiyukai is considered to be the pro-government party, but still Mr. Motoda writes in his article that the Terauchi cabinet is not in a healthy and sound state, and it will not last long.

The question given to the public to decide by the dissolution of the 38th session of the Imperal Diet was simple and clear. It was the question whether a cabinet not founded upon public support should be trusted, says Mr. Hamaguchi, General Manager of the Kenseikai. But actually it was a fight between the Kenseikai and the Seiyukai. The result of the general election held in April gave the majority members to the government and the question of lack of confidence in the cabinet was finally solved. However, Mr. Hamaguchi believes that a cabinet to govern Japan should be a party cabinet. The government expected to elect a large number of independent members in the House of Representatives, but only about sixty independent members were elected. Of the sixty independent members, the majority has affinity with the existing parties, and only a very small number is purely independent. Even such independent members will join the parties, and in future an independent member and a non-party cabinet can not exist.

This is not the tendency only in Japan, but in the whole world. The present war in Europe is generally called a war between the Entente powers and the Central Powers of Europe, but it is really a war between the militarism of the Central powers and the democratic principle of the Entente. It is nothing but a war between the bureaucracy of Germany and the popular government of England and other Entente nations. The outcome of this war is already known, and Prussian militarism will be destroyed by the democratic principle, and popular government will defeat the bureaucracy. Revolution has broken out in Russia, and in Germany the democratic movements have started. Mr. Hamaguchi does not know how far the democratic movements in Germany are progressing, but it is beyond any doubt that even in Germany militarism and bureaucracy will be destroyed and in their place will stand democracy and popular government. Thus the democratic development is now influencing the whole of Europe.

In Japan the bureaucratic statesmen have all followed the example of Germany. Many of the Japanese statesmen, Army officers and scholars studied in Germany, and those who are still blinded by the bureaucratic thoughts believe that a constitutional government is not an ideal form of government. They know that for the internal administration, popular government is suitable and it will develop the welfare of the people, but when it comes to military and diplomatic affairs, they consider that the popular government hinders prompt decision and drastic movements, and the bureaucratic government is the most suitable form of government. There have been many statesmen who had full confidence in bureaucratic government, but Mr. Hamaguchi believes that the present war in Europe has opened the eyes of such statesmen in Japan. The war in Europe has proved that under popular government, the energy and efforts of the nation and people can be quickly and thoroughly devoted to military and diplomatic affairs.

Judging from every point, the Terauchi cabinet can not last long, as only a party cabinet can smoothly run the nation. By the result of the general election in April, there will be no more general opposition against the cabinet. The Seiyukai has repeatedly announced that it will be neutral, and will stand pro-Government and anti-government according to each measure and policy of the government. The Kenseikai and Kokuminto which brought the bill of lack of confidence in last session of the Diet, will also criticise the cabinet on the merit of each policy. On a certain question, the three parties all might support the cabinet, but on the other, they might all oppose the cabinet. The Terauchi cabinet should be prepared to meet the opposition of the three parties. The Terauchi cabinet, having no supporters, will be unable to carry out its political policy.

It would be better for the Terauchi cabinet to resign at the close of the coming extra session of the Diet, as it has proved that the bill of lack of confidence brought in the last session was groundless. But if it tries to exist through the session of the Diet to be held in December, there may appear various diplomatic and financial questions that will bring ruin to the Terauchi cabinet. At any rate, Mr. Hamaguchi says that the end of the Terauchi cabinet is not far off.

Mr. Motoda, General Manager of the Seiyukai, says that at such an important moment, Japan needs a healthy and sound cabinet to guide the country and people, and it is not a time to engage in useless political fights. The present cabinet, as Mr. Inukai said, is not a healthy and sound cabinet, without considering whether it is constitutional or unconstitutional. The Seiyukai is determined to judge the present cabinet impartially, and will attack or support the cabinet according to the policy of the cabinet on each important question that arises. The tenure of the Terauchi cabinet cannot be for long, and when a cabinet that will not fall for many years, is organized, it will be the greatest fortune and happiness to Japan and the Japanese.

MURDERS, BURGLARS AND FIRES

According to the returns obtained at the Metropolitan Police Board, four cases of murder were committed a month on the average in Tokyo during the five months ending May this year. The most shocking case, it is stated, took place in Shitaya, when the murderer tortured his wife to death. Binding her hand and foot, he brutally chopped off her fingers and toes one by one and when she had become fingerless and toeless he sprinkled vitriol over her naked body. To give her further agonising pain, he touched her back with hot tongs, writing letters thereon. Some other cases of murder were committed in equally atrocious manner, but it is said that all the murderers except only two have been arrested. Half the burglars on the other hand are reported to be still at large.

The returns also show that altogether 365 fires, either big or small, broke out in and out of Tokyo under the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Police during these five months, the figures averaging more than two fires a day. Of the number, it is reported, 19 were due to incendiarism, 98 were by accidents and 120 were caused by leakage of electricity, sparks from chimnies and others, embers and so forth.

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SPECIAL CABINET IN SESSION ON 3RD

The special cabinet meeting held on the 3rd decided upon the establisrment of a Special Advisory Board on Diplomatic Affairs under the direct supervision of H.I.M. the Emperor, in order to decide on the national policy of diplomatic affairs.

The question of establishing such a board has been discussed recently among the leading statesmen and government officials, and obtaining the support of the Elder Statesmen, Count Terauchi, the Premier, brought the matter to the attention of the leaders of the three political parties, on June second. Among the leaders of the three parties there are still some who have not yet expressed their opinion on the plan, and it is still unknown whether the scheme will be unanimously welcomed by the political parties. But the special cabinet meeting held on Sunday decided upon its establishment, and within a few days the members of the board will be announced with the sanction of His Majesty the Emperor.

The members of the board are to be selected from cabinet ministers, members of the Privy Council and members of the House of Peers and House of Representatives.

The special cabinet meeting was held at the official residence of the Premier at ten o'clock in the morning, and Count Terauchi and all members of his cabinet were present. Count Terauchi announced the plan of establishing the Special Advisory Board on Diplomatic Affairs, and it was seconded unanimously by all present. Count Terauchi also reported the result of the conference with the leaders of the political parties on the subject. The plan for establishing the Board will be announced as soon as the reply of Viscount Kato, leader of the Kenseikai is received.

On the 4th H.I.M. the Emperor summoned Marshal Prince Yamagata, Marquis Matsukata, Lord Keeper of Privy Seal, and Marquis Saionji to the Palace, and asked their opinions regarding the establishment of the Special Advisory Board on Diplomatic Affairs.

Following the special meeting of the cabinet council on the 3rd, at which the plan of establishing a supreme advisory board for diplomatic affairs of state under the direct superintendence of the Emperor as submitted to the leaders of the three political parties on the previous day by Premier Count Terauchi was decided upon together with the system of the organization and other details pertaining to the advisory council, a special council of Genro was held at the Imperial Court yesterday morning. Marshal Prince Yamagata, Marquis Matsukata, the Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Marquis Saionji were present when Count Terauchi explained the proposed establishment of the new board and replied to the queries made by the Genro. After discussing the proposal the Genro and the Premier were received in audience by the Emperor when Prince Yamagata reported on the result of the conference. As the establishment of the proposed advisory board has been approved by the Genro the regulations relating to the official organization of the board will be announced probably to-day by ordinance as soon as Imperial sanction is obtained. The appointment of the members of the advisory board will also be announced at the same time.

It is learned that the proposed advisory board will be placed under the direct command of the Emperor and have its office in the Imperial Court as in the case of the privy council, its function being to deliberate on and investigate important diplomatic affairs of state and establish a guiding principle for the diplomatic policy of the empire, from the necessity of establishing perfect unification and understanding between the government and public opinions on diplomatic questions of grave importance in view of the great change in the trend of the world's political situation consequent upon the war. For that purpose the personnel of the board, which will most probably be named the temporary diplomatic investigation committee, will comprise the representative wisdom of the country both in government and political circles. As probable candidates for membership are mentioned the names of Premier Count Terauchi, who will preside over the committee as chairman, Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, Admiral Kato, Navy Minister, General Oshima, War Minister, Mr. K. Hara, the president of the Seiyukai, Mr. T. Inukai, leader of the Kokuminto, Viscount Hirata, Baron Goto, Home Minister, Admiral Count Yamamoto, Viscount Ito, and Baron Makino, the three last named representing the Privy Council and the House of Peers.

An unnamed member of the cabinet is quoted as stating that the committee is meant for the establishment of the unification of the nation's opinions and the highest policy of state concerning diplomatic affairs. It is quite different in its significance from an ordinary investigation committee and is placed under the direct control of the Emperor. Unlike the military council of Great Britain, which possesses the exclusive right for the execution of the matters decided upon by the council, the diplomatic investigation committee has no responsibility whatever on the matters decided upon, its nature being an advisory body, and for the execution of the matter decided on by the committee the cabinet will bear all responsibilities. Otherwise the new organ will come to bear the semblance of a cabinet in its significance and create an inconsistency in the regulations of the Constitution. The number of its membership will be very limited.

Viscount Kato, president of the Kenseikai, who participated as the president of one of the three political parties in the conference at the Premier's official residence on Saturday morning in connection with the proposed establishment of the board and was asked to become a member, sent a reply of refusal to Premier Count Terauchi yesterday morning by letter. The reason for his refusal to act is understood to be briefly as follows:

That the establishment of the proposed advisory council which bears the nature of a super cabinet is against the principle of a responsible ministry.

That for purpose of realizing the principle of combination of national opinions a national cabinet should be organized.

The gist of the letter sent by Viscount Kato to the Premier is expected to be made public by the Kenseikai president shortly. Commenting on this subject Mr. Egi, formerly chief secretary of the cabinet, in his capacity as a member of the House of Peers, remarks:

It may be a matter of great necessity and a proper measure to unify the nation's opinions and prepare for the coming international situation in view of the war gradually coming to an end, when this empire must dispatch an envoy to the peace conference in Europe, and from this view it is most opportune that the Government should have made such proposal with the object of unifying the nation's opinions. The idea of the Government is quite satisfactory and welcome in principle, and since the proposal is admirable and satisfactory it makes no difference whether the special organ will include the leaders of political parties. But in adopting such measures it is required of the Government that it should follow the steps dictated by the constitution. There are many ways and means for unifying the Nation's opinions; the Government may invite and listen to the opinions of the leaders of public opinion, or it may establish a special council consisting of some select members of the cabinet. Should there be a necessity of facing the coming situation with the combined efforts of the nation an organization of a national cabinet may answer the purpose with better results. But the present proposal, which proposes an exceptional creation of a special highest council above the cabinet and under the direct control of the Emperor makes ambiguous the responsibilities of the ministers of state whose duty it is to assist His Majesty the Emperor with absolute responsibilities. It is decidedly a departure from the orbit of the principle of a responsible cabinet and against the spirit of constitutional government.

WREATH FOR BOUQUET

Innocence expatiates and absolves many sins and transgressions. But ignorance, especially when the least commonsense will turn it into proper information, often aggravates the offense. This latter remark applies with particular force to manners and practices—conventionalities and etiquette—introduced from foreign countries. To avoid unintended offences, care should be taken that such manners and practices are exactly in the form they are in the place of their origin.

Now the sending of flowers as a token of admiration and affectionate respect is absolutely a custom of foreign introduction in this country, and it should be done exactly as in the west. We hear that on the first night of Kismet at the Imperial many flowers were sent to the performers. So far so good, but among them was a wreath which shocked the management which did not know what to do with it. We are quite certain that no offence was meant. Nevertheless it constituted an offense of ignorance and was therefore unpardonable. One may say that flower presentation has now become a part of Japanese etiquette, developing its peculiar local features, so that there is nothing strange to see strangers welcomed at railway stations with bouquets and wreaths. We hold, however, that where the person or persons to be complimented are foreigners, the thing should be done in their own style or not done at all, which will obviate any unpleasantness or awkward explanation afterwards.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 1.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Thursday evening communique, says: "There has only been mutual artillery fire at different points along the front."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 1.—After violent bombardments with heavy artillery and poison shells, northwest of Auberive the enemy, at night time, attempted violent attacks at several points on the Champagne front. The efforts of the Germans were directed particularly against Teton Casque and Mont Haut, which they attacked most violently. Four times the waves of the enemy were smashed by our fire or beaten back. After heavy losses, fractions of the enemy were smashed by our fire, or beaten advanced elements north-east of Mont Haut.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 1.—The French Thursday evening communique reads: "There have been fairly lively artillery actions in the regions of Vauxaillon, Laffaux and northwest of Rheims. In the Vop region at Hill 108, which is south of Berry-au-bac, the enemy exploded several mines and occupied elements of the trenches wrecked by the explosions. A vigorous counter-attack however, ejected the enemy from the points where he had gained a footing and last night our line northeast of Mont Haut was completely restored."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 2.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Friday evening communique states: "During May we took prisoner 3,412 men, including 68 officers. We captured one field-gun, 80 machine-guns and 21 trench mortars.

"We drove off a raiding party early this morning north-west of Borsies, on the Bapaume to Cambrai road. We successfully raided and bombed a number of occupied dug-outs south of Ypres. There was considerable artillery activity south-east of Epehy on both banks of the Scarpe. In the Ypres sector, there were long-distance bombing raids by aeroplanes on Wednesday night. Good results were obtained against the ammunition depots and railway stations. Two German aeroplanes were brought down, and another driven down. None of ours are missing."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 2.—Reuter's correspondent with the French armies reports that between April 15 and May 25 the French captured 31,829 prisoners, of whom 28,045 were unwounded. With the British and French captures of the last eight weeks this makes a total of over 75,000, the equivalent of the bayonet strength of nine divisions, as the enemy divisions are now constituted.

London, June 2.—A special dispatch from French headquarters in the west says that between April 16 and May 24, the French took nearly 32,000 prisoners between St. Quentin and Auberive.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 3.—The Franco-British forces have captured over 52,000 Germans, including 1,000 officers. In addition, they have taken an enormous quantity of material, which includes 146 heavy and field-guns, 1,000 machine-guns and numerous trench-guns.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 3.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We opened an attack southward of Souchez River on Saturday night. Already we have made good progress and taken a number of prisoners.

"The enemy kept up a violent bombardment all night long in the Craonne region, after which they made three attacks on California Plateau and two on Vauclere Plateau. Everywhere the Germans were repulsed with important losses, including a number of prisoners taken."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 4.—Reuter's representative at Head-quarters with the British troops in France sends details of a most brilliant little advance on the Souchez River, referred to by Sir Douglas Haig. The Canadians stormed and occupied the Central Electric Power Generating Station and brick stacks at Avion. At Eleuditleauvelte (?), they crossed the river and established a post on the north bank. They took 80 prisoners and their gains robbed the enemy of several strong machine-gun positions. The fight still continues. There is great reciprocal artillery fire and the airmen are very busy.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 4.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "There has been fierce fighting all day long with varying fortune to the south of the Souchez River. The enemy lost heavily in our first attack, and subsequently delivered a number of violent counter-attacks with considerable forces. Owing to this, we were unable to maintain the rate of progress made this morning. We took 92 prisoners."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 5.—The French afternoon communiqué states: "The artillery duel became violent on Sunday evening, northwest of Froidmont Farm. Shortly before 10 o'clock, the enemy made an attack on a salient in our line and gained a footing in some of the advanced elements.

"The Germans have not renewed their attempts on Vauclere of the California Plateau."

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, June 2.—Western front. Heavy artillery fire was developed by the enemy in the region of Krevo Bogushe, also on Brody

Caucasus front. The Turks continue to attack the Russian trenches. Near Revangir, north-west of Kermanshah, about 1000 Kurdish horsemen assumed the offensive against the Russian troops.

South-west of Van the Turks, about one company in strength advanced, but were repulsed by the Russian fire. A Kurdish attack was repulsed in the Dkevanrud direction.

Black Sea. The Russian vessels patrolling the Anatolian coast annihilated provision stores and a factory near Gekir Ogly. Barracks, artillery stores and a steam mill were destroyed near Samsun. The office of the port commander was destroyed at Unia, also the staff of the rear of the army, barracks and various stores besides 147 sailing vessels with different provisions were annihilated.

Petrograd, June 3.—A gendarme post well equipped with telegraph and telephone was destroyed east of Samsun by a detachment which had gone on shore, also grain stores were burned down. Two sailing boats were brought to the coast and two taken in tow to Trebizond.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, June, 6.—Western front. In the Kovel direction the Russian scouts forced their way through four ranges of the enemy's wire entanglements and scattered a German vanguard post. In the Carpathians near Pnevo Russian scouts in spite of the enemy's rifle and machine-gun fire, rushed into his wire entanglements dislodging the enemy from his trenches and seizing one machine-gun.

No change is reported from the Rumanian and Caucasus fronts.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, June 5.—German prisoners and escaped Russian prisoners all bear witness that the Germans practically have evacuated the rear of their Russian front, throwing all available forces, also part of their heavy artillery from Dvinsk onto the French front.

The same is noted on the Rumanian front whence the younger contingents of Germans are being sent via Bucharest to France.

An Austrian gunner, a deserter, affirmed that a great number of the horses of the Austrian artillery are succumbing, owing to lack of fodder.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 30.—Reuter's Agency is officially informed that besides occupying a number of important enemy positions, the Italians inflicted great wastage on the foe. The 23,582 prisoners taken were only a very small part of his losses.

The battle-field is covered with tens of thousands of his dead, while the number of wounded is very large. Whole divisions were practically wiped out, and many others put out of action for weeks. Nevertheless, the Austrians continue to offer formidable and desperate resistance.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, May 30.—The Italian communiqué to-day reads as follows:

On the Carso Monday, the enemy showed great activity with the guns and trench mortars with the object of disturbing our work of strengthening our lines. The attack against our positions along the railway east of San Giovani and Duino was repulsed by our artillery. East of Gorizia on the night of the 28th and all day yesterday enemy guns of all calibres were engaged in a heavy concentrated fire on Hill 126 south of Grazigna. The furious reply of our batteries many times dispersed the enemy storming parties massing for the assault in the advanced trenches. There was artil-

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lery activity in the Vodice area which was not less violent against our positions on Hill 52.

In the morning an attack in force by strong enemy parties was made against the summit of the hill but was broken by the prompt action of our troops, our infantry overcoming the tenacious resistance of the enemy hidden in the caves, made important progress on the southeast slope of the Hill and established themselves in these positions. In the Plava sector we drove the enemy to the end of the valley east of Globno and captured about one hundred prisoners. The total number of prisoners captured in the Julian front since the 14th is 23,681 including 604 officers. A great quantity of material captured during the battle is being collected. We have already counted 36 guns, thirteen of which are of heavy calibre, 143 machine guns and 27 trench mortars besides a large quantity of rifles and war material of every description.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, May 31.—The Italian communique to-day reads:

"In the Trentino and Carnia fronts heavy rain limited the artillery activity yesterday.

"On the night of May 30 the enemy made a surprise attack on our advanced post at two places in the north of Tohale ridge but was discovered and driven back. The enemy twice attacked our lines in the north side of Monte Pizzul and Valley Roccolona, but failed completely.

"In the Julian front our artillery effectively replied the enemy's fire and our assaulting parties hindered the enemy in strengthening himself in the new positions.

"In Vodice area our artillery dispersed the enemy troops massing for attack.

"In Albania the enemy irregulars on the night of 28th were attacked by our Albanian troops at 25 kilometres east of Berat on the upper reaches of Osum river. A heavy fighting continued throughout the day and the following night. We occupied the villages of Cerevoda, Velisest, Osaja and Cofa successfully resisting the regular troops despatched to dislodge us.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, June 1.—Considerable artillery activity has been reported in the northern section of the Carso Plateau and on the line between Gorizia and Plava,, says the official report issued today. It continues:

"In the Vodice area numerous enemy masses violently attacked our positions on Hills 592 and 652 on the night of May 31. The attack was prepared by intense artillery fire and was stubbornly executed, but failed completely before the firm resistance of our troops and the accurate fire of our batteries, which dispersed the enemy's massed reinforcements. The enemy suffered severe losses leaving 83 prisoners, including three officers. There were minor successful encounters between our advanced posts and the enemy patrols at the head of the Dogva stream in Posina valley.

"Last night the enemy aircraft raided Udine and Cervignano, dropping incendiary bombs but was driven off by our anti-aircraft guns. Slight damage was done and only one civilian was wounded. Our machines in reply successfully bombed the enemy's military works at Barcola, north of Trieste, and returned safely."

The artillery was not so active yesterday on the Trentino front and in Carnia, but the war was very heavy on the Julian front, particularly from the sector of Mount Cucco to Vodice in the east of Gorizia. The enemy again persisted in attacks on the Italian trenches in Hill 652 but three successive attacks, prepared by intense artillery fire, failed completely. The Italians captured some thirty prisoners.

"In Carso, the work of strengthening our lines is proceeding actively," says the communiqué. "The enemy assault attempted in the east of Boscomalo was broken by our battery fire. Between Jamiano and the coast we extended by local offensive actions our occupation in the west of Medeazza."

In the afternoon of May 27 one of the enemy aeroplanes was brought down in a severe airfight in the east of Mount San Marco.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, June 2.—The Italian communiqué to-day reads:

"The artillery fire has been heavier in the area north and east of Gorizia particularly in the northern sector of the Carso. The enemy bombarded our lines at Nosso Faits followed by a patrol attack to which our artillery vigorously replied.

"On the night of the 31st we again repulsed an attack against Hill 652 in the Vodice area. Two enemy attacks, preceded by heavy artillery fire against our lines at Hill 126 Soudi Crazigna and Hill 174 north of Tivoli, were also unsuccessful.

"On the same night on the Carso, south of Castagnovizza, we surprised the enemy and advanced our line about 400 metres on a two kilometre front.

"Numerous air fights above Gorizia were attempted and raids on that city were repulsed. An enemy machine was brought down near Aisovizza.

"Aerial bombing squadrons accompanied by chasing machines were very active yesterday, bombing the military works, aviation camps, dumps and railway stations north-east of Trieste. All our machines returned safely."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, June 3.—The official communiqué to-day reads:

"The activity on the whole front is mostly confined to the artillery, especially against our positions east of Plavia, in the Vodice area and northern sector of Carso. An outpost engagement took place in Vallaasa at the head of Rio Pontebrand north of Tolmino and on the Carso where south of Versia our pickets surprised and took possession of an advanced post. The enemy aircraft which attempted reconnaissances over our lines in Trentino were driven off by the anti-aircraft batteries and our airmen.

"This morning an enemy aeroplane over Gorizia was brought down and another east of Vertojba."

ALBANIA'S DECLARATION

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 5.—A message from Rome states that a Proclamation issued at Agyrocastro, one of the principal towns of Albania, under date of June 3, announces the establishment of the independence and unity of all Albania under an Italian protectorate.

MR. JOHN BUCHAN'S WEEKLY SUMMARY

[H.B.M.'S DESPATCH THROUGH KOKUSAI]

London, June 2.—Interest during the past week has almost entirely been confined to the Italian front and the enthusiasm with which the Italian successes are greeted in all allied capitals proves again the complete solidarity of the allied peoples.

The capture of such positions as Monte Cucco, Vodice and the assaults on Hermada and Monte Santo constitute feats that any army might be justly proud of. Vodice which is one of the most important links in the mountain bulwark north of Gorizia was taken at an early stage and is becoming the tomb of entire Austrian brigades. From the moment the troops of the 53rd division set foot on the summit of Hill 652 the enemy made most desperate efforts to retake the position pouring in a long range fire alternating with hurricanes from smaller calibre guns. The Austrian counterattacks were so numerous that it was impossible to keep account, but the result has always been the same. Battalion after battalion of Austrians was mown down by the Italians' machinegun fire or barrage. The whole terrain is piled with bodies and the Austrian high command would not in view of the critical internal situation dare to publish a truthful account of the quite exceptional losses the Austro-Hungarian troops have sustained during the past two weeks. In order to better appreciate the difficulties the Italian army has overcome it is interesting to recall that the Isonzo runs along a valley between the heights of Monte-Santo and Monte Sabotino at about 100 metres above the sea level. Monte Sabotino which the Italians have now occupied entirely rises to 609 metres. Monte Santo crest is still held by the Austrians, but they are being slowly expelled. It reaches a height of 683 metres. The distance from the summit is about 1,000 metres. The river flows along a gorge some 600 metres deep.

Additional to numerous guns, machine-guns and other war booty the Italians captured 24,000 prisoners and the scale of the operations leads to the conclusion that the Anglo-French offensive on the western front so entirely dislocated the whole German plan that General Cadorna no longer believes a serious German offensive on the Trentino is possible.

There is a comparative lull on the western front marked by great aerial activity, while preparations are energetically pressed forward for the second phase of the Allied offensive in the west. Despite the stubborn attempts of the German aviators to regain some of the lost prestige, the British flying service still keeps the upper hand. The German losses steadily increase. On the 27th thirty German machines were put out of action, fifteen crashed to the earth and fourteen were driven down completely uncontrolled. One was brought down by artillery fire. On the night of the 31st the Germans made several attacks on the French positions in Champagne especially in the region of Hochbery. All were beaten off without any result beyond the addition of several hundreds to the thousands of dead Germans now lying before the French and British lines.

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GERMANS PILLAGE PERONNE CEMETERY

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, June 4.—In an official report the commission of inquiry charged with obtaining evidence of the actions committed by the enemy in violation of International Law gives the following details in which the whole brutality and vulgarity of the German soul may be read.

At Peronne the cemetery has been shamefully pillaged and numerous tombs in it have been profaned. At Hervilly five vaults have been sacked. An altar or memorial stone of the Paux family has been smashed. At Cartigny the Germans by loosening the stones opened five vaults each one surmounted by a chapel. They acted in the same way at Ronssoy, Beequincourt, Dompirre, Bouvencourt and Herbecourt. At Morlu Roisel and Bernes they even smashed the coffins.

In the closed ground used as a private cemetery by the Rehan family they buried great many of their own soldiers and incredible as it may seem, set up a kitchen inside the Rehan mausoleum and at the same time latrines among their own tombs.

In the Crypt where indescribable disorder reigns, almost all the graves are open and empty. A child's coffin was taken from one of the receptacles, its head having been removed. A heavy lead coffin, half pulled out of another niche, bears trace of chisel marks on its lid.

A block of marble in the midst of which a little hollowing may be observed has been thrown among the rubbish. It bears the following inscription. "Here lies the heart of the Countess de Daisay, who died at Paris July 16, 1830 aged twenty two."

To what motive can such monstrous sacrilege be attributed? Did the enemy hope to find gold placed by families under the protection of their dead, and jewels in the coffins?

It is to be noted that the rich tombs especially have suffered.

PIRATES HAVE POOR WEEK WITH ALLIED SHIPPING

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 1.—The admiralty announces that the arrivals during the past week at British ports were 2719 and the sailings 2,768. Eighteen steamers over 1,600 tons and 9 under that tonnage were sunk. Seventeen vessels were unsuccessfully attacked and two fishing vessels sunk.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rome, June 1.—The arrivals during the past week at Italian ports were 498 vessels of a tonnage of 486,110. The sailings were 476 vessels, representing 451,355 tons, not including fishing boats and small coasting vessels. No steamers were sunk, though 12 sailing vessels, each under 50 tons, were sent to the bottom.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, June 1.—The French official shipping returns, for the week ending May 27, are: "Arrivals, 1046; sailings, 1042. Two vessels over 1600 tons and one under that tonnage were sunk. Five vessels were unsuccessfully attacked. No fishing vessels were sunk."

BRAZIL REVOKES NEUTRALITY

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rio de Janeiro, June 3.—President Braz has signed the degree authorising the utilization of all German ships now lying in Brazilian ports.

[OFFICIAL TO BRAZILIAN LEGATION]

Rio de Janeiro, May 2nd 1917.—The President of the Republic, in accordance with the Legislative resolution signed yesterday, issued the following decree:—

"I make known that the National Congresso decrees and I sanction the following resolution:—

Article I.—The decree No. 12,458 of 25th of April ult., establishing the neutrality of Brazil in the war between the United States of America and Germany is revoked.

Section: For the execution of this Article the President of Republic is authorized to take the necessary measures, acting in accordance with the requirements arising from the cessation of the said neutrality.

Article II.—The Executive Power is authorized:

1.—To utilize the German mercantile vessels interned in the Brazilian ports, for which authorization it will be empowered to perform any necessary acts in accordance with the message of the 26th of May ult.

2.—To take measures for the defence of our navigation abroad, being able to combine with friendly nations to assure the liberty of commerce of exportation and importation and to revoke for that end the decrees of neutrality, when it shall be deemed advisable.

Article III.—The Executive Power is authorized to open such credit as may be necessary for the execution of the present law.

Article IV.—All existing dispositions to the contrary are hereby revoked."

FRENCH SHIPPING

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, May 26.—The question of the submarine menace came up for discussion in the Chamber yesterday. Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine, said: "I never denied the submarine peril, but what I did say was that the submarine peril will not bring about our defeat. The Germans through the medium of one of their Admirals boasted that they would bring England and France to their knees in a few weeks but after a thorough study of the figures I can testify, my words are corroborated by Lord Milner and Lloyd George, They will not beat us with their submarine campaign."

Then the Minister said on August 1st, 1914 the total tonnage of the Allied and neutral vessels was about 40,500,000 tons.

The losses caused by the enemy to the end of 1916 were 3,840,000 tons to which must be added 1,700,000 through the risks of navigation. Within the same period the Allies built 4,020,000 tons of shipping, took 990,000 tons as prizes, so that at the beginning of the year 1917 the amount of tonnage at the disposal of the Allies and neutrals was about the same as when the war began. From January 1st to the end of April the losses amounted to 2,500,000. If the whole year was as unfavourable as the first four months the losses of the year would amount to 7,500,000 tons against which the set off for new ships, without reckoning the German ships seized by the United States, would be 4,850,000 tons.

Could anyone suppose that this reduction out of forty millions would be sufficient to starve out the Allies? Last year France imported from the overseas 2,800,000 tons of cereals, 21,000,000 tons of coal and the quantities lost by torpedoing were less than one per cent. The trade figures are higher for the present year. How could it be argued in the face of these figures that there was a blockade of the French coast?

AUSTRIAN REICHSRATH ATTRACTS ATTENTION

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 1.—The meeting of the Austrian Reichsrath is attracting a great deal of attention everywhere, owing to the possibility of the big developments that may eventuate.

The Czechs have already begun a policy of bitter hostility against the Government. They took no part in the voting for the President. However, they appointed M. Klofatsch as their chairman as a protest against the action of the Government for having sentenced him to 3 years' imprisonment without trial on a charge of High Treason.

THREE MORE DEATHS FROM GERMAN RAID

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 30.—Three more deaths have occurred as the result of the German air raid on the town of Folkestone.

At the inquest, the Coroner congratulated the population on the calmness shown. The Chief Constable gave evidence that 43 bombs had been dropped in the borough. Sixty persons were killed and 93 injured. The dead included 26 women and 24 children.

HUNS SINK HOSPITAL SHIP

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 30.—The Admiralty announces that the Hospital Ship Dover Castle was torpedoed without warning at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening in the Mediterranean, but kept afloat until 8.30 p.m. when she was again torpedoed and sank. The whole of the patients, staff and crew were saved, except six who are missing; and it is feared they were killed by the explosion.

The mercantile cruiser Hilary was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea, four men being killed by the explosion.

A British destroyer has been sunk as the result of a collision, but there were no casualties.

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SITUATION IN RUSSIA

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Helsingfors, May 23.—M. Kerenski, the Minister of War and of the Navy, assisted to-day at a meeting of the delegates of the Army and Navy held at the People's House. He was enthusiastically greeted by an audience that more than filled the room. The Minister made a long speech in the course of which he said:

"I take this outburst of feeling and zeal as a token for the ideals of freedom, equality and fraternity. This outburst must be converted into a perfect steel engine organized of creative power, which will forge new forces of a free democratic state life. Being a Socialist, I took the post of Minister of War because the fight along our fronts is exactly the same as a revolutionary fight. The revolution is a formidable creative power. Nobody must think the Russian revolutionary people a weak, negligible force. The enemy will have to reckon with us. We have openly declared we want no conquest nor violent usurpation. But we want a speedy peace. The enemy understood we were incapable of defending our rights, and started to fraternise with our soldiers at the front, while destroying the forces of our allies. We want a peace which will suit the dignity of free Russia. Let us use the strength of freedom we have gained."

On concluding his peroration, M. Kerenski was loudly cheered. He was frequently interrupted in his discourse by the acclamations of those present.

In reply to questions about the Treaties, M. Kerenski said the secret Treaties could be published when the other parties to the pacts published their Treaties—at the same time and on the same day—this will occur, he said, at the Peace Conference.

On hearing this, those present exclaimed: "Right! we believe you."

At the suggestion of the chairman, Admiral Maksimiff, on behalf of the sailors and soldiers pledged the armed forces to trust and defend the Government, and not lay down their arms until ordered to do so by the Minister of War and of the Navy.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 29.—At a meeting of the party of revolutionary socialists, the Minister of Labour, M. Skobelef said: "It is time to realise that the revolution is not a holiday, but hard duty. The responsibility lies not only with the Ministers, but with every citizen. I openly declare that we are crossing a precipice on the edge of a knife. To find the issue, everybody must remember his duty. Nobody must decline to shoulder his share of responsibility."

Summoning all the citizens to the endurance of sacrifices, the Minister concluded by saying that there is a complicated international situation. If our allies do not understand us in time, we shall roll over the precipice in spite of our efforts."

In a speech at Kieff, M. Nekrasoff, the Minister of Ways and Communications, told a meeting of the Party of National Freedom how the recent crisis had nearly terminated in a dictatorship. He said: "The offensive of our army is a historical necessity, and on its behalf, we must make new sacrifices. We shall ask the army to fulfil its duty, but we require the same thing from every citizen in the rear."

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 30.—The Congress of officers and army delegates has carried a resolution in which they greet the aspirations of the provisional government towards a durable fraternity of the people. The resolution declares that the only possible means to attain it is the vigorous re-establishment of the common activity of the army and an immediate offensive.

The Minister of Agriculture, M. Peschechonoff, made a speech at the Congress of Army delegates in which he stated that the unfavourable economic situation of the country explains why the monopoly of corn could not be accomplished as yet owing to the difficulty of organization. He declared that the country is in danger of catastrophe of the population—especially the peasants—refuses to make sacrifices. The President thanked the Minister for his sincere statement.

The delegation of Italian Socialists has arrived here.

M. Kerenski, the Minister of War, has arrived at Odessa where he was enthusiastically welcomed by the Congress of Army delegates. He summoned everybody to work hard and make sacrifices, saying "all we have, we have laid at the stake. If the Russian people, especially the Russian army, will not find courage to steel themselves under the armour of discipline, we shall perish, despised by all the world which will also despise socialistic ideas, in the name of which we accomplished the revolution. We cannot allow this."

The representatives of the soldiers' delegates, in reply to the Minister said "we shall go forward when the order is given by the ministry."

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, May 30.—M. Peschechonoff, the Minister of Justice, has transferred to the Provisional Government his report on the case of General Souchomlinof, Minister of War when hostilities started. According to the indictment General Souchomlinof, after the declaration of war did not take the necessary measures in order to intensify the very low output of the state factories. He also neglected to attend to the service of Government private factories: provoking by this a lack of munition supply for the armies and helping the enemy in his offensive against Russia. General Souchomlinof transmitted to Miasoiedov, while knowing he was a German spy, a number of secret instructions from headquarters. He further informed an Austro-Hungarian subject, Altchiller, whom he also knew as agent of the Austrian Government, of the contents of his reports to the Tsar on the state of defence in Russia. He transmitted to Doumandze different information referring to the mobilisation and organisation of war traffic. The wife of General Souchomlinof, the accused, was also helping her husband.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, June 1.—The Council of soldiers and workmens' delegates have discussed the necessity of "discharge" from Petrograd in order to assure the normal supply of the country. They passed a resolution according to which in view of the excess of labour in Petrograd the measures should be taken to organize regular distribution of labour from the different centres. Some factories should be transferred from Petrograd nearer to the centres of raw material. The Finnish Diet has decided to introduce a bill granting full rights to Jews residing in Finland. An order of the Minister of Public Instruction prescribes the simplification of the Russian autograph beginning next academic year.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Petrograd, June 2.—The Cossack Council has decided to send to the Russian Government further assurances that the Cossacks will assist with all their strength in the offensive operations. The decision was arrived at because of the conviction that peace cannot be secured except by force of arms.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 3.—It is impossible to generalize the Russian situation, but the Government is making continued efforts to restore discipline in the Army, although authority is still questioned in some districts, and workers are showing signs of dissatisfaction. The workers in 120 of the largest munition works in Petrograd have resolved to strike, demanding a six hour day and a minimum wage for women of 150 rubles per month.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, June 3.—Mr. Kerenski, the Minister of War, has addressed to the President of the Council the following telegram: "Having inspected the situation on the western and southern fronts, I have arrived at definite conclusions as to the possibilities of a Russian offensive in the near future."

Mr. Kerenski arrived at Kieff yesterday, where he received a particularly solemn welcome. Answering greetings, he declared that as a result of his visit to the front he could state that fraternization with the Germans was not of a general character.

Referring to the constituent assembly, he said that it could not be assembled until November, owing to the impossibility of taking any of the population away from the work of the rural districts for an election campaign.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Kieff, June 3.—M. Kerenski, Minister of War, in reply to the army delegates, said that having visited most parts of the Russian front, he can now affirm that what was heretofore taken as "agony" was nothing else than the last period of the "painful labours" of the revival of the new Russian State. Notwithstanding the destruction of the old discipline, the power of the Russian army increases every day. The new discipline has taken root, based on the full conscience of duty and mutual respect. He stated that fraternisation on the front had completely ceased.

M. Kerenski has now arrived in Petrograd.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, June 3.—The Judicial Commission appointed by the Provisional Government has elaborated the proposed law for the election of members to the Constituent Assembly, fore-seeing universal, direct, secret suffrage without distinction of sex, and based on a proportional system of election. All Russian subjects, having reached the age of 20 years are granted the right to participate in the elections.

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SITUATION IN CHINA

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, May 31.—There seems to be no doubt whatever, according to latest advices, that the military governors of Chekiang and Hunan have declared independence. A special edition of the "Hsin-shun-pao" reports that the military governors of Shantung, Hupeh and Fukien have also announced their independence.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, May 31.—Traffic on the Tientsin-Pukow railway has been suspended owing to the action of Ni Shih-chung, the Governor of Anhui and leader of a group of Provincial Governors, in seizing the rolling stock at Pengpu. The director of the railway has resigned.

Many unconfirmed reports in circulation state that Anhui has declared its independence and in conjunction with Fukien, Hunan and Shantung taken action towards the Government. It is believed to be correct that the Government has received strongly worded telegrams from these provinces but the contents have not been announced. Well-informed circles while taking a serious view of the situation regard the action of the Tuchuns as merely a demonstration which will not lead to any fighting.

Dispatches from Peking and elsewhere continue to report an alarming situation in China, and an imminent outbreak of another revolutionary disturbance. A report emanating from a reliable source in Peking says that the situation has taken a sudden turn for the worse and is assuming grave proportions. Between the 29th and 30th of May eight provinces, namely Mukden, Amur, Shantung, Honan, Shenshi, Anhui, Szechuan and Hunan, declared independence. General Tsao Kun, commander of the Government troops at Paoting, is taking an observing attitude, while in Peking all army commanders, except General Chen Kwang-yuan, Commander of the 13th division, are supporting the northerners that is, the provincial military governors. Their chief intent and purport is to compel the retirement of President Li Yuan-hung and the dissolution of parliament, besides which aim they have no other drastic intention in view.

According to another report the military governors who declared independence are planning to march on Peking with the troops under their command along the Peking-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow railway lines with a view to attack the capital. If the plan be carried out it will become necessary for the foreign Powers to increase their Legation Guards and in this connection a conference of the powers representatives will be held to discuss on the subject.

General Ni Szu-chung, the Tutuh of Anhwei, who was the first to declare independence, has seized a number of freight cars belonging to the Tientsin-Pukow railway for the purpose of using them for the transportation of his troops to Peking. Traffic on the railway line is, however, maintained as usual.

General Chao chou, Military Governor of Honan, met Chao Ching-yao, Military Governor of Loyang, at Chenchou and after consultation has decided to declare independence, supporting Ni Szu-chung. Chao sent an ultimatum of twenty-four hours to Peking and seized all freight cars on the railway line southward of Chengchou. General Chang Hsun will, it is learned, take a neutral attitude for the time being, but intends to start a movement aiming at the restoration of the Imperial régime, later.

General Chen Shu-fan, Military Governor of Shenshi, and General Meng Ye-yuan, Military Governor of Kirin, also declared independence on Wednesday. The same day the independence was also declared by the provincial governments of Shantung and Hupeh according to the reports received at the Communications Department. The Peking government is relying upon Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang and General Wang Shi-cheng, and intends to suppress the revolt without taking recourse to arms. The parliament also assumes a rather indifferent attitude and is occupied with its business, leaving the measures for the suppression of the revolt to Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang and Wang Shi-chen. Still they regard the situation as grave and apparently take only a conciliatory attitude in dealing with constitutional problems. The state of things in Peking is still quiet.

A Mukden dispatch states that Military Governor Chang Tsuo-lin of Mukden, conjointly with the military governors of the ten other provinces, sent a note, announcing rupture with the central government, to Peking and all provincial governments on the morning of May 30. At the same time he seized the revenue from the customs dues, postal dues and salt tax belonging to the central government, and issued orders to all prefectures under the jurisdiction of Mukden province to strengthen the defences. On May 31 the military governor held a military council and passed a resolution that in case the central government fails to acquiesce in the demand, the troops of the Mukden army should be dispatched to the south of Shanghaikan and march on Peking from all sides with the troops of various provinces, with a view to envelop Peking. General Chang insists on General Tuan Chi-jui, being reinstated as Premier and on the exclusion of the southern elements from the portfolio of Premier of the republican government.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, June 1.—The present situation is that the provinces of Anhui, Shantung and Shansi have declared independence. The provinces of Fengtien and Hupeh are supporting them conditionally.

The Peking authorities still regard the movement as a demonstration designed to cause the downfall of the President and Parliament.

The conflict is defined militarism versus constitutionalism, but at present it is not thought it will be carried to an extreme.

The goods traffic on the Peking-Mukden, Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Hankow Railways is practically suspended, but passenger traffic is little interrupted.

General Feng who has his head quarters at Kon-Pengtse, in command of the twenty eighth division is believed to be loyal to the President and the Constitution.

The Chinese newspapers state that the Tuchuns of Anhui, Shantung, Fengtien, Fukien, Chihli, Hupeh, Honan and Chekiang have all proclaimed independence and intend sending a joint expedition to Peking to dissolve Parliament. The attitude of Feng Kuo-chang and Chang Hsun has not been defined. It is feared, however, that both favour the Tuchuns.

The "China Press" Pengpu correspondent says a battalion of Ni Shi-chung's troops has arrived there. Others are coming. It is stated that Ni Shih-chung is supplying twenty-thousand men as his part of the expedition and these are starting northwards. The report is that the first line of the attacking force will be Shantung men, the second Chang Hsun's troops and the third Ni Shi-chung's army.

Members of Parliament are quoted as saying that the secession of the Tuchuns is a fulfilment of a step of a programme long ago decided upon, and precipitated now by the failure of the attempt to force a dissolution of parliament. The programme included the removal of Li Yuan-hung, the President, the restoration of the young Emperor Hsuan-tung and other steps.

These members of Parliament contend that the secession is the best thing that could happen giving as it does, an opportunity once for all to end the domination of Chang Hsun and such-like men and the establishment of a Republic on a firm foundation. The radicals are confident that the Tuchuns will be defeated. Anhui, Shantung and Fengtien being the only provinces that will fight to the limit, Honan, Chekiang, Fukien and Shensi are only half-heartedly supporting the movement, while the southern provinces are solidly loyal. Feng Kuo-chang is remaining "on the fence." The population generally is thwarting the Tuchuns as much as possible.

A Peking dispatch says that General Chang Hsun has sent a telegram to President Li Yuan-hung proposing to use his good offices for reconciliating the President and the Military governors of various provinces who have declared independence. For that purpose Chang Hsun has submitted the following terms:

That all military governors shall participate in the constitutional council: That ex-Premier Tuan Chi-jui shall be reinstated in his former post: That four unnamed figures closely attending President Li Yuan-hung shall be dismissed: That those who have been punished on account of their connection with the Imperial regime restoration movement shall be acquitted of the charge: That some radical elements in the Parliament shall be dismissed.

With these conditions General Chang has proposed to take the task of mediating between the President and the Military governors and asked the President to give a definite reply within five days, stating that if the President accepts his offer he would come to Peking and render his good offices. The President is inclined to accept the offer of Chang Hsun, which, if true, is tantamount to his acquiescing in the demands of the military governors.

According to another version Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, by the wish of President Li Yuan-hung, is determined to assume the task of mediating between the President and the military governors, and is exchanging views on the subject with General Chang Hsun with whom he will cooperate.

According to the "Asahi" correspondent at Peking, General Chang Hsun has dispatched Li Sheng-to to Peking as messenger and submitted mediation proposals to the President. The important item of the conditions for the mediation is understood to be the dissolution of parliament. The govern-

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ment, however, takes a different view and sees room enough to admit of mediation without having recourse to the dissolution of parliament as suggested by Chang and has invited Chang to come to Peking for negotiations with the government. Chang has complied with the request of the government and sent word that he will come to Peking shortly without taking troops with him. Li Sheng-to, the messenger of Chang, has returned to Jochou.

Meanwhile General Ni Ssu-chung, Military Governor of Anhui, who declared independence, is pushing on his programme of military operations. The vanguards of the troops under his command have already arrived at Techou passing through Hsuchou and Tsinan. Two battalions of his troops, who are stationed at Wuhu, Anhui province, are concentrated at Fengpu preparatory to starting for Peking and have commenced requisitioning vessels for transportation. General Ni Ssu-chung intends to occupy the army arsenal at Techu. A Tsinan dispatch says that General Chang Hsun, General Ni Ssu-chung and General Chang Huai-shi have dispatched troops to the districts along the Tientsin-Pukow railway lines for the protection of the railway lines. From Hankow it is also reported that the troops under General Chang Chi-yao, commander of the 7th division, are assembled at Tienchou along the Peking-Hankow railway line where a great animation is in evidence.

General Wu Kwang-hsin, Commander of the northern army stationed at Yochou, is reported to have declared independence. The declaration of independence by the military governor of Amur, reported by a Peking telegram yesterday, is not confirmed. The independence of Szechuan and Hupeh also lacks confirmation, and it seems more likely that the two provinces are observing developments. They will, however, take the final step as soon as the development proves in favour of the northerners.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, June 1.—Martial Law has been proclaimed at Sian-fu.

It is reported that at a special meeting at the Palace of the President, to-day, Mr. Wang Shih-chen was appointed Premier pro. tem. It is stated that General Chang Hsun has demanded the dissolution of Parliament, the resignation of President Li Yuan-hung and the restoration of the Young Emperor Hsuan Tung. There are now indications that President Li Yuan-hung may resign.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, June 2.—General Tsao Kun, the Tuchun of Chihli, has declared independence. The movements of troops are reported in various quarters but hitherto no definite advance toward the north has been made. It is indeed reported that the Tuchun of Shantung refused to permit General Ni Shih-chung's troops to cross the border, saying that they must wait till the President defines his attitude. Opinion is growing that the crisis will not lead to actual fighting. It is believed that an understanding exists between Chihli troops and those of independent provinces. This belief tends to bear out the report that General Chang Hsun will come to Peking in the capacity of mediator. The names of Feng Kuo-chang and Lu Ying-ting were also mentioned in connection with such mission. A number of Chinputang members of Parliament resigned, but hitherto only the resignation of Mr. Tang Hua-lung, speaker of the Lower House, has been accepted. It is believed that the Chinputang is endeavouring to solve the situation by bringing about the "voluntary" resignation of the whole Parliament.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, June 2.—Mr. Lu Yung-hsiang, Commissioner of Defence of Shanghai District, has sent a circular telegram to Peking and the provinces. He points out the illegality of the dismissal of General Tuan Chi-jui from the premiership without his signature in the mandate. Mr. Lu Yung-hsiang says that President Li Yuan-hung shows bad elements and treats provinces as enemies. Mr. Lu Yung-hsiang is willing to see an amicable settlement, but in view of the serious situation following the declaration of the severance of relations made by Fentien, Anhui, Shantung, Honan, Chekiang, Fukien, Hupeh and Chihli, he earnstly requests President Li Yuan-hung to dissolve the parliament immediately for reelection. Otherwise, he says, to maintain order he will be compelled to take a similar step to the above-said provinces.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, June 2.—A despatch to the "Daily News" from Nanking says that the injuries of two of the five Japanese mentioned in yesterday's telegram have proved fatal. A Nanking despatch to the "China Press" says that it is reported four Japanese have been killed.

The Peking correspondent of the "China Press" reports that General Chang Hsun arrived there Friday evening to act as mediator. He is in favour of the dissolution of the Parliament. The combined forces of the Tuchuns of Anhui and Shantung are at present at Techow arsenal, the Honan troops are at Changtefu, and General Chang Tso-lin's men outside Shanhaikwan.

Mr. Li Ching-hsi will take up the premiership provided that President Li Yuan-hung sacrifices parliament.

Press dispatches from Peking show an indication that another political change involving the possible retirement of President Li Yuan-hung will be inevitable after all. On Thursday last, President Li telegraphed a long note to the chiefs of all provinces, in which the President detailed the complicated political situation, apologized for his inability which has brought about the present turbulent state of things, stated that the dismissal of ex-Premier Tuan Chi-jui was a temporary measure it being his intention to reinstate him in his former office after some interval, and also adding that the dismissal of the Premier was in no way a violation of the constitution, finally mentioning that there was room for the revision of the constitution. President Li sent a messenger to Tientsin the same day and asked Hsu Shi-chang to make efforts for mediation between the government and the military governors.

The two houses of parliament held a social meeting at the respective buildings and conferred about the closure of the session. As the result of the conferences the houses decided on adjournment, it is presumed, as a means to avoid the dissolution which is possible at any time. Several members of parliament tendered their resignations after the meeting.

At Tientsin, which is the rendezvous of the northern leaders and the hot-bed of their political machinations, a scheme aiming at the restoration of the monarchical system of government is believed to be making progress meanwhile. It is said that the northern leaders are forming an intrigue to upset the present government and force the retirement of President Li Yuan-hung, with a view to establishing a new government with Hsu Shi-chang at its head as new President.

On the other hand, the southern leaders including Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Mr. Tsen Chun-hsuan, Mr. Li Lieh-chun and others of the former revolutionary colour, have organized a new political body among themselves aiming at the protection of the constitution, with a view to founding an independent republic apart from the northern group. Their scheme is understood to be a combination of seven southern provinces, namely, Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan, Kueichou, Szechuan, Hupeh and Hunan, into an independent state. In the event of the dissolution of parliament, it is probable that the seat of the parliament will be removed to Shanghai, the centre of southern influence, and the eventual partition of China into two separate states seems inevitable.

According to a later message from Peking, Chili province also declared independence in the name of Military governor Tsao Kenn and Governor Shu Chia-pao on Friday. The provincial government of Shanshi also followed the suit of Chili and sent in a declaration of independence to the Peking government the same day. The declaration of independence by Amur Province, which was stated to be untrue, is now confirmed and up to now altogether thirteen provinces have declared independence, the names of those provinces being Mukden, Kirin, Amur, Shantung, Shensi, Shanshi, Szechuan, Chekian, Anhui, Fukien, Chili, Hupeh, and Honan.

From Harbin it is reported that the provincial army of Amur has suddenly raised the red flag against the central government, and the fate of the government troops sent to Hairal to suppress the Mongolian bandits who had occupied that city is unknown. General Tang Chi-yao, Military Governor of Yunnan, says a Peking report, has occupied Szechuan for the purpose of the maintenance of the republic and sent his troops to Szechuan to make the place a base for military operations against the northerners. His troops have already occupied four important cities.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, June 2.—No further news has yet been received here about General Chang Hsun. It was reported that he would arrive this evening, but it is thought probable that he will stay at Tientsin for a day or two to confer with the leaders of the Chinputang and of the Peiyang party, who are now assembled there. It is understood that the Presidential mandate summoning General Chang Hsun to Peking was issued owing to his refusal to come unless officially summoned.

A large number of members of the Parliament have left here for Tientsin in the last few days, and the quorum was not obtained at yesterday's Constitution Con-

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The troops of the Seventh Division, commanded by General Chang Ching-yao, have occupied the Yellow River bridge on the Kinhan line. The traffic on the line continues normally, though every train is inspected.

According to reliable reports received at Peking there has been no large movements of troops, and the situation is practically at a standstill pending General Chang Hsun's mediation.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, June 2.—A Presidential mandate was issued to-day summoning General Chang Hsun to Peking to confer upon the situation.

The President has entrusted Wang Shi-chen, Chief of the General Staff and commander-in-chief of the precautionary troops, with the entire responsibility of the military situation. General Wang has accepted.

Chang Hsun is bringing a number of his troops here as a bodyguard. His arrival is awaited with intense interest, as though he had not joined the independence movement. Some regard him as one of the instigators, but it is believed that he has decided to remain aloof in order to be able to assume the role of mediator and to attain his object without fighting.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Canton, June 2.—Inspector-General Lu Yang-ting and the Tuchuns of Kwangtung and Kwangsi will support the central government, while the republicans, being ready to defend the President and Parliament, are working quietly to organize an effort to oppose the rebellious Tuchuns.

The Kwangtung Provisional Assembly, assuring President and Parliament of loyal support, is demanding the punishment of the rebellious Tuchuns, after they are first ousted from office. It is understood that the former revolutionary leaders, Chen Chiung-ming, Hu Han-min, Tsen Chun-hsun and Li Lieh-chun will soon visit Canton, probably to organize a force for the defence of the republican interests.

Military Governor Chen Pin-chun of Kwangsi and Civil Governor Chu Chiang-lan of Kwangtung, attending a reception May 31, denounced the revolutionary Tuchuns, while the Yunnan troops at Canton are highly indignant over their lawless actions and will obey any summons if called northward to defend Li Yuan-hung and Parliament.

Canton is peaceful at present. The people are not excited, although reports relieved from the north are unfavourable.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, June 2.—It is reliably learned, regarding the trouble of May 30 at Pukow, that the dispute arose in the slightest manner between the sailors of the Japanese steamer Sorachi Maru and Chang Hsun's soldiers. One Japanese sailor was wounded seriously and six slightly. Three Chinese soldiers were also slightly wounded, but it is believed that no one was killed on either side.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Shanghai, June 3.—Chengtu in Szechuan remains remarkably quiet, but the Szechuanese are keenly watching events in other provinces. It is assumed here that General Liu Tsun-hou commanding the Szechuanese army is in favour of the North, while the attitude of Governor Jui Kan is unknown. It is rumoured that if the Yunnanese attempt to move toward Chungking, General Chou Tao-kang's Division will be prepared to resist.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, June 3.—Eighty Chinputang members of Parliament have resigned practically paralysing Parliament procedure.—Reuter.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, June 3.—A special to the "China Press" from a correspondent at Nanking says that Sze Ching-yung, the Chief of the Staff, officially states that General Feng Kuo-chang, the Vice-President, will support President Li Yuan-hung morally only. General Feng Kuo-chang opposes the Tuchuns' move and disapproves the attempts of the military to dictate and will not help the Tuchuns but he will not oppose them by force. Meanwhile the Vice-President is endeavouring to mediate and arrange a compromise.

It is the general opinion in Nanking that Feng Kuo-chang will do nothing at present.

If the Tuchuns win he will do their bidding but his neutrality is making the other Tuchuns hesitate.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, June 3.—A train of thirty trucks containing Ni Shih-chung's troops passed Tsinanfu at seven o'clock last night. It stopped when it reached the Yellow River. Whether it will proceed further north is not yet known.

The Tuchun of Shantung has prohibited the remittance of the proceeds of the Salt Tax to the Government.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, June 3.—General Chang Hsun has declined to come up to Peking saying that the way is blocked. The rebels have decided to call a convention at Tientsin to form a provisional Government headed by a Dictator functioning both as President and Premier. They intend to declare war on Germany. It is most improbable that such declaration will be acceptable to the Entente. Peking will be completely isolated.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, June 4, 10 p.m.—The report that President Li Yuan-Hung has resigned or has any intention of resigning is absolutely without foundation. The Reuter and Kokusai News Agencies' correspondent is authoritatively informed that the President intends to remain at his post and will not submit to the threatening demands of the military faction now in rebellion and the mutiny against the Government of China.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, June 4.—The President states that if he thought his resignation would benefit the country he would not hesitate to retire but on the contrary, he considers that his retirement at this time would result only in the greatest confusion and chaos. The President has a deep sense of his duty and responsibility. He feels that he has the support of the masses of the people of China who, he believes, look to him to defend the democratic principles of the Republic. The President says that the military elements now in rebellion are not looking to the welfare of the nation but to their own interests solely.

The setting up of a so-called Government of Tientsin and the restoration movement looking to a regency which would be nothing more than a dictatorship would be a return to the very worst conditions of oppression and unrest. The so-called declarations of independence by a few of the provinces will, the President and his supporters feel sure, have the effect only of solidifying the great mass of the people and ensuring the loyalty of the other and more wealthy provinces to the plan of a parliament and a constitutional government.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, June 4.—Mr. Hsu En-Yuan, Governor of the Bank of China, was arrested this afternoon, charged with giving financial support to the rebels, but was subsequently liberated. The charge appears grotesque as the Bank of China is entrusted with the payment of the troops and naturally made the arrangements for payment last month.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Hongkong, June 5.—The Hongkong "Daily Press" in a leading editorial on "The Political Crisis in China" says: "It is gratifying to learn that the navy does not approve of the course taken by the leaders of the revolt and that the southern provinces have held aloof from the movement which is strongly denounced by the Kwangtung assembly."

Dispatches from Peking report that on the 2nd when President Li Yuan-hung proposed his resignation and was about to leave Peking to quit office and return to his native place in the south, Wang Shih-cheng and other northern leaders stopped the President and persuaded him to retain office, warmly expostulating with him to change his mind and remain at his post. President Li was prevailed upon and abandoned his intention to leave. The action of the northern leaders is considered to be owing to their fear that should President Li retire, the southerners will support him and establish a separate government of the southern provinces with President Li as its head, and in case he retires from office Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang will naturally succeed him as new president which is against their wish and interests. Apparently the northerners want to retain President Li in the post of President for the time being and meanwhile carry out their scheme to establish a new government exclusively consisting of northern leaders. Still President Li does not entirely abandon his intention to resign, but retains his determination to carry out his intention according to the future development of the situation meanwhile observing the attitude of the northerners.

The same day Dr. Reinsch, the American Minister at Peking, interviewed President Li and Wang Shih-cheng, and pointing out the political situation warmly advised them to the effect that should President Li resign at the present moment it will surely lead to dividing China into southern and northern republics and cause further disturbances, plunging the state and nation into a great national calamity.

On the other hand, telegrams from Tientsin report that the military governors of all provinces at Tientsin decided on advising President Li to resign. If President Li resigns, according to their wish, he will naturally recommend Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang as his successor according to the provisions of the constitution, but as they do not like to have Feng Kuo-chang as

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president they are planning to recommend Hsu Shi-chang as provisionary generalissimo of the military government, when he will enter Pkeing to take over the power of the central government. In other words, the military governors want to get rid of both President Li and Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang and take over the reins of the central government at the risk of the violation of the constitution. Whether Hsu Shi-chang will be willing to accept the offer to become the head of the military government and direct their movements even in violation of the constitution is doubtful. The cabinet planned by the northerners will be a coalition ministry consisting of the leaders belonging to the Peiyang party and the Progressive party and will be presided over by Liu Cheng-hsiang.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Peking, June 6.—Protests against the Tuchuns' movement have been received from Yunnan and Szechuan. The President is again endeavouring to persuade Mr. Wang Shih-chen to accept the premiership but otherwise there are no developments.

A presidential mandate pardons Mr. Eugene Chen and cancels the sentence. Nevertheless Mr. Chen has not been yet liberated.

Mr. Hsu En-yuan, Governor of the Bank of China, was arrested under instructions of minor officials of the Yei Yang party. When the President and Mr. Wang Shih-chen heard of it, they were indignant and ordered his immediate release.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Canton, June 6.—Beginning with June 3, special troops have been sent to important points to guard the boundaries of Kwantung. Li Lieh-chun wired to Canton from Shanghai advising the despatch of troops against the rebels immediately, while Hu Han-min and Chen Chiung-ming have been invited to Canton where an organised effort may be made to protect the President and Parliament. The new Tuchun of Kwantung, Chen Pin-chun assumed office on June 1st, but the new Tuchun of Kwangsi did not go to Kwangsi until June 4. The Cantonese are urging Inspecter General Lu Yung-ting to go from Kwangsi to Canton immediately.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, June 6.—Civil Governor Chu Ching-lan of Chekiang has wired to Yang Shan-teh, the tuchun of Chekiang advising him to obey the President. All political parties have held meetings but have taken no action pending the arrival of prominent leaders. So far the press, officials and people are whole-heartedly supporting the Central Government, while there is talk of reviving the military council with the object of uniting the southern provinces against the rebellious tuchuns.

GRAND DUKE ARRESTED

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, June 3.—The arrest of the Grand Duke Nicholas, as a consequence of the Royalist riots at Tiflis is reported in a Petrograd despatch from the Exchange Telegraph Company.

GERMAN DESTROYER SUNK, ANOTHER IS DAMAGED

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, June 5.—One German destroyer has been sunk, and another damaged in a running fight between Commodore Tyrwhitt's squadron and six enemy destroyers.

CONSPIRATORS ARRESTED IN U.S,

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York, June 6.—There have been four arrests for conspiracy to transmit military and naval secret information to Germany, including advance news of the sailing of U.S. destroyers for Great Britain. Those arrested include a German and a Swede. All the accused have been released on heavy bail.

APPROPRIATION FOR U.S. SENATE

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, June 3.—The Senate has passed a measure appropriating eleven million dollars for the investigation of regulations for the food resources of the country after first amending it so as to empower President Wilson to prohibit speculation in "futures" with the authority to close the offending Exchanges.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN NOTE TO RUSSIA

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, May 31.—The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press announces that President Wilson has sent a document to Russia, outlining the war aims of the United States. The contents of the Note will not be published here until Mr. Francis, the American Ambassador at Petrograd, has had an opportunity to present the document to the Russian Government.

TIME HAS COME FOR ACTION, SAYS WILSON

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, May 30.—President Woodrow Wilson, speaking at the Memorial Day Exercises at Arlington Cemetery, today, said the time had come for action by the United States.

President Wilson said he felt perfect reassurance that the American response to the call of Liberty "will hold the attention of all mankind. In the providence of God, Americans once more will have the opportunity to show the world that the Republic was born to serve mankind."

U.S. INFORMS VENEZUELA

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, June 3.—The State Department, hearing on reliable information that Germany is attempting to secure the island of Margarita, off Venezuela, for a submarine base, has forwarded the information to Venezuela for the consideration of President Gomez.

PLANS ALREADY MADE TO RESTORE FRANCE

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, June 2.—Two months have elapsed since the Germans were forced to abandon the French territory that they had laid waste before retreating.

It has been necessary to reorganise these regions completely as part of the population that has not been carried off by the enemy, that is to say old men, women and children were in the most pitiable plight.

For two months in this task of material and morale rescue the administration and military authorities have worked in close intimacy. By repairing roads and setting in order again all that could still be utilized, the sad aspect of the devastated country has been much modified.

In the same way the morale of the inhabiants has much progressed. Civil intercourse has become more general. Commerce has begun again, the agricultural and economic life of the country begins to show itself again, and the agricultural situation is considerably improved, owing to the arrival of grain which has made it possible to sow a great part of the already ploughed land.

The efforts of the army have been in constant request and a more considerable number of horses and teams have been placed at the disposal of the farmers.

FRANCO-BRITISH CONFERENCE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 30.—It is officially announced that M. Ribot, M. Cambon, M. Painleve and General Foch, the military and diplomatic advisers to the French Cabinet, held a series of conferences with the British War Cabinet on May 28 and 29. Important matters affecting the two countries were discussed and complete agreement reached on all points.

LORD DEVONPORT RESIGNS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 2.—It is officially announced that Lord Devonport, the Food Controller has resigned on account of ill-health.

BARNES TO WAR CABINET

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, May 30.—Mr. G. N. Barnes, Minister of Pensions, has been invited to join the War Cabinet as a member during the absence of Mr. Henderson on an important mission to Russia.

GENERAL ALEXIEFF RESIGNS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Petrograd, June 6.—General Alexieff has resigned. General Brusiloff has been appointed Generalissimo, while General Gurko takes his place on the south-western front.

CRONSTADT IN REVOLT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, June 3.—The Committee of soldiers has assumed the administration of Cronstadt, declaring it will not recognize the Provisional Government and will remove all Government representatives appointed since April 16.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

PRESENT POLITICS IN CHINA

The political situation in China is becoming extremely dangerous, and the "Jiji" believes that unless President Li makes concessions to the Military governors, he will not be able to bring peace to the country. At present, only four provinces of China are supporting the Central government.

These provinces being Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangtung and Kwangsi, the Government has the support only in the extreme south end of the country. The Province of Chihli in which Peking is situated is against the central government, and Shangtung, Honan, Shansi and Sheng Ging provinces which surround Chihli, are against the Peking Government cutting off Peking from all other provinces.

The situation being such the President had no other way but to ask the Vice-President and General Chang Hsun to mediate between the government and the provinces which declared independence. The "Jiji" does not know what terms General Chang will propose when he enters Peking, but considering the fact that recently in Tientsin, the headquarters of the anti-government movement, there is a scheme being considered to restore Hsuan Tung, the former boy Emperor of China, the future of the situation in China is dark.

The scheme of restoring the former Emperor has been always considered by the aristocratic Chinese, and have been waiting for an opportunity to destroy the republic and establish the monarchy again. It is not strange that when the military governors rose against the central government, the supporters of the former Emperor desire to start a movement. The "Jiji" believes that if the northern military power succeeds in suppressing the parliament, it may open a war against the Kuo-min party and the republican government to establish a monarchy. If the conflict begins between the present government and the supporters of the former Emperor, the situation will be far more difficult. The paper advises President Li, and the military governors to conclude peace on satisfactory terms and prevent the further disturbance in China.

The "Jiji" declares that the present points of disagreements between the President and the military governors are not strong enough to cause any serious disturbance. The Kuo-min party opposed the declaration of war against Germany, but the party did not aim to oppose the declaration of war under any circumstances. The Kuo-min party believed that if General Tuan is allowed to declare war, he will increase his power, to the disadvantage of the party. On the other hand, it has been wrong that General Tuan tried to oppress the members of the Senate and House of Representatives when he found that both Houses are against the declaration of war. Further General Tuan made the military governors demand the President to dissolve both houses. The dissolution of parliament happens in many other countries, but in China, the present law does not give any power to the President to dissolve parliament. It was the fault of General Tuan to ask the President to take such an illegal step. President Li was hasty in dismissing General Tuan, and did not realize that the dismissal would cause trouble. When legally considered, however, the military governors have nothing to attack the President for and the declaration of independence by several military governors is absurd. The "Jiji" says that to watch the further development of the Chinese political situation, it is necessary to remember the causes that brought about the present disturbance.

EXPECTS NO SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN CHINA

The chaotic political situation still exists in China, but the "Jiji" does not believe that while the situation is chaotic and there is no one who is able to control the situation, there will be any serious disturbance in the near future. Hsu Shih-chang has established a Military Government at Tientsin, and named Military Governors as members of his cabinet and he is not recognizing the existence of the Central government nor President Li. President Li once desired to resign and gave his position to Vice-President Feng, but later he gave up his intention of resigning. On the other hand, the Military governors of the Southern Provinces are reported to be planning to oppose the Military Government established at Tientsin.

Under such conditions, it is difficult to predict the future development of the political situation of China. One report that has been surprising the public is that the Military Government of Tientsin is scheming the restoration of the former Emperor. It is doubtful, says the "Jiji" whether the Military Government and the Military Governors who are backing the Tientsin government, really desire the restoration of the former Emperor, or they are merely using the name of the former Emperor for their own political success.

While it is difficult to predict the future of China, the "Jiji" states that at present there is no party nor man who is controlling the political situation of China. Only the Military Government of Tientsin is comparatively more powerful than other parties. Hsu Shih-chang is the leader of the Military Government, but General Chang Hsun is equally powerful, and the Military Government of Tientsin is the Government of Hsu Shih-chang and Chang Hsun.

President Li is now existing nominally, and his plan of resignation was prevented by pressure from Tientsin, and also the American Minister at Peking advised President Li to remain as President of the Republic. However, at present President Li has no hope of regaining his power. Although in the southern provinces, there are some Governors who are supporting President Li, since Chili, Shantung, Honan, Shangsi and Shengking provinces opposed President Li, the Peking government is now isolated, and President Li is now surrounded by his enemies, being practically a prisoner in the hands of the Military Government. There will be no other way for the President but to obey the direction of the Military Government.

One rumour says that the Southern Military Governors will establish their own Government at Canton, but the plan has not yet been carried out. The "Jiji" believes that as there is no one who possessed superior power in China, at present, the future development will be difficult, but at the same time, the present chaotic condition may exist for some time and bring disturbance upon China.

SUBSIDIES TO STEAMSHIP LINE

The "Hochi" again discusses the subsidies to the steamship companies of Japan. In the past thirty years, the Japanese government has given subsidies to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to the extent of 100,000,000 yen, and the company is still receiving the aid of the government. When the company declared a dividend of seventy per cent. the public opinion rose against the subsidies, and said that the subsidy to such profitable steamship companies should be stopped at once.

The steamship companies will be exceedingly happy, if they are given the freedom of running their lines as they please, without any subsidies from the government, as in that case, all steamship companies will only operate the profitable lines, and will suspend the losing lines. Now under the subsidies, the steamship companies are under the supervision of the government, and when the supervision is taken off, the companies will raise the freight rate as they please, and run their ships only to the profitable ports. The paper says that such a condition will be detrimental to the development of Japanese foreign trade.

The subsidies on certain lines which are profitably run by all steamship should be stopped, but the "Hochi" is against the policy of suspending all subsidies, as the paper believes that proper subsidies and supervision by the government is necessary for the development of the commerce of the nation. The paper hopes that the amount of subsidies will be restricted according to the earnings and standing of the steamship companies. The absolute suspension of subsidies will hinder the trade of the country.

FINE PENMANSHIP AND FAIR COUNTENANCE

In ancient times when Confucius was alive, beauty and obsequiousness to the great were considered as the two essential elements of one's rise in the world in China. Now-a-days the essential elements of success are fine penmanship and fair countenance, so declares Mr. Shimono, a professor of the Tokyo Higher Commercial College. Prof. Shimono clings to this view; he always says to his students in the class-rooms that if one is calligraphical and handsome one can succeed in life unless one is an idiot.

It must be remembered that none can be a better authority on the science of bookkeeping in Japan than Mr. Shimono at present, so that he cannot be expected to delude people with vague and erroneous statements so long as he does not keep cooked accounts. To endorse this cherished view of his, Prof. Shimono always declares that it is because his face lacks aesthetic value that he still remains a pedagogue on small pay. Supposing that Fukusuke, a charming actor in the Kabukiza theatre, and Mr. Kaiseki, a noted calligrapher, were combined into one, the individual should therefore be some day a minister of state, if Mr. Shimono's opinion is correct. Count Terauchi commands pretty fine penmanship, but it must be said then that he was born a little too handsome. Take then Marquis Okuma for instance to probe the credibility of Prof. Shimono's opinion. It is very well-known that the venerable sage of Waseda has never taken up a writing brush in his life; the Marquis is also said to have won his present eminent position in the world by virtue of the remarkably eloquent tongue he is blessed with. There are other instances betraying Mr. Shimono's views.

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END OF WAR NOT IN SIGHT

The European war has been continuing now for over 1,030 days, and there remains only two months of the three years in which the late Lord Kitchener predicted that the war would be over. While there may be still hopes of the early ending of the war, says the "Yorozu", the end is not yet in sight.

Recently the opinion has been spreading that the war will continue for some time yet, and some say that the end will not come in one or even two years. The reasons that brought out these opinions of the longer continuation of the war are, firstly the recent proof that Germany will not starve, secondly, that German submarines will not be able to starve out England, thirdly the recent development of war has been very slow, and fourthly the United States in aiding the Entente is planning for the fighting of one or even two years more.

In the matter of food supplies, Germany has been in a difficult position these last two months, but in June, the new crop will be gathered, and then she will be again able to hold on. The submarine warfare has not been as successful as Germany expected, and it will be impossible to defeat England before this summer as was expected by Germany. Whenever the Entente forces plan an advance, Germany is retreating and recently there has been no active fighting, and it will take many a month before Germany will retreat to the Rhine. The United States is now planning for a long war, and is endeavouring to complete its preparation for two years' war and expects to send a large number of American troops to the European fronts after two years.

The "Yorozu" says that these facts caused the opinion of the continuation of the present conflict to spread in many countries.

INDEPENDENT MEMBERS

By the result of the recent election a large number of so called independent members of the House of Representatives were elected, but it is clear that the majority of these independent members are pro-government members, says the "Nichinichi." However these pro-government members are ashamed to declare themselves pro-government, and the government is hoping that they will organize themselves into a party.

In political circles there should not be any one who does not belong to any party and who is neutral in his policy. But there are many members at present who are declaring that they are absolutely neutral. It is only a mask they desire to wear to conceal the fact that they are pro-government, says the "Nichinichi."

Among the independent members, there are some who are opposing the government as well as all political parties. These men would oppose any cabinet and any party, and they will not co-operate with any one else. These men can not be called neutral or independent, and have no value whatever as members of the House of Representatives, as they oppose anything and any party.

The independent members dislike that the existing parties are not good enough for them, but the "Nichinichi" declares that when these members are carefully considered with others, they are no better than party members. The "Nichinichi" concludes that the existence of such "independent" members will hinder the development of the constitutional government in Japan, and it hopes that they will be soon wiped out of existence.

MR. INUKAI WILL GUIDE KOKUMINTO POLICIES

It is reported that Mr. Inukai, leader of the Kokuminto, will resign from the leadership of the party since he has been appointed a member of the new Advisory Board on Diplomatic Affairs.

But the Kokuminto denies the rumour, and yesterday published an announcement saying that under no circumstances will Mr. Inukai resign from the leadership of the party. The appointment of the leader of the party as a member of the Advisory Board on Diplomatic Affairs, says the announcement, does not restrict the activity of Mr. Inukai as the leader of the Kokuminto. Mr. Inukai has the responsibility of guiding the party, and his appointment as a member of the new Board, will not cause any change in the policy of the party. A certain newspaper of Tokyo reported the resignation of Mr. Inukai, but such a thing will never occur.

His duty as a member of the Board and responsibility as the leader of the party, do not conflict, but in case the decision of the Board or the Cabinet should differ too widely from the policy of the Kokuminto, Mr. Inukai will resign from the Board. He will never resign from the leadership of the party. As Mr. Inukai consented to become a member of the Board, he will do his best for the Board and the country. The appointment of Mr. Inukai as a member of the Board, does not mean that the Kokuminto has become the Government party, and upon all the questions to be brought up in the Diet, the Kokuminto will give its judgement according to its established principle.

The false report reads: "It is reported that Mr. Inukai, the leader of the Kokuminto party, who was nominated member of the Advisory Board on Diplomatic Affairs on Wednesday, intends resigning the leadership of the party in favour of Mr. Seki, the whip of the party. He is reported to be desirous of placing the affairs of his party under the charge of Mr. Seki and thus devoting himself to his duties in the Advisory Board in view of the significance of the responsibility devolved on his shoulders now. It is anticipated that if he resigns, the Kokuminto party will undergo some change in its staff. In this context it is also reported that Mr. Nozoe, of the Kokuminto, will be recommended to the post of Vice-President of the House of Representatives when the House meets for its extraordinary session in the latter part of this month, as the relations between the Seiyukai and the Kokuminto have been smoothed by Mr. Inukai's entry into the Advisory Board on Diplomatic Affairs. The President of the Lower House will doubtlessly be elected from the Seiyukai."

MIYAZAKI MARU FALLS PREY TO HUN PIRATES

The report that the N.Y.K. liner Miyazaki Maru was sunk by a German submarine in the English Channel early in the morning of May 31st, reached the Navy Department from the Naval Attache to the Japanese Embassy at London, late in the evening of June first. A later report received from the same source, on June 2 states that the Miyazaki Maru was sunk at 10.45 o'clock on the morning of May 31st, and sixty five passengers including thirteen women and four children, and 121 members of the crew were saved by the British Coast Patrol. It is believed that the entire crew and passengers were saved. The rescue boat is heading for Falmouth and was expected to reach there at noon, June first. However the N.Y.K. head office in Tokyo had not received any news from the Captain of the steamer up to June 2.

The Miyazaki Maru was the first Japanese steamer to leave Japanese waters armed. The vessel left Yokohama for London on March 20 armed with a 6 inch gun of the latest type. She has six gunners on board. According to the N.Y.K., the steamer left Cape Town on May 8th and was scheduled to reach London on Wednesday, but no report of her safe arrival in London reached the company. It is believed that the steamer was torpedoed off Land's End.

The steamer was commanded by Captain Giichi Ohta, the Chief Engineer being Mr. T. Iwasaki, and the pursuer Mr. T. Fukui, the total crew being 134. It is reported that at the time of the disaster there were fifty-nine passengers including four Japanese and four children. The vessel was built at the Kawasaki Dock Yard, Kobe, in September, 1908, displacing 7,892 tons gross. She was on her 19th voyage to London when she was sunk.

She carried nine passengers from Japan, but all of them boarded the ship at Kobe, and were only booked to Colombo. The steamer did not carry any mail from Yokohama.

On her departure from Yokohama she carried 2,158 tons of cargo. The principle cargo was 100 tons of copper, 113 tons of barley, 136 tons of peas, 150 tons of beans, 125 tons of starch, 50 tons of fish-oil, 70 bales of raw silk and 18 bales of waste silk. Shippers of raw silk were Messrs. Jewett & Bent, 20 bales, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, 30, Shinyei Koshi Kaisha, 10, and Kaneko Tushutu-ten 10. Waste silk was shipped by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.

The ship was insured for two million yen with the Tokyo Marine Insurance company, and her cargo was insured for 153,095 pounds sterling.

The report of the N.Y.K. office regarding the number of passengers and crew of the boat, and the report from the Naval Attache regarding the number of the rescued passengers and crew, do not agree, but comparing the two figures it seems that all on board were saved. The N.Y.K. report states that there were 134 in the crew and 59 passengers, making a total of 193, but the report received by the Navy office says that the crew was 121 with 65 passengers, total 186, all saved. Thus of the total number seven are unaccounted for, but until the further report is received, it cannot be stated whether any on board perished or not.

The report of the sinking of the Miyazaki Maru in the English Channel seems to have been confirmed by the naval department al-

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though as yet no message has been received from the Captain. The report did not work any havoc with the Stock Exchange shares although a slight slip resulted. The most serious gyration was felt in the Jiki end and for a moment the quotation looked as if it would be forced down about twenty yen; however, the situation gradually balanced itself and a fall of only ten yen was registered. In the time market the Nippon Yusen shares are said to have toppled slightly, though other shipping shares were in rather a strong groove.

According to other reports the amount of insurance for the shipments total about £153,095 contracted by the head office spread among the following companies.

Tokyo Marine	£75,000
Japan Marine	32,000
Teikoku Marine	22,700
Yokohama Fire	12,215
Osaka Marine	11,050

In addition other goods shipped from Japan are reported to have amounted to about 3,000,900 yen. The steamer itself was insured with the Tokyo Marine for 2,000,000 yen.

Eight men, one passenger and seven of the crew, lost their lives, in escaping from the N.Y.K. Liner Miyazaki Maru which was sunk off Land's End, England on May 31st by a German submarine.

The report despatched from London on the afternoon of June first stated that sixty-five passengers and 121 members of the crew safely reached Falmouth at noon, June first. Eight passengers, one officer and part of the crew who left the sinking boat in a separate boat were rescued by a British Coast Patrol, but did not reach Falmouth until noon, June 1.

The report received later by the Navy Department said that the missing boat reached Falmouth on the morning of June second with one passenger and seven of the crew dead.

The N. Y. K. office received on the 4th report from its London office that Mr. Lowe (?) a passenger who boarded the steamer at Singapore and three of the crew died in the boat before reaching Falmouth, and four others were washed overboard. The crew of the Miyazaki Maru will leave London for Japan on board the company's liner Iyo Maru, but the Captain, Chief Engineer and Purser will remain in London for some time.

The names of those who died in the escape to Falmouth are as follows:

Lowe (?) passenger, K. Unno, fireman, K. Suzuki, boy, T. Tanaka, boy, G. Inouye, sailor, G. Yamakoshi, oiler, N. Ichikawa, fireman, and Y. Takahashi assistant cook.

With the sinking of the Miyazaki Maru Japan has lost 15 steamers totalling 61,665 tons from the attacks of enemy submarines, the first victim being the Yasukuni Maru which was sunk in the Mediterranean sea on Nov. 3, 1915. The 14 steamers are as follows:

Yasukuni Maru, 5,118 tons	Nov. 3,	1915
Yasaka Maru, 10,932 tons	Dec. 21,	„
Kenkoku Maru, 3,217 tons	Dec. 29,	„
Daietsu Maru, 3,092 tons	June 24,	1916
Kohinata Maru, 3,164 tons	Aug. 2,	„
Temmei Maru, 3,360 tons	Aug. 10,	„
Nagata Maru, 3,316 tons	Nov. 30,	„
Taki Maru, 3,208 tons	Dec. 16,	„
Tsingtau Maru, 2,592 tons	Jan. 4,	1917
No. 3 Kitakata Maru, 2,588 tons	Jan. 20,	„
Shinsei Maru, 2,837 tons	Feb. 28,	„
Sawa Maru, 2,732 tons	Mar. 6,	„
Taizan Maru, 3,527 tons	May 2,	„
Senju Maru, 4,300 tons	Missing	

JAPAN LOSES FAITHFUL FOREIGN ADVISOR BY DEATH

Mr. William Henry Stone, for the last forty years adviser to the Department of Communications who had been in broken health for some time, died at his residence at Tamachi, Shiba, on June 2 at 11.30 a.m., the immediate cause of his death being inflammation of the lungs which his ripe age made the more acute. Mr. Stone came to Japan originally to undertake the work of constructing the telegraph system of this country and in that capacity he gave to the Japanese Government the best years of his life. In appreciation of his meritorious service in Japan's telegraphic administration of which he was regarded as a great benefactor, Mr. Stone was decorated with the first class Order of the "Sacred Treasure," the second class Order of the "Rising Sun" and other honours and was placed in the "Chokunin" rank by the Imperial order since March, 1891. Up to within the last few weeks Mr. Stone had been attending his office at the Department of Communications. A gentleman of the highest principle and character, Mr. Stone surrounded himself with warm and close friends not only among the people of his own nationality but representatives of all nations. Mr. Stone was a loyal Englishman and it is rather a striking fact that the sad event occurred on the day of the celebration of the birth of King George. He would have attained his 80th year on the 18th of this month.

His passing will be regretted by a large circle of close friends in Japan and elsewhere in whose hearts his memory will long be cherished. Mr. Fred Hill, his nephew, was at his bedside when he breathed his last. The funeral arrangements will be announced later and it is probable that the deceased gentleman will receive all the honours his long and faithful service deserves.

Upon learning of the serious condition of Mr. Stone, H.I.M. the Emperor conferred upon him the Grand Cordon of the First Order of the Rising Sun, in appreciation of his forty five years' service towards the development of the Japanese telegraph and telephone services.

The funeral services for Mr. William Henry Stone, foreign advisor to the Department of Communications, took place yesterday afternoon at St. Andrew's pro-Cathedral. Interment was at Aoyama Cemetery.

Few ceremonies of the kind have been held in Tokyo with more careful exhibition of the honour and respect in which the deceased was held in this community. A wreath from His Imperial Majesty the Emperor occupied conspicuous place among the great number of floral tributes sent by friends, Associations, Clubs and admirers. A Guard of Honour composed of a company of Infantry was in attendance and played a fanfare of trumpets on the arrival of the cortège at the Cathedral.

The arrangements for the funeral ceremonies were entirely in the hands of the Officials of the Department of Communications, Mr. Uchizawa being more particularly responsible for the carrying out of the admirable detail with which everything was done. The active pall-bearers were officials of the Department, all of them close friends and associates of Mr. Stone throughout his many years of service to the Government. Honourary pall bearers appointed by the Masonic Order of Japan and headed by the District Grand Master Mr. George H. Whymark, of Kobe, and the Deputy District Grand Master, Mr. S.E. Unite of Yokohama, were also in attendance. The local members being Messrs. W. S. Moss, J. Conder, E. W. James, V. R. Bowden and Dr. F. P. Parvis.

These conducted the casket to the Chancel steps and were followed by the chief mourners Mr. F. W. Hill and Mrs. Hill and Mr. C. R. Rice and Mrs Rice of Yokohama.

The British Ambassador was represented by Count C. H. Bentinck. The Foreign Office and Household Department by Mr. Yoshida and among the occupants of specially reserved seats were a number of high officials of the Government.

The Cathedral was filled when the officiating Clergy commenced the service. These were the Venerable Archdeacon A. F. King with the Reverends L. B. Cholmondeley, and W. C. Gemmill assisting. The Choir of St. Andrew's Church sang the music of the service with Mrs. J. T. Swift as Organist.

The Chancel steps and upper part of the nave were filled with wreaths and a very large number were placed at the West end.

In the Church the Hymns "Jesus Lives" and others from the Church of England Hymn Book with the "Psalm of Life" from the burial service were sung.

At the conclusion of the Church services, the funeral procession was formed and moved slowly through the streets to Aoyama cemetery; where in a quiet corner on the southern slope of the hill overlooking the city, the body was laid in its last resting place while the assemblage of mourners around the grave sang the beautiful hymn

"Abide with me. Fast falls the even' tide.

"The darkness deepens. Lord, with me abide."

And so a faithful servant and loyal friend was let to his reward, his memory garlanded with loving thoughts and pleasant memories.

BURNING SMARTING PIMPLES ON BABY'S

Face and Body. Crust Formed Disfiguring Badly. Could Not Sleep.

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"My baby's trouble started when he was three months old. Pimples which seemed full of water came on his face and lower parts of his body, then they burst and spread, a nasty crust forming on top disfiguring him badly. He could not sleep for the burning and smarting.

"I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised and sent for a free sample. After the first dressing he was relieved so I bought more and he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. E. Pickering, Court 4, Steelhouse Lane, Wolverhampton, Eng., July 29, 1915.

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With 32-p. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) Address post-card for samples: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

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OLD SCHOOL OF ACTORS AT IMPERIAL THEATRE

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STEEL THAT WON'T RUST

Cutlery made of steel that neither rusts nor tarnishes is now being sold in all first class shops. "The new steel," says the Scientific American, "was discovered in England, but is now being made in the United States and sold as table cutlery. It is what is commonly called an alloy steel; that is, it differs from ordinary steel in that it contains a special element or metal. In this case it is chromium, which is mainly responsible for bestowing the stainless and rustless properties. By incorporating from twelve to thirteen per cent. of this metal in mild carbon steel the new properties are obtained. An English metallurgist, in gathering together some rods of steel which had lain a long time in his laboratory, noticed that while most of them were badly rusted or stained, a few were as bright as when originally made. This led to the present discovery and manufacture of the steel.

"The new steel is more expensive than the old which usually appears in the every-day table knife. Its advantages and lasting properties as well as its appearance and the convenience arising from its use more than offset the extra cost. The fact that it does not tarnish, stain or corrode augments its value decidedly. It is supplanting not only the old steel cutlery, but also the plated. Its possibilities, however, are by no means limited to cutlery. One can readily imagine to what countless uses a stainless and rustless metal can be put."

Quality.

With Lea & Perrins' sauce, *a few drops* sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

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印刷人 瀧廣次郎

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The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

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REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. | TOKYO, JUNE 23, 1917. | 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 | VOL. LXV.

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NEWS & NOTES

The latest report from Kagoshima, which was visited by an unlucky flood, says that many persons have been drowned in the recent disastrous inundation.

Subordinate members of the crew of N.Y.K. European liners have been drawing up demands, it is reported, in regard to their treatment and the relief of their families, in view of the frequent attacks by enemy submarines.

The City Council of Tokyo held a meeting on Monday evening when Mayor Dr. Okuda made a speech on the necessity of combining the three present rival electric companies in the city in order to regulate the lighting charges in future. The council hall was thoroughly packed by an eager audience.

In asking the harbour police of Yokohama and other places to search for the missing sailing ship Kotobuki Maru, Mr. S. Kato, of Hakodate, her owner, states that she might have been run down by a steamer, as it is a case which occurs more frequently now, as steamships proceed in haste in consequence of the scarcity of bottoms.

With the approach of the summer season the activities of pickpockets in Tokyo have become redoubled owing to the advantage which is offered to them by the light habiliments worn by the people. In view of this tendency the Metropolitan authorities have recently started a vigorous campaign against purse-snatchers.

The staff of the Mitsui Bank in Tokyo made a present of a marble bust of Baron Takayasu Mitsui recently in token of their grateful ackowledgements of the services rendered by the veteran Baron in the past to the bank he now represents. The unveiling ceremony was held on Sunday in the compound of the new residence of the Baron at Niban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, city.

An association has been organized by Japanese residents concerned in Yokohama in order to push on an agitation for the boring of a tunnel between Yokohama proper and Kitagata-cho, below the Bluff. Not a few Japanese and foreigners have already urged the construction of such tunnel, in order to facilitate traffic between the two places, but their efforts have hitherto been unsuccessful.

The Yokohama Chamber of Commerce has decided to furnish the local Post Office with a warehouse for keeping gratis parcel posts to Russia, in view of the congestion of such posts, after having had a certain contract signed by the local merchants concerned.

The Board of Government Railways will raise by 50 per cent. from July 1st the rates for the transportation by express trains of baggages, dead bodies, precious articles and small creatures.

The latin American society of which Prince Nijo is president, will hold an annual general meeting on the 19th instant at the Hoken Kiokai and afterwards a dinner will be given in honor of the Mexican and Chilian Ministers; the Brazilian Minister and Argentine Chargé d'Affaires, also several Cabinet Ministers will be honoured guests.

A plan is afoot to erect a bronze statue of Count Itagaki, the veteran statesman, in the municipal park of Gifu where an attempt was made on his life thirty-five years ago after his speech on democratic principles. The promoters have decided to raise the sum of 2,300 yen for the purpose. The statue will be named "statue of Democracy" in order to commemorate the Count's contribution to the progress of democracy in Japan.

As a result of recent efforts by many peers in this country the increase of the number of peers eligible as members of the House of Peers will be shortly made into a bill to be introduced probably in the present special session of the Diet. According to the proposal three more counts, as many viscounts and ten more barons will be given the chance in future to be nominated for the Upper House by virtue of the new bill.

The Nihon Bijutsu In (Japan Fine Arts Institute) will shortly obtain six or seven artists of note as its new members. The artists who are reported to probably join the Institute are Messrs. Kanae Yamamoto, Osen Ogawa, Tsunetomi Kitano, Shigeji Sakamoto, Kogan Tobari, Teijiro Nakahara and others. The names of the new members will be published as soon as they have been definitely secured. The coming exhibition of the works by the members of the Institute in next Autumn will therefore prove an excellent success as is every year the case with this kind of exhibition of the Institute.

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The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

每土曜日 一回發行

No. 25] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, JUNE 23, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

THE JAPAN MAIL

AND

THE JAPAN TIMES

BOTH WEEKLY EDITIONS

SIX MONTHS YEN 5.50

ONE YEAR YEN 10.00

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Single copies	Sen 15 each
„ (back numbers)	Sen 25 each
One month	Sen .50
Three months	Yen 1.50
Six months	Yen 3.00
One year	Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

The latest report from Kagoshima, which was visited by an unlucky flood, says that many persons have been drowned in the recent disastrous inundation.

Subordinate members of the crew of N.Y.K. European liners have been drawing up demands, it is reported, in regard to their treatment and the relief of their families, in view of the frequent attacks by enemy submarines.

The City Council of Tokyo held a meeting on Monday evening when Mayor Dr. Okuda made a speech on the necessity of combining the three present rival electric companies in the city in order to regulate the lighting charges in future. The council hall was thoroughly packed by an eager audience.

In asking the harbour police of Yokohama and other places to search for the missing sailing ship Kotobuki Maru, Mr. S. Kato, of Hakodate, her owner, states that she might have been run down by a steamer, as it is a case which occurs more frequently now, as steamships proceed in haste in consequence of the scarcity of bottoms.

With the approach of the summer season the activities of pickpockets in Tokyo have become redoubled owing to the advantage which is offered to them by the light habiliments worn by the people. In view of this tendency the Metropolitan authorities have recently started a vigorous campaign against purse-snatchers.

The staff of the Mitsui Bank in Tokyo made a present of a marble bust of Baron Takayasu Mitsui recently in token of their grateful ackowledgements of the services rendered by the veteran Baron in the past to the bank he now represents. The unveiling ceremony was held on Sunday in the compound of the new residence of the Baron at Niban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, city.

An association has been organized by Japanese residents concerned in Yokohama in order to push on an agitation for the boring of a tunnel between Yokohama proper and Kitagata-cho, below the Bluff. Not a few Japanese and foreigners have already urged the construction of such tunnel, in order to facilitate traffic between the two places, but their efforts have hitherto been unsuccessful.

The Yokohama Chamber of Commerce has decided to furnish the local Post Office with a warehouse for keeping gratis parcel posts to Russia, in view of the congestion of such posts, after having had a certain contract signed by the local merchants concerned.

The Board of Government Railways will raise by 50 per cent. from July 1st the rates for the transportation by express trains of baggages, dead bodies, precious articles and small creatures.

The latin American society of which Prince Nijo is president, will hold an annual general meeting on the 19th instant at the Hoken Kiokai and afterwards a dinner will be given in honor of the Mexican and Chilian Ministers; the Brazilian Minister and Argentine Chargé d'Affaires, also several Cabinet Ministers will be honoured guests.

A plan is afoot to erect a bronze statue of Count Itagaki, the veteran statesman, in the municipal park of Gifu where an attempt was made on his life thirty-five years ago after his speech on democratic principles. The promoters have decided to raise the sum of 2,300 yen for the purpose. The statue will be named "statue of Democracy" in order to commemorate the Count's contribution to the progress of democracy in Japan.

As a result of recent efforts by many peers in this country the increase of the number of peers eligible as members of the House of Peers will be shortly made into a bill to be introduced probably in the present special session of the Diet. According to the proposal three more counts, as many viscounts and ten more barons will be given the chance in future to be nominated for the Upper House by virtue of the new bill.

The Nihon Bijutsu In (Japan Fine Arts Institute) will shortly obtain six or seven artists of note as its new members. The artists who are reported to probably join the Institute are Messrs. Kanae Yamamoto, Osen Ogawa, Tsunetomi Kitano, Shigeji Sakamoto, Kogan Tobari, Teijiro Nakahara and others. The names of the new members will be published as soon as they have been definitely secured. The coming exhibition of the works by the members of the Institute in next Autumn will therefore prove an excellent success as is every year the case with this kind of exhibition of the Institute.

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SEIYU-KAI PRESIDENT ADDRESSES HIS PARTY

The Seiyukai held its mass meeting Tuesday afternoon at the party's headquarter and over three hundred members of the party were present. Prior to the opening of the Mass meeting, the leaders of the party held their conference in the morning and discussed the future policy of the party, and especially its attitude in the coming extra session of the Imperial Diet.

Mr. Hara, leader of the Party, opened the mass meeting by an address, and the appointment of the new officials of the party, followed. The following resolution was unanimously passed by all present, and the further details of the political activities of the party will be discussed by the Committee meetings.

The following is the gist of the resolution passed Tuesday by the Seiyukai.

The party has formerly announced impartial neutrality regarding the attitude towards the present cabinet, and declared that the party will give judgement on each question, and to support the right and attack the wrong. It has been the conviction of the party that to indulge in more political fights, does not prove the patriotism for the country. The European war is still in such a condition that no expectation can be made and the future development of the situation in the Far East, is also beyond our understanding. It is necessary that the effect of the ill administration of the former cabinet should be speedily removed, and we should endeavour to consider the development of industries and commerce, giving the proper and fair administration to the people. Regarding budget or such important problem, careful consideration should be given, so that the nation will be able to meet the present situation.

After the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Hara, invited the entire members of the party to a banquet at the Sanyentei, Shiba.

Mr. Hara, President of the Seiyukai, declared that the party would follow the same attitude as in the previous session in the main, that is, the party would adhere to the policy of strict neutrality, which the president believed the best and most opportune and one faithful to state and nation, under the present circumstances. The Okuma Ministry was not free from many charges of mis-administration, which have left many evil effects in the smooth operation of the machinery of administration and retarded the progress of the work of the Government, so that there remain many things that call for reform and improvement.

Moreover the internal situation is in chaotic condition, while there is no prospect of the great war terminating in the near future, but on the contrary it threatens to further drag on now that almost all the Powers of the world are involved in the vortex of the titanic struggle. The situation in itself offers a very delicate and difficult position to this country in directing her diplomatic policy as a member of belligerent body. More difficult it is to this country to find proper measures and steer her diplomatic policy in such a manner as to fully protect and promote her rights and interests on the close of the war when the liquidation of international struggle will be commenced. Internal affairs of the country, also, require further improvement and readjustment, especially in administrative and financial affairs and the matters relating to national defence. Although the status of the country and nation has attained a remarkable development during the fifty years after the restoration of Meiji, the country should not rest satisfied at the present state of progress. Strenuous efforts must be made from the present moment for settling the measures of the country in connection with the post-bellum of international affairs and adjustment of internal affairs. It is a matter of impossibility, of course, to expect a solution of all these problems in the coming session of the Diet, which is of only short duration, still we must always bear in mind and pay keen attention to that grave question.

In the general election of 1915 the seats in the Lower House for the Seiyukai dropped to only a hundred and little more, but this decline in the following of our party does not signify any decrease of the nation's confidence in the party nor the wane of its influence. The falling off being accounted for by the interference of the Government then under Marquis Okuma, which is a fact well recognized and hardly needs mentioning. Also well known is the fact that the opposition party which secured a great majority by the Government interference deceived and disappointed the nation on account of its selfish attempt to abuse political power under the support of its large following in the Lower House. The nation is not to be long deceived by such insincere attitude of the opposition party, which in the last general election lost many of its seats in the House and once again returned to its former minority. This is a matter for congratulation to the Seiyukai as well as to state, but the party must not be content with such trifle success and it must abstain from indulging in such petty party strife and political campaign between parties, and strive for promoting the welfare and interests of the country and nation.

In concluding his speech, the Seiyukai President dwelt on the organization of the diplomatic advisory board and his relation with that special diplomatic organ. He said he had accepted the offer of Premier Count Terauchi to become a member of the advisory board from the motive of respecting the unity of national opinions in the affairs relative to diplomatic policy of the country, a principle agreed upon at the conference between Viscount Kato, the Kenseikai President, Mr. Inukai, the Kokuminto leader, and Mr. Hara himself last year. His joining the advisory board as a member of that institution was owing to his wish to devote his sincere efforts to diplomatic interests of the country by frankly exchanging views with other members of the board, declared Mr. Hara.

DIET CONVENED FOR A SPECIAL SESSION.

The special session of the Imperial Diet was convened Thursday as had been scheduled. The House of Peers completed its organization and the House of Representatives elected its President and Vice-President.

The House of Peers met at 9 o'clock, Prince Tokugawa, President of the House presiding. There were 282 members present when the meeting opened. After the election to assign the members to the various departments of the session, the meeting adjourned at 9.40 o'clock. When a recess of half an hour was over, the meeting was resumed and Mr. Yanagida, Chief Secretary of the House read reports on the result of the election of the chairmen of the different departments which took place during the recess. President Prince Tokugawa then announced that the organization of the Upper House was completed and a notification to that effect would be served on the Lower House, and the first day's session came to a close at 10.15.

From early in the morning the members of the Lower House made their way to Hibiya in twos and threes. In the chamber the temporary sections to the different parties were assigned as follows:

Center ..... the Seiyukai
Right wing..... the Kenseikai
Left wing ..... the Kokuminto, the Ishinkai, and the Independents.

At 10 o'clock the meeting was called to order. Mr. Terada, Chief Secretary of the House, occupied the chair of the temporary President in accordance with the Parliament act, and announced that the number of members reporting their presence on the day was 364. As this constituted a quorum, the Chief Secretary announced that the election of the candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency would be held.

When the first ballot was opened Mr. O-oka of the Seiyukai, an erstwhile President, was elected with a majority vote of 243. The second ballot made two more candidates, Mr. Nakakura, 215 votes, and Mr. Amaharu, 206. The first ballot for the election of the Vice-President favoured Mr. Hamada of the Kokuminto with a majority vote of 236. Messrs. Uyeno and Sakakida were pushed forward by the second ballot with the votes of 201 and 196, respectively. Then the Chief Secretary read the result of the election and announced the names of the candidates-elect. The result of the election was reported to the Throne later and in the afternoon His Majesty appointed Mr. O-oka as President and Mr. Hamada as Vice-President as reported elsewhere.

After the Cabinet meeting Premier Count Terauchi proceeded to the Imperial Palace and recommended to the Throne Mr. I. O-oka of the Seiyukai as President of the House of Representatives and Mr. K. Hamada of the Kokuminto as Vice-President.

After obtaining Imperial sanction and under the commands of His Majesty, the Premier handed the Imperial order at the Palace at 4.30 o'clock to Messrs. O-oka and Hamada, appointing them President and Vice-President of the Lower House, respectively.

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CREATE SPECIAL ORGAN TO CONTROL COLONIES

The government has had in view the creation or rather re-establishment of a special organ for colonial administration named the colonial department with a Minister at its head. This was established soon after the Japan-China war as the result of the cession of Formosa to this country, but the office was abolished after a few years' existence. The motive of the re-establishment of the office is to effect the unification of the administrative affairs of the colonies, covering Formosa, Chosen and Manchuria and Karafuto. The plan has however been finally dropped and in its stead the government has decided on the establishment of a special administrative office independent of all departments of the government, and probably attached to the cabinet and under direct control of the Prime Minister. Together with this, the government has under contemplation the abolition of the so-called triumvirate administrative system of Manchuria, and the carrying out of the unificaton of the administration of Manchuria and Chosen as well as of the railways in Manchuria and Chosen.

By the so-called triumvirate system of administration in Manchuria is meant the present system of the administration conducted at the hand of the Kwantung Government-General, the consular authorities in Manchuria and the South Manchuria Railway Company, which respectively yield their influence and exercise their administrative rights in the respective spheres of influence and jurisdiction. The system is all right as long as the principles of administrative policy go hand in hand, but not infrequently it occurs that the measures and steps taken by the three administrative organs in control of the localities within their respective jurisdiction are found contradictory and run counter to each other, to the great embarrassment and no small inconvenience of those living in Manchuria. This is owing to the difference of the character and significance of the rights and authority invested in them, the consular authorities being under control of the Foreign Office and the Government-General representing the interests of the War Office and the General Staff Office, while the South Manchurian Railway Company which, though originally a business concern, is authorised with special administrative rights in the railway concessions, has its own interest and definite principle relating to the administrative affairs in the districts within the railway zone. As a consequence not seldom it occurs that the rather reserved principle and measures followed by the Foreign Office run counter to radical and progressive policy of the government-general which operates under the direct command of the highest military headquarters. The Ministry, it is understood, attaches great importance to the improvement and reform of the current system of administration in Manchuria, which is productive of many evils and considerably menaces the smooth operation of administrative work in the region, and wants to effect a sweeping change and improvement in that line, such being the cherished wish of Premier Count Terauchi. The evils of the three different administrative organs in Manchuria have been the subject of much discussion in the press and among thinkers in the past, and if the plan contemplated by the Ministry is carried out successfully it goes without saying that the reform will go a long way improving the conditions obtaining in Manchuria and promoting the development of the region and welfare of the Japanese population there, in as much as the demerits of the existing system of administration is a well recognized fact.

At the same time the government is said to have also in view the establishment of another administrative organ to attend the administrative affairs common to Chosen and Manchuria with a view to effecting the unification of administration of the two colonies, for which the government has already a definite plan of ways and means for its execution. The plan is expected to be materialized after the conclusion of the coming special session of the Imperial Diet, and with the execution of the plan will take place a wholesale change in the posts of the Governor-General of Kwantung, the President of the South Manchuria Railway Company and other prominent officials in the Government-General and the railway company and other government offices in Manchuria and Chosen. As to the unification of the railway in Manchuria and Chosen, the plan was started by the former Ministry and the present Ministry is following the steps of its predecessor, for which a definite principle has already been settled at the recent conference of the Japan-China railway council.

The proposal of the unification of the Manchuria and Chosen railways is to be carried out immediately after the passage of the supplementary budget estimates in the forthcoming session of the Diet, in which is placed new claims for the construction of new lines and improvement of old lines amounting to something like 18,374,991 yen. On the passage of the claim the proposal will be submitted to the consideration of the Privy Council and the amalgamation of the two railways will be enforced perhaps from the beginning of August next.

According to information emanating from a most reliable source, the reform of the administrative system in Manchuria is to be effected in the form of an extension of the authority and rights of the Kwantung Government-General, which will have added to it almost all administrative rights of Manchuria besides the exclusive control of military affairs, and at the same time the rights hitherto exercised by the Foreign Office through consuls in Manchuria is to be transferred to the Government-General in future. The Manchurian Railway Company will also cease to yield sway over the administrative affairs in the districts within the railway concessions, which will also go to the jurisdiction of the Government-general. As the result of the extension of the authority of the Government-general, which will thus come to hold absolute control of military and administrative affairs in Manchuria, the consuls stationed in various important parts of Manchuria will have to be withdrawn and be replaced by military administrative officials of the Government-general. In this connection the Foreign Office has raised a strong opposition to the proposal, but it is understood the foreign office has finally yielded and conceded to the proposal. The South Manchurian Railway Company was also displeased with the proposal to hand over the administrative rights in the railway zone, but has given in to the proposal, satisfied with the transfer of the rights of the control of Chosen railways, which are to be amalgamated with the Manchurian railways.

DR. SOYEDA DECLINES TO ACCEPT NOMINATION

The complicated trouble the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce experienced for some time over the appointment of Dr. Soyeda as its new President came virtually to a close on Sunday evening, when Dr. Soyeda signified his intention to decline the appointment to both Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Nakano. While Mr. Nakashoji, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, pronounces his disapproval of the appointment of Dr. Soyeda, it was expected that the Chamber would resist the authorities to the bitterest about the selection of Dr. Soyeda, but finding it against the interests of the Chamber to combat with Mr. Nakashoji whose attitude remains as firm as ever, Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Nakano, into whose hands the matter is entirely left for solution by the officials of the Chamber, decided to ask Dr. Soyeda to decline the selection.

Upon this decision the two leaders of the Chamber dispatched a letter to Dr. Soyeda on Sunday afternoon, explaining the inadvisability of applying for the approval of his appointment and courteously requesting him to accept their suggestion and decline the selection. "It is really unexpected," said the Baron and Mr. Nakano in the letter addressed to Dr. Soyeda "that the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce should so stubbornly disapprove of the selection of you simply because you are the proprietor of the 'Hochi,' a paper not independent of political lines. When the intention of the authorities are as clear as this, it will be really undesirable and harmful to the interests of the Chamber to apply for the approval of your appointment only to be rejected, and any step to injure the interest or impair the dignity of the Chamber we must not take. We therefore want to wash our hands of all share in the present affair and hope that you will refuse the appointment."

The reply of Dr. Soyeda to the letter was obtained the same afternoon, and he stated that he understands their difficult position clearly so that he is ready to follow their advice.

FIRE ENGINE AUTO FOR CITY

The first motor car fire engine will arrive at Tokyo within a month from the United States, and the arrival of the engine will be the beginning of the radical change of the fire-fighting system of Tokyo.

The Fire-Department of Tokyo has been considering various improvements of the present system, and had already started the system of notifying fire by telephone, and the fire-alarm system will be shortly installed, but the Department believes that the present horse-drawn engines are not sufficient, and decided to import one motor car fire engine as trial.

The new machine is five feet wide, fifteen feet long, and the pump is powerful enough to send the water to 130 feet high in the air. It will have a special steering device to enable it to go through narrow streets. If the car is found satisfactory, more of the similar type will be imported or made in Japan.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MEETING OF THE KOKUMINTO

The Kokuminto held meetings of its members Wednesday morning and afternoon. A conference of ex-parliamentary and new parliamentary members, directors, councillors and other leading members was held in the morning at the party headquarters. The meeting passed the declaration and a resolution. The meeting was followed by a general meeting of members, both parliamentary and non-parliamentary, as well as party leaders, officials and others. After the election of new general director which resulted in the re-election of Mr. K. Inukai, the new general director delivered a speech in which the speaker explained on his entry into the recently established Diplomatic Advisory Board, his explanation being almost on the same line as expressed in his statement published in the press at the time of the organization of the Advisory Board. In other words, he accepted the offer to become a member of the Advisory Board in view of the importance of the unification of the nation's views and opinions about diplomatic questions of the country and from the wish to stop the useless party strifes which was of no good to the welfare of state and nation to the smallest possible limit, for attaining the great and more important object of unifying and strengthening national opinions on diplomatic questions of state in view of the grave international situation. He declared he did not abandon his opposition and discredit of the present ministry, but on the contrary recognized the weakness and incapability of the ministry, but in view of the grave international situation he thought it unwise to indulge in a political campaign against the government, and thought it better and proper to support the weak government in directing the affairs of state and making its administration a success amid such difficult situation and circumstances. He attached greater importance to the welfare of state and nation than the petty strife with the government, and for that reason he decided to abandon the campaign against the ministry in spite of his opposition to the principle of the present ministry. Mr. Inukai did not establish the Kokuminto party for the sake of that party, but he did so for the welfare of state and nation, and for that purpose he pursued many years hard struggle and campaign in political interests of the country, and from this motive he joined the Advisory Board sacrificing the interests of the party which was mere nothing as compared with the welfare and interests of state and nation. Touching the Chinese affairs Mr. Inukai stated that though the situation obtaining in China deserved our profound sympathy the affairs of that country should be properly settled at her own hands and admitted no interference of outsiders. The promotion of good friendship between China and this country was a matter of imperative necessity for the maintenance of the peace in the Far East, and the first step for attaining that object was to remove the source of all misunderstandings and misconceptions that stand in the way of better understanding of mutual will and intentions. And for attaining that purpose it was most important to effect the unity of the measures toward China taken by various departments of the government and also the attitude of the nation toward China. In short, the improvement of the relationship and the establishment of better understanding between the two neighbour nations must be effected by means of national diplomacy which was of paramount necessity for attaining that object.

SUFFRAGE IN JAPAN NEEDS EXTENSION

Dr. Yoshiyuki Imai who is well-known for his having rendered assistance to the revolutionists during the first Chinese revolution and who is now in practise as a lawyer in Osaka contributes to the "Shin Nippon" for June an article on the urgent necessity of starting a movement for the extension of suffrage in this country.

What the doctor urges in favour of this problem no doubt is sufficient to convince many people of the need of a movement to secure the suffrage for a larger portion of the people than at present in order to better the administration of the country. One cannot but cavil, however, at the generalness of the author's remarks on this important question. He says:

Notwithstanding the evident fact tha the formation of the present Terauchi Cabinet was one of the most inexcusable proceedings in regard to the rules set down in the Japanese Constitution, this unwarrantable conduct seems to have been generally upheld by the people of Japan in view of the recent victory of the Government party in the general election. However unconstitutional the standing of the Cabinet may be or however incapable it may be, as it has since proved itself to be, it still, at first blush, has the country at its back. But there are, on the other hand, indications that this conjecture is unfounded for the invective speeches delivered by Opposition members in the different constituencies are received with equal approbation and enthusiasm by the people in general at present. These two facts are greatly puzzling to me. This, I think, admits of the fact, however, in one sense, that the will and longing of the general people of Japanese are not truly represented by the present franchise-holders in this country, which largely consist, truth to tell, of the wealthy people (not with regard to their intellects) though the country goes indeed under the name of a country blessed with a parliamentary system.

As I have said above, nowadays the richer classes of the country mostly constitute the number of franchiseholders so that we can not be sure of their real capacity to understand the working of that parliamentary system. And the result of this is that it too often occurs that the real central opinion of the people at large is never given a voice in the Diet. What passes in the Diet under pretence of being such is really nothing but the class of the rich who are endowed with the suffrage.

The fact that the number of franchise-holders is extremely few in comparison with those of countries in the West has greatly facilitated numerous mean practices in election campaigns. Candidates by means of money can buy votes and allure the ignorant or indiscreet franchise-holders with the promise of reward for voting for them or threaten the poor franchise-holders in case of their refusal to accede.

It is estimated that the population in the mainland of Japan is now 53,000,000, of which no more than 1,500,000 are franchise-holders. Against these figures England comes out with a population of 45,370,000 of which 8,060,000 are franchise-holders, while France with a population of 40,000,000 boasts of 10,900,000 franchise-holders, Germany with a population of 65,000,000 has 14,440,000 persons endowed with suffrage. Even Hungary, which is known to be very strict in limiting the number of franchise-holders shows superiority to Japan, having a population of 21,000,000, including 1,200,000 franchise-holders. So Japan at all events comes first in the smallness of the number of franchise-holders in comparison with any other great European country.

I myself would like to insist that ten times the number of present franchise-holders should be created in this country by extending the suffrage, and to thus attain the complete realization of the wish and ambition of the people far and wide. And to make my present proposal feasible it is necessary that the people themselves become more acquainted with the keen necessity of taking this step and try to put it in practice at the earliest opportunity. I do not mean, however, to incite the people to raise a revolution, or to make a riot, or take any disorderly action for the purpose of putting this plan in execution, but I advise them to strive from now onward to provide themselves with the knowledge of the operation of the parliamentary system and general politics before opening a movement for this end. Finally they should make a peaceful yet vigorous demand to the Government authorities to achieve their object.

PARCEL POST TO AMERICA

In consequence of an extraordinary increase in the volume of parcel posts to America, owing to the continued lack of shipping spaces available for traders, the postal authorities had to suspend temporarily the acceptance of such parcel posts. By the despatch of the Sado Maru on Tuesday for Seattle, the remnant of parcel posts already accepted were all taken away. The postal authorities may now again be able to accept such posts for America.

ONLY JAPANESE PRISONER OF WAR

The only Japanese prisoner of war now interned in Germany is Mr. Takichi Wakazawa, the captain of the ill-fated Kohinata Maru, 3,164 tons of the Murai S.S. Co. which was sunk by a German submarine in the Mediterranean last August. When the steamer was sunk, he was captured by the German who killed one stoker of the boat at the same time, and was brought to Germany. It is said that Captain Wakazawa is detained at a prisoners' camp in the neighbourhood of Berlin and reports reaching the Foreign Office from the Japanese Legation in Holland state that he is in the enjoyment of health and sometimes receives eatables from Switzerland.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, June 13.—Philip Gibbs, writing from British Headquarters in France says: The effect of the capture of Messines and Wytschaete, was so stunning to the enemy that he has not yet attempted counter-attacking on a big scale. Our men's rapid advance below the further slopes of the ridge and the rush forward of our guns made it impossible for him to rally the supporting troops quickly. As the hours pass it becomes more impossible for him to make his way back. His early attempts to assemble the troops in the Warneton neighbourhood were instantly annihilated by the enormous shellfire directed by the new observation gained at Messines. During the past twenty-four hours the enemy has not shown any further sign of asking for trouble, but obviously is engaged in reorganizing his demoralized forces. Many of his guns lie battered and buried about the battlefield. Some of his batteries put out of action by bombardment, remain between our new lines and his, but are so covered by our fire that he has small chance of getting them away. The enemy losses of guns, trenchmortars and machineguns must alarm him for I have no doubt at all, after seeing the frightful effect of our bombardment that these were destroyed on a grand scale so that the number of our trophies will not represent the actual enemy losses in weapons and war material.

More horrible to the unfortunate German soldiers is the devilish punishment inflicted on them in the past ten days, culminating on the day of battle when every weapon of revenge for men's slaughter, from heaviest high explosives to boiling oil gushes were unloosed upon them in the great tempest of destruction, blowing them out of and off the earth; frizzling, blinding, choking, mutilating and maddening them. A German boy not more than fifteen years of age was discovered yesterday lying in a shellhole beside a dead man shot through the temple. The boy was gibbering idiot driven insane by fear. He was not the only one.

The German officers say many of their men went raving mad under the strain of our bombardment and tried to kill their comrades or themselves or fell into an ague of terror with all the symptoms of the worst form of shellshock. Many German prisoners believe they were betrayed and sacrificed coldly and deliberately by their higher command.

Before the battle an order of the day was issued telling them to hold out if surrounded and fight their way back by bayonet, because behind them fresh divisions would be ready to support them by immediate counter-attack. Those fresh divisions never appeared. We know they had no chance of approaching our lines because of our far-reaching fire and all those found southward of St. Eloi were cut off or captured if not dead. After our first assaults the panic-stricken enemy was more concerned in removing his guns than protecting his troops. They were left at our mercy.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 13.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Monday evening communique reports: "The British forces continue to make progress to the south-west of Messines. This morning, in the neighbourhood of the 'La Potterie Farm' front, they captured a mile of the enemy's trench system. During the day, we gained further ground in this area and captured seven field-guns and a number of prisoners."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 13.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Tuesday evening communqué, says: "The British have gained further ground eastward and north-eastward of Messines. A front of nearly two miles has been occupied between Hamlet and Gapaard. The British have also advanced their line slightly astride the Souchez river."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 14.—A French official communiqué reports that French cavalry entered La Bissa at 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "The number of prisoners captured since June 7 now totals 7342, including 145 officers. We also have captured 47 guns, 242 machineguns and 60 trenchmortars."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, June 14.—It is officially announced that the Germans have abandoned important sections on the front between the Lys River and St. Yves. The British have followed and made progress considerably east of Ploegsteet Wood.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 14.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "The British made a further advance eastward of Messines front. Our attack compelled the enemy to abandon some important section between Lys River and St. Yves. We followed close upon the enemy, and made considerable progress eastward of Ploegsteet Wood; we also gained ground near Gapaard."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 15.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "The British made a successful operation on Thursday morning eastward of Monchy le Pleux and stormed hostile positions of considerable importance. On a frontage of three-quarters of a mile on the high ground of Infantry Hill, we have gained all objectives, taking prisoner 175 men."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 15.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We attacked on Thursday evening the enemy positions eastward and southward of Messines and astride the Ypres-Comines canal. Our troops quickly overcame the enemy resistance and gained their entire objective in both localities. We took prisoner over one hundred and fifty men and captured one howitzer and seven machine-guns. As the result of these operations of constant pressure since June 6, we now occupy the German front trenches from the Lys river to Warnave river, and have advanced our line five hundred to one thousand yards on the whole front from the Warnave river to Kleinzillebeke, a distance of seven miles."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 15.—Mr. Macpherson, Under Secretary to the War Office, stated in the House of Commons that up to the end of May the British had taken prisoner 76,007 officers and men on the west front, to which number at least 8,000 must be added for June. He also stated that since July 1 of last year we had captured 434 guns and had regained about 600 square miles of territory on the west front. The British had, he continued, taken prisoner 10,900 in Mesopotamia and 8,739 in Egypt, where they had captured 18 guns. Also since then they had captured 132 guns in Mesopotamia.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 16.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in his Friday evening communique says. "On Friday morning the British attacked and captured further positions in the sector of the Hindenburg line northwestward of Bullecourt. The hostile garrison resisted stubbornly and suffered heavily. We captured 43 prisoners."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, June 16.—The British struck another blow at the enemy on the Messines front last night, advancing their lines five hundred to one thousand yards on a front of seven miles.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 17.—Marshal Haig reports; On Saturday last, fighting again took place in a sector of the Hindenburg line, northwestward of Bullecourt. We made some progress and captured prisoners. Many air fights took place in which we brought down six German aeroplanes while ten of them were driven down. One of ours is missing.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 19.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Early on Monday morning, the enemy delivered a strong local attack against the positions we had captured on June 14 eastward of Monchyfreux. After severe fighting we were compelled to fall back from our advance posts and established before our main line a new position which we still hold. On infantry hill a reciprocal artillery firing is going on. Northward of the Scarpe, the enemy artillery is attacking us near Ypres.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 19.—The French on Monday evening have captured a system of trenches forming a salient in Champagne, on a front of five hundred metres. We have captured forty prisoners.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, June 11.—The Italian communiqué to-day reads as follows:

"Throughout the whole mountain zone there was more fighting than usual yesterday, especially between Adige and Brenta. On the night of the 10th the enemy were driven back and pursued at Tonale pass in the upper Chiesa Valley and on the slopes of Dosda Casina in Posita Valley.

"On the Asiago Plateau, our artillery destroyed the enemy's complex system of defences at several points.

"Our infantry attacking in a violent storm in the direction of Mounts Zebie Forno, carried Agnello Pass and captured nearly the whole of Mount Ortigara (6924 feet) east of Cima. Five hundred and twelve prisoners, including seven officers, were left in our hands.

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"Our aircraft, notwithstanding adverse atmospheric conditions, successfully bombed the enemy's rear and heavy artillery posts in the Upper Valleys of Astico and Assa. All our machines returned safely.

"On the remainder of the front, a desultory concentration of fire by the enemy was replied to.

"On the Carso, attacks on our lines, south of Castagnizza were completely repelled. We captured many prisoners."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, June 12.—The Italian official communiqué to-day reads:

"On the Asiago Plateau the artillery activity was hampered by adverse atmospheric conditions.

"On the Julian Front the enemy artillery has been particularly active against our positions in the Vodice and on the heights northeast of Gorizia but their fire was energetically returned."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, June 14.—The Italian communiqué issued to-day reads:

On the Asiago plateau the enemy on the night of the 13th made a surprise attack on the positions recently taken by us on Mount Ortigara. The surprise attack failed, owing to the vigilance of our troops, and the enemy then attacked with extreme violence. The defenders, however, drove him back, and the enemy fled in disorder with heavy loss.

On the Julian front the enemy, ably supported by artillery, made several surprise attacks yesterday northeast of Gorizia and on the Carso south of Castagnevizza. Our artillery stopped these attacks and shelled and dispersed the enemy troops on march in the Bazza and Idria Valleys east of Lacia and blew up some ammunition dumps in the enemy's rear lines near Sello.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, June 15.—The official report issued to-day says: "Over the whole front artillery actions were predominant yesterday. Our artillery bombarded the enemy convoys in close proximity to the station at Calliano in the Adige Valley, and also the columns which were marching on in the Terragnolo valley and Val Sugana. The attempts made by the enemy patrols against our line near the Masc Torrent completely failed.

"There has been intense aerial activity on the Trentino front. Two of the enemy aviators were brought down on the slope of Monte Verena and Valley Maggio Torrent. Two of the others were compelled to land on their line in Val Sugana, while the fifth machine was struck by our fire and fell to earth on the slope of Monte Zebio. One of our machines is missing."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, June 17.—A communiqué issued to-day says: The artillery yesterday was more active than usual on the Carnia front where the enemy with his medium calibre batteries repeatedly shelled on our positions in Pal Pitncolo and Pal Grande. At various points on the front our reconnoitring parties inflicted losses on the enemy, bringing back some prisoners. This morning a hostile aircraft bombarded Gorizia and other places in the plain but it caused no damage and casualties.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, June 16.—The Italian communique issued on June 16 says; East of Adamello-massif, situated in the eastern Trentino, Alpine detachments of Volbatla battalion and Skirs advanced over very difficult ground, notwithstanding the furious enemy resistance. We attacked and carried strongly fortified positions of the enemy.

In the Corno-Cavento, we captured the remainder of the enemy garrison as well as two 75 millimetre guns, one trench mortar and four machine guns. A large quantity of supplies and munitions was also captured.

On Asiago plateau front, the enemy's artillery continued to show a great activity. Patrol attacks on our Mount Zebo positions were repulsed. On the Ortigarn, at dawn yesterday our positions on Hill 2101 were again attacked with extreme violence. The enemy continually reinforced and redoubled his efforts, but all attempts failed before our firm resistance. We inflicted severe losses on the enemy, repulsing him completely and capturing 52 prisoners including four officers.

In Santo Pellegrino valley, a hostile attack upon our advanced positions on Costabella massif was repelled.

On the southern slopes of Mount Rondon, we occupied by a surprise attack one of the enemy's advanced positions and maintained the same despite the enemy's concentrated fire.

On Julian front, the artillery fire was especially noticeable in Tolmino sector on the heights northeast of Gorizia. Columns of the enemy were dispersed and the troops assembled east of Castagnavizza were shelled by our artillery.

Our battleplanes, being supported by scout machines, dropped 1800 kilograms of explosives on the enemy at Hutmento, camps in Santa Lucia zone (Olmino), and Bazza valley. All of our machines have returned safely.

(Official Italian Communique)

Rome, June 19.—On the night of the 18th the enemy infantry attacks against our positions on Mount Mosoiagh on the Asiago plateau and on Hill 652 in the Vodice were broken up by our fire.

Yesterday the enemy troops in a movement in the Idria valley and Gargaro basin were again shelled and dispersed.

On the Carso plateau northeast of Jamiano by an advance we rectified a large portion of our front.

Two enemy air machines were brought down yesterday by our airmen above Gorizia. They fell east of Vertoiba and near Ranziano in the Frigido Valley.

During the night two of our airships successfully bombed the troops assembled round Tolmino and enemy batteries on Mt. Hormada.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, June. 14.—Western front. A Russian scout party north-east of Smorgony under artillery support performed a daring reconnaissance. Getting through the wire entanglements they rushed into the enemy's trenches and annihilated a vanpost, putting to the sword those who offered resistance and taking prisoners. North-east of Rafalovka strong enemy scout parties tried to attack the Russian vanguards, but being repulsed by the Russian rifle-fire returned to their trenches.

Caucasus front. Strong Kurd parties attacked the Russian positions west of Belumer, but were driven back. Snowstorms are raging in the mountains north of Erzindjan.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, June 18.—Western Front. Firing is in progress south west of Stanislavov. The Russian scouts succeeded in overcoming the enemy's wire entanglements and penetrated into the rear of an enemy's protecting post, which they scattered. Bombs were dropped by the Russian aviators on some important points in the rear of the enemy's positions.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, June 18.—Rifle and artillery fir is in progress at different places of the western front. The Russian batteries fired in the night before June 15 on the enemy's reserves which were concentrated near Shelkow. An enemy detachment of 7 aeroplanes bombarded Dvinsk and its surroundings, but caused only a few losses and slight damages. The Russian artillery on the Stohod brought down one enemy aeroplane.

Firing and skirmishes of small parties are reported from the Caucasus front.

Petrograd, June 19.—Causasus Front. Russian scout parties pressed South West of Kalkit on a Turkish vanpost. The Kurdish advance 10 kilometers North of Ognat and 30 kilometers East of Senne has been repulsed by the Russians. A numerous Kurd party, which was attacking the rear of the Russian positions near Babagurgur was scattered by th Russian fire.

GERMAN AIR-RAID DOES DAMAGE IN LONDON

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London. June 13.—It is officially announced that about fifteen hostile aeroplanes were heard crossing the Essex coast and passing the vicinity of the Nore about eleven in the morning of Wednesday. Separating when they had covered half of the distance, they attacked and bombed the East End of London. Reports of casualties and damage have not yet been received. Anti-aircraft guns came into action and a large number of British aeroplanes are still pursuing the enemy.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 14.—In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that, as far as he knew, twelve or fifteen enemy aeroplanes crossed the coast at the North Foreland and proceeded across Essex in a direct line toward London. Two bombs are reported to have been dropped near the North Foreland. Bombs began to drop on Eastern London at 11.24 on Wednesday morning, and thirteen bombs fell in the City. The casualties in the city hitherto known are 31 killed and 67 injured. All anti-aircraft guns in London were put into action, and a large number of aeroplanes are now in pursuit of the enemy. The casualties in the Metropolitan area are not yet known, but it is regretted that the Council School at the East End was hit and 11 children were killed and 50 injured. Hitherto it is only definitely known that one raider was brought down.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 14.—It is officially announced that the casualties in the air raid now total 55 men, 16 women and 26 children killed and 223 men, 122 women

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THESSALY OPERATIONS CONTINUE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 15.—A message from Salonika states that allied operations in Thessaly continue. It continues:

"On Monday night our troops occupied Elassona and Tirnovo quietly, and on Tuesday morning our cavalry surrounded Larissa. General Baivas, the Greek commandant, said that there would be no resistance. However a Colonel treacherously ordered his troops, posted behind the barracks, to fire. The French cavalry replied; the fusilade lasted till 10 o'clock in the morning. The French suffered 6 killed and 20 wounded, while the Greek casualties number sixty besides two colonels, 51 officers and 269 men captured by the French. General Baivas has been arrested.

ENEMY MUNITION DEPOTS EXPLODED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 19.—An explosion has destroyed three munition depots at Steinfeld. Six are killed, 330 injured and damage is extensive. It is significant that a Vienna communication denies any sabotage.

GHENT MUNITION WORKS DESTROYED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, via London, June 19.—After a tremendous aerial attack on Ghent on June 16, it became known that Carel Freres' great munition works had been entirely gutted with numerous casualties.

ZEPPELIN L. 42 DESTROYED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 14.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the British navy has destroyed Zeppelin L-42 in the North Sea and that no survivors were seen.

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and 94 children injured. No military or naval buildings suffered damage.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 16.—Sir George Cave, Home Secretary, speaking in the House of Commons, stated that the casualties resulting from the German air-raid on London, last Wednesday, were 104 killed, 154 seriously injured and 269 slightly injured. Included in these figures are casualties to 120 children.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 17.—A British official report says; Early Sunday morning, some enemy airships approached the east and southeast coast. Two airships came over the inland for a short distance, one crossing East Anglia and the other coming over Kent. The latter dropped bombs and some damage was done while a fire broke out at a coast town. One Zeppelin was brought down in flames.

MORE VICTIMS TO KULTUR

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, June 16.—The French steamer Sequana, 5,557, has been torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic. The vessel carried 650 souls, of whom 190 are missing.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, June 16.—It is officially announced that the American oil tanker Moreni was set ablaze and sunk by a German submarine after a battle in which 300 shots were fired, of which the Moreni gunner fired 200. Four Americans were killed.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, June 16.—The transport Annam (6075 tons, built in 1899; Messageries Maritimes the owners) was torpedoed and sunk in the Ionian Sea on June 11. There were no casualties.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 19.—The Admiralty announces that an enemy submarine sank the British transport Cameronian on June 2 in the eastern Mediterranean with a small number of troops aboard. Fifty two troops and eleven of the crew including the captain are missing.

(The Cameronia, 10,963 tons, built 1911; Anchor Line, Ltd., the owners.)

ALLIED SHIPPING RETURNS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 14.—The Admiralty statement reads: "Last week, the number of arrivals at ports in the United Kingdom was 2767; sailings numbered 2822; twenty-three vessels over, and ten under 600 tons were sunk. Twenty-three vessels were unsuccessfully attacked, and six fishing vessels sunk."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rome, June 14.—The Italian Naval report reads: "During the week ending June 10, 537 ships entered Italian ports, while the clearances numbered 498. Five Italian steamers and five small sailing vessels were sunk."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, June 15.—During the week ending June 6 1,034 vessels entered French ports, while the clearances numbered 1,015. Four steamers over and one under 1,600 tons were sunk. Six steamers were unsuccessfully attacked, and three fishing boats were sunk.

FIFTY DEATHS IN EXPLOSION

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 14.—Mr. A. Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons today that 50 people have been killed and many injured by an explosion at a munitions factory at Ashton-under-Lyne, 6½ miles east of Manchester.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 16.—The Press Bureau announces that in the Ashton-under-Lyne explosion 41 were killed and 132 injured. A fire started, caused by the explosion. The majority of the workpeople escaped.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S REVIEW OF THE WEEK

[FROM THE BRITISH EMBASSY THROUGH THE KOKUSAI NEWS AGENCY]

London, June 16.—On the British fronts up to June 14 inclusive, in spite of the constantly repeated assurances by the German wireless and communiques that the British offensive on the western front had come to a standstill, the past week has witnessed one of the most successful operations on a large scale which had been undertaken during the war. This success is remarkable both for the gains themselves, which include the taking of some of the most important positions on the western front, with the capture of some 7,450 prisoners, 47 guns and 302 machineguns and trenchmortars. The slight cost to the attacking forces with which these successes were obtained is notable.

The total casualties were only about one fifth of the number it was estimated would be entailed by the capture of Messines Ridge. One contingent of Irishmen which was prepared for 3000 to 4000 casualties accomplished all it set out to do and gained every objective with the losses of just over 700 killed and wounded.

To compare the results obtained at Messines with Arras and the Somme battles the British gained in the first day at Messines, more than twice as much ground as in the first four days on the Somme and the casualties in the first four days at Messines were half of those at Arras in the first four days, and only just over a quarter of the first four days on the Somme.

Although mines with one million pounds of dynamite contributed very largely to the smoothness with which the operations were carried out, but its real success was due to a complete arrangement of the artillery fire and the mastery of the artillery over the enemy. Every single dugout, machinegun emplacement, observation post and trench were completely smashed, which makes it possible to estimate what heavy casualties the enemy must have suffered, whereas the British system of trenches from which troops issued for the attack was in absolutely perfect order. So effective was the reply to the enemy's artillery and so complete the British mastery of the air that the counter-attacks broke down at every point with heavy losses without succeeding in retaking even for a brief period, a single one of the lost positions.

The German defensive warfare has cost them during the two months fighting, an appalling casualty list including over 60,000 prisoners which the British and French have taken, the cession of hundreds of square miles of occupied territory and the surrender of positions deemed to be impregnable. This is not the end of the allies progressive success. The history of the British fighting at Neuve Chappelle, Loos, the Somme, Arras and Messines establishes the fact that every time a success is more easily obtained, owing to the greater superiority of their fire and better methods.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 14.—The Board of Trade Returns during May this year, in comparison with a twelve month ago, show that imports increased by £3,827,726, while exports decreased by £3,587,155.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

SITUATION IN RUSSIA

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, June 12.—The Provisional Government has given orders for the revision of the law in order to enlist all men, heretofore exempted from military service.

The commission charged with elaborating the law of the Constituent Assembly has voted a resolution fixing the lowest age of electors at 20 years, while all army men on active service are granted elective rights independent of age.

M. Shingaref, Minister of Finance, speaking to the press representatives said that the economical situation in Russia was very serious. He outlined the measures prepared by the Ministry in order to avoid a crisis; among others being, in the first place, a direct taxation of the wealthy classes and taxation on excess war profits. The question of monopolies requires careful preliminary work, he said. The cardinal measure, according to the Finance Minister's view, should be a general project for economical reforms subjected to examination by the Constituent Assembly, based on co-ordination of the domestic and foreign social polity.

The provisional government has resolved to entrust the Ministers of Agriculture, of Communications, of Finance and of Labour with the task of elaborating the project for the formation of a supreme state board which would regulate the economical life of the country.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, June 13.—The Provisional Government has published a decree in connection with breaches against military law. It is therein provided that all military crimes such as insubordination, mutiny, desertion, refusal to fight and the instigation of these acts, will be punishable by hard labour and the forfeiture of all civil rights including the right to own property.

The Congress of the councils of soldiers' and workmen's delegates of all the Russias will be opened shortly.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, June 13.—In compliance with Government orders, a number of trading ships and a naval squadron, which have been at anchor off Cronstadt, have sailed for Bjorke Transund. The remaining vessels will follow when ready to put to sea.

According to the preliminary results of elections of the district and municipal councils of Petrograd, with the application of universal suffrage, most votes have been received by the group composed of socialists, democratic revolutionary socialists and the labour party. The second place was taken by the constitutional democrats.

The French Minister of Supply, M. Thomas, speaking at the sitting of the executive committee of the Council of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, said that the French Socialists had fulfilled their obligations. He pointed out that the resolution of the French Chamber of Deputies contained the refusal of all Imperialistic war aims. Referring to Alsace and Lorraine, he said the French Socialists had a long time ago expressed an opinion by labour plebiscite.

The famous Russian emigrant Kropatkin has arrived at Petrograd.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, June 14.—Mr. Nobokoff, Russian Charge d'Affaires, speaking at a luncheon given in his honour by the British Empire Producers' Association, said:

"At present, owing to the tremendous upheaval in Russia and the necessity of rebuilding the country, it would be impossible to expect Russia uninterruptedly to play a proportionately active part in the prosecution of the war. The Allies take it for granted that they will win, and I ask you to take it for granted that Russia will dispel clouds of darkness and will prove that the Russian army is alive to its duties towards the friends and allies of Russia and to humanity.

"In addressing you I am appearing before the representative portion of the British people, who will, after the war, help Russia to rebuild her industrial fabric. I venture to say that of all the peoples allied for the purpose of exterminating the poisonous gas of Prussianism, I do not think any two have manifested in clearer and more striking manner their deep-rooted desire for permanent national friendship than Great Britain and Russia.

"Owing to the revolution, Russia is now compelled to introduce political, social and economic changes which have taken the democracies of the West a century to carry out. As the result of this state of affairs the entire economic structure of Russia is now in a state of flux. The armies in the field are fighting for the future of the freedom of humanity. We must also fight by all peaceful means at our disposal to apply our resources and British genius to the work of building up the future prosperity of the human race."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 15.—A Petrograd message states that the Russian Cabinet has discussed the Note which will be sent to the allied governments at once regarding the calling of an inter-allied conference for examining co-jointly the various inter-allied treaties.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, June 15.—According to the definite result of elections of the municipal and district councils of Petrograd, the bloc of socialists has received 507,982 votes, the parties of bourgeoisie 166,309, and the maximalist socialists 117,760. The socialist papers attribute the highest importance to the Congress of the Councils of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates of all Russia which is to be opened shortly.

The Chancellery of Credit of the Ministry of Finances has established its exchange rate for June as follows: One pound sterling for sixteen rubles; one yen for one ruble and seventy three copecks; one dollar for three rubles and thirty six copecks.

The Commission for the Constituent Assembly decided on a proportional system of elections.

The Lithuanian Diet is discussing the question of the autonomy of Lithuania.

The conference of the representatives of industrial and commercial organisations of Petrograd, Moscow and the Ural has adopted a resolution for establishing a powerful organisation in which all the concerns are represented in order to defend the interests of the industrial and commercial classes.

The newspapers report the resignation of General Dragomiroff, Commander-in-Chief on the northern front who has been replaced by General Klembovsky, Assistant Chief of the Headquarters Staff. The resignation is also reported of General Judenitch, Commander-in-Chief on the Caucasian Front.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, June 15.—General Prjevalsky has been appointed temporary Commander-in-Chief on the Caucasian Front.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, June 16.—M. Tereschenko, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has handed to M. Thomas, French Minister of Supply, a note which repeats the terms of the declaration of the Russian Government of war aims and expresses the hope of an agreement with the allies on the principles which had inspired the Russian revolution. The note welcomes the decision by the allies to revise the treaties and suggests to summon in the near future a conference of the representatives of the allied Powers in order to revise the treaties on the final war aims.

The conference is not to discuss the already divulged London treaty of September 5,1914 which excludes the possibility of conclusion of a separate peace by one of the allied powers.

The American Mission, headed by Senator Elihu Root, was received last evening at a full sitting of the government members.

The first meeting of the Pan-Russian Councils of the Soldiers and Workmen's delegates will be held to-day. More than 1,000 delegates have arrived here.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, June 17.—Duma has resolutioned that a separate peace and the prolonged inactivity on the fronts would be ignoble treason to her allies. The maintenance of Russia's safety and liberties depend upon immediate resumption of the offensive.

The general congress of the Soldiers' and workmen' Delegates of all Russia has been opened. M. Cheidze, the President of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates in Petrograd, has been elected as the President of the congress. The congress has approved the expulsion of Mr. Robert Grimm by a vote of 640 against 121, opining that the expulsion is essential in the interests of Russian revolution and international socialism.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, via London.—Hoffmann, a member of Swiss Federal Council, has requested the Swiss Minister here to communicate an offer through Robert Grimm, a Swiss citizen who came to Petrograd in the middle of May. Grimm has been ostensibly acting as guide for returning Russian refugees. It is announced that the provisional Government has ordered the expulsion of the German agent. Grimm has already left Russia.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, June 18.—At the Pan-Russian Congress of the Soldiers' and Workmen's delegates Minister Tzeretelli, giving an account of policy of the Provisional Government, said:

"In foreign policy, we desire to accelerate the conclusion of new treaties in which the principles proclaimed by the Russian democracy would be recognized as the foundation of the international policy of the Allies. Toward such aims we are going to employ all means to make our programme accept-

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able to all Allied Powers. We consider the worst result of our fight for universal peace would be a separate peace with Germany which would be fatal for the cause of the Russian revolution and of international democracy. A separate peace is not only undesirable but actually impossible as it would plunge Russia into a new war on the side of the German coalition which would mean our stepping out of one coalition to enter another, not to strengthen the revolution but to weaken it."

Referring to the forthcoming reforms, the Minister said that it is the intention of the Provisional Government to undertake some prompt action to regulate all industry with the establishment of a board of general control which will have the confidence of all classes of the population. A general plan of financial measures, he said, consists of reaching all profits coming under the maximum taxation which however, should not destroy the source. As to the land question the Minister said that the task of the Government consisted of preparing the means of an equitable settlement of the question at the Constituent Assembly. He emphasised that the Government should have a full power to liquidate any experiments constituting danger of revolution.

Mr. Kerensky, Minister of War, reported that the first impressions he received at the front were very favorable. He made a speech in which he defended his acts as the War Minister and received an ovation from the whole House except a group of Maximalists.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, June 19.—At the All Russian Congress of the Councils of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, Minister of Agriculture Peshechonoff has declared that the question of supply is uncertain until about August. The question, however, is not critical. The prospects of the harvest are favourable except in Turkestan. The quantity of bread will be sufficient next year. The consumption of other articles of food shall be reduced. The most urgent task for the Government consists of the establishment of equal distribution of supply and the increase of productivity. One of the reasons for the decrease of productivity is that in the past the salary-working classes did no corresponding work and since the revolution the range of the labour movement has been widened beyond the limits of the economical condition of the country. Only the mutual efforts of all classes will help to avoid further calamities.

The Lithuanian Congress has passed by a vote of 146 against 128 a resolution requesting the territorial and domestic independence of Lithuania. The Lithuanian Socialists, protesting against the resolution on the ground that it does not accord with the tendencies of democracy, have called back their representatives from the Congress.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, June 19.—General Polovtsef, commander of the Petrograd Garrison, has passed in review the first detachment of women volunteers which, he has recognized, are perfectly capable to fight together with the ranks of the Russian army. The detachment will soon be sent to the front.

Miss Pankhurst, the leader of the women movement in England, has arrived at Petrograd.

Mr. Stevens and party, the American Railroad commission, who are now staying in Petrograd, have already conferred with the authorities of the Railroad Department and started active work.

A commission of financiers and experts which has been invited by the Minister of Finance has discussed under the presidency of Minister Shingaref the programme of reforms in the financial measures aiming at the increase of the resources of the state and decided to increase the income tax by 12 to 30 per cent. and to impose taxation of 70 to 90 per cent. on excess war profit and 40 to 50 per cent. on successions to over ten million roubles.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Petrograd, June 14.—The American mission to Russia, under the leadership of Elihu Root, arrived here on Wednesday evening.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, June 14.—When interviewed by a correspondent of the "Bourze Gazette," Senator Root, American Commissioner, said; "We have arrived here with the warmest and heartiest feeling to establish a durable connection between Russia and America, both having a common aim for the establishment of democratic aspiration and love of freedom." Answering the questions whether America intends to send troops to the Russian front, and what will be the assistance of the United States to the Russian people in their vital difficulties, Senator Root said that this fully depends upon negotiations with the Russian Government.

As the result of negotiations between the representatives of the Provisional Government and members of the Council of the Soldiers' and Workmen's delegates with the strike committee of the railway workmen, the question of the anticipated railway strike has been definitely suppressed. The salary of railway workmen will be increased.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, June 18.—The American Root Mission, after having been received by the Government, is now engaged in direct negotiations with the different Ministerial Departments, especially with the War and Marine Departments in order to make arrangements for the supply of articles to Russia by the United States.

RUSSIAN COMMISSION IN U.S.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, June 14.—It is announced that the Russian commission to America, headed by M. Bakhmetieff has arrived at a Pacific port. The commission will proceed immediately to Washington.

AUSTRIANS FIND PEACE IN PRISON

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 13.—Regarding the supposed Austrian peace delegates to Russia, it is now clear that these delegates have been made prisoners and have never reached Petrograd. The mission is not regarded seriously.

SWITZERLAND'S STRANGE CONDUCT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, June 16.—A German semi-official statement says that Russia has communicated its wishes to conclude peace without annexations and indemnities. This formula forms no hindrance for peace of Russia with the Central powers who have never demanded annexations or indemnities from Russia.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 17.—It is significant that simultaneously with the publication of Hoffmann's communication a statement appears in a German official organ, "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung," that Russia's formula of peace with "no annexations and no indemnities" would be acceptable to Germany.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Stockholm via London, June 17.—Facts have come to light showing that the Swiss Government has been acting as an intermediary between Germany and Russia in promoting aims of peace. A telegram despatched from Berne on June 6 in cypher of the Swiss Federal Council to the Swiss Minister at Petrograd says: "Hoffmann, member Swiss federal council authorizes following communication; Germany undertakes no offensive while an arrangment with Russia is possible. I am convinced after conversations with an important personage Germany aims at a peace with Russia honorable to both, with intimate economic and commercial relations and financial support to rehabilitate Russia, and no interference with the internal affairs of Russia and in entente cordiale regarding Poland, Lithania, Courland, and the restoration of the occupied provinces including Austrian territory in possession of Russia."

GERMAN SOCIALISTS NAME INTERESTING PEACE AIMS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 16.—Of a full report of the statement, which is now published in Stockholm, made by the German majority of the Socialist delegations, its peace aims are the most interesting in view of their probably having been inspired. After re-affirming "no annexations" and "no indemnities," it says that the rejection of annexation implies the demand for restitution of the conquered Colonies, and hopes in this connection that the Socialists will urge "the liberation of Ireland, Egypt, Tripoli, Morocco, India, Tibet and Korea." The report repudiates the idea of compensation for the damaged territory and proposes that Alsace-Lorraine should be made an independent member of the German Empire. The statement favours a restriction of armaments, an obligatory international arbitration, also no commercial war after the war, and finally urges open door colonies with abolition of colonial protective duties.

WAR CABINET AND GEN. SMUTS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 19.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law has stated that the War Cabinet, in order to avail itself of the special knowledge and experience of General Smuts, has invited him to attend its meeting during his stay in this country.

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SITUATION IN GREECE

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Athens, June 12.—His Majesty King Constantine of Greece has abdicated in favour of his second son Prince Alexander, born August 1, 1893.

Three or four days ago, Mr. Niko P. Miliaressy, Greek Consul in Japan, called at this office and informed us that he was in receipt of information that King Constantine intended to abdicate, but naturally we could not make use of the information until he gave us permission. When seen o nthe 14th, Mr. Miliaressy was of the opinion that there was no reason to doubt the news, in spite of the wild telegrams on the subject received last autumn when Reuter messages stated that the monarch had vacated the throne in favour of the Crown Prince. Kokusai sent out the message at 12.05 a.m. on the 14th.

The Foreign Office here had received no news up to the time we went to press and gave an emphatic denial to the report that the Japanese Government had recognized the Venizelos Government as announced by a Kokusai message reaching Tokyo on the 14th. The despatch in question was supposed to come from Cairo, which, to say the least of it, is a curious origin for the news to spring from.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Athens, June 13.—King Constantine has abdicated as the result of the demand made by the Entente. The King and the Crown Prince have decided to leave the country.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Athens, June 13.—The demand for the abdication of King Constantine was presented on Monday through the French Deputy M. Jonnart, acting as representative for the Entente with plenary powers. After a Cabinet Council, the Greek Premier handed a Note to M. Jonnart on Tuesday, saying that "King Constantine is ever solicitous of the interests of Greece and has decided to leave the country with Prince Royal." Deputy Jonnart requested that Prince Royal be made King, but the King has nominated Prince Alexander instead. All efforts of agitators to start a manifestation have failed. Athens remains calm.

"Prince Alexander in whose favour King Constantine of Greece is reported to have abdicated, is pro-Ally and his accession to the throne of the Hellenic kingdom will be heartily welcomed by his people who are for France on the whole." This is the firm opinion of Mr. Miliaressy, expressed without hesitation when he discussed the news of the Greek monarch's abdication. There is every reason to assert that the new monarch of Greece is sympathetically inclined towards the Allies and that he is much liked by the nation because Prince Alexander is a Greek to the backbone, having never been influenced by German ideas. He has received a genuine national education under Greek tutors and instructors, unlike his father or his elder brother Prince George, who were brought up under either German or Danish tutors. King George I, the father of King Constantine, made it imperative that all the young Princes and Princesses should be educated by German and Danish instructors instead of Greek ones, and Prince George received a thorough German and Danish education. When Prince Alexander was born, however, some of the State Ministers insisted that he should receive a national education under Greek tutors alone. Mr. Delyannis, the then Premier, strongly urged King George to adopt the suggestion and the King was finally obliged to comply with the request and to let his grand-son, Prince Alexander, receive a true Hellenic education. No German or Danish tutors have taught Prince Alexander. Under these circumstances, and because he is Hellenic in learning and sentiment he is much liked by his people.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Athens, June 13.—M. Jonnart, Allied high commissioner, had an interview with the Premier M. Zaimis and demanded, on behalf of the protecting powers, the abdication of King Constantine and the resignation of any successor other than the Crown Prince. M. Zaimis replied that he recognised the disinterstedness of the allied powers whose sole aim was to reconstitute the unity in Greece under the aegis of constitution. M. Zaimis promised to convey to the Allied commissioner, King Constantine's decision after holding a meeting of the Crown Council consisting of the former Premiers of Greece.

The Allied troops had been placed at the disposal of M. Jonnart with orders not to land them until the King announced his decision. After the meeting of the Crown Council had taken place, M. Zaimis announced that King Constantine had decided to abdicate.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, June 13.—Despatches from Athens report that the French troops have disembarked at Corinth, while a column of French and British troops is entering Thessaly. King Constantine is going to Switzerland via Italy.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, June 14.—The allied troops have landed and encamped at the Piraeus by agreement between M. Jonnart, the Entente representative, and the Greek Government. There was no incident.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 14.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Bonar Law announced the abdication of King Constantine of Greece (loud cheers) in favour of his second son Alexander who has taken oath as King.

Mr. A. Lynch, Nationalist, questioned: What does the Government expect to gain by the abdication of the King when the same abuses are perpetuated under another name.

Mr. Bonar Law replied: We hope to gain a restored Constitutional Government which is representative of the whole of Greece.

Mr. Swift MacNeill protested that King Constantine was allowed to nominate his successor. Mr. Bonar Law replied that it was wrong to say that King Constantine had nominated his successor.

[OFFICIAL TO THE FRENCH EMBASSY]

Paris, June 14.—"King Constantine, his family and suite are embarking on a French torpedo destroyer which is to convey them to Italy, whence they will reach Switzerland.

"In Thessaly, the occupation has been continued; our troops, yesterday morning, occupied Elassona and Tirnovo, without incident. At Larissa, our cavalry surrounded the town from the early hours of the morning and established themselves in the station and at the prefect's office.

"General Baivas, who is in command of the Greek troops, declared that he will not offer any resistance. However details of Greek troops, under command of Colonel Grivas a little later opened fire on our soldiers. There was an exchange of shots; two of our officers and 4 soldiers have been killed and about 20 wounded. All was over about 10 a.m. the Greeks have lost about 60 men. Two colonels, 51 officers of lower rank and 269 soldiers have been made prisoner. On account of the manifest treason of General Baivas, he himself has been placed under arrest."

The Foreign Office here yesterday received from Rome the following:

According to the official communiqué issued here on the 13th the Greek King Constantine abdicated on June 12. In this connection the Greek Premier, M. Zaimis communicated to M. Jonnart, the representative of the Allies in Athens the following official notification:

Your Excellency, as Chairman of the Representatives of Great Britain, France and Russia, had served an official Note demanding the abdication of the King of Greece in favour of a successor. I now have the honour to notify you that the King, who always has the best interest of his country at heart, has decided to abdicate in favour of his second son, Prince Alexander, and to leave the country with the Crown Prince.

ZAIMIS.

AMERICAN LIBERTY LOAN, TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY

[OFFICIAL TO AMERICAN EMBASSY]

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announces that the two billion dollar Liberty Loan has been over-subscribed. The exact figure will be issued later. Mr. McAdoo stated "The success of this loan is a genuine triumph of democracy. It is an unmistakable expression of America's determination to carry this war for the protection of American rights and the reestablishment of peace and liberty throughout the world to a swift and successful conclusion."

The first German war loan was only one billion one hundred and fifteen million dollars and the first Austrian loan only six hundred and seventy-five millions.

The Liberty Loan does not include eight hundred and sixty-eight million dollars of short term Treasury notes which have been issued since the loan was launched.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, June 15.—The Liberty Loan had been over-subscribed by many hundreds of millions of dollars an hour before the books were closed. The Treasury officials estimated the total subscriptions at nearly two billion five hundred million dollars.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, June 16.—Mr. W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, has published a statement saying that the result of the Liberty Loan is an unmistakable expression of America's determination to carry this war to a successful conclusion for the protection of American rights and for the reestablishment of peace and liberty throughout the world.

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PRESIDENT WILSON ON GERMAN AGGRESSION

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, June 15.—President Wilson addressing a huge assemblage celebrating Flag day recited again the German aggressions leading to the participation of the United States in the great war, and said that the purposes for which the American soldiers now carry the American Flag for the first time in history are not new to the American traditions because the realization of Germany's war aims must eventually mean the undoing of the world. In this connection, the President took the occasion to review Germany's propaganda which is maintained not only in Russia but throughout the world, including the United States. He said:

"Peace! Peace talk in the German Foreign Office is now a year and more old. Most of it has been private. It has come to me through all sorts of channels, but never with terms which Germany is willing to accept. The military masters of Germany see very clearly to what point fate has brought them. If they fall back or are forced back an inch their power both abroad and at home will fall to pieces like a house of cards. It is their power at home that they are thinking about now more than their power abroad. It is that power which is trembling under their feet, and deep fear has entered their hearts. They have but one chance to perpetuate their military power or even their controlling political influence. If they can secure peace now with the immense advantages still in their hands, which they up to this point have gained, they will have justified themselves before the German people. They will have gained by force what they promised to gain—the immense expansion of German power and the enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities. Their prestige will be secure and with it their political power. If they succeed they are safe and Germany and the world will be undone. If they fail Germany will be saved and the world will be at peace. If they succeed America will fall within menace. We and all the rest of the world must remain armed as they will remain armed and must make ready for the next step of their aggression."

President Wilson predicted that Germany's attempt to deceive the nations would fail. "The false," he said, "will betray themselves always. With us rests the choice to break through all these hypocrasies, patent cheats and masks of brute force and to help to set the world free, or else stand aside and let it be dominated for a long age through sheer weight of arms."

The President declared that there could be but one choice that can be made by America and "woe to any man or to any group of men who stand in the way of this high resolution."

ANXIETY ABOUT SPAIN

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 16.—The dearth of news from Spain is exciting comment. Statements published in London declare that discontent in the Spanish Army has led to the formation of committees to demand reforms in pay and treatment and that the success of this military strike has resulted in increased pro-German reactionary intrigues which are taking anti-dynastic form. The situation, however, is obscure and its elucidation is anxiously awaited.

FRANCE DESIRES TO ROB NO ENEMY OF TERRITORY

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, June 14.—The following is an extract from the French Government's reply to the Russian Provisional Government's proclamation.

"France does not desire to crush any nationality not even that of its enemy's of today, but it is resolved that the oppression under which the world has suffered so long shall finally be destroyed and that the author of the crimes committed in this war and which will forever dishonour our enemies shall be punished, leaving to our enemies the spirit of conquest which inspires their policy both in peace and in war.

France will never show any desire to tear territory from its legitimate owners. With her allies, France will fight till victory, for the full restoration of territorial rights and their political and economic independence; for indemnities for inhuman and unjustified ravages, and for indispensable guarantees against the return of the war caused by the unceasing provocation of our enemies.

The French government like the Russian nation is convinced that by acting on these principles Russia will realize the aims of a people which loves justice and liberty and that after their victorious struggle the allies will be able to enjoy a strong and lasting peace based on the right."

WHAT GERMANY WANTS

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, June 13.—The French Government's declaration to the Allies and neutrals regarding the illegal confiscation of French property by the German Government is considered as of wide-reaching importance. France points out that German property in France was not put in legal sequestration. No sales were effected except in pursuance of the orders of the Courts of Law for recovery of debts. The German Government, on the contrary, ordered liquidation for purely political purposes. Such liquidations were simply spoliation.

The French Government warns all would-be purchasers that, on the signature of peace, all such purchases will be null and void and France will take proceedings accordingly.

Most of the so-called liquidations, which are simply robbery, are being carried out in Alsace and Lorraine. Germany hopes to keep the whole of Alsace and Lorraine and to that end is seizing all French property. It is believed that in such case Lorraine will be incorporated with Prussia and Alsace with Bavaria but the German Government has already foreseen the possibility of having a debate on the question of Alsace-Lorraine at the peace conference. To this end a referendum is now being taken in both provinces by the military authorities, requiring everyone to state whether he wishes to be incorporated with Prussia, Bavaria or Baden. No fourth choice is allowed.

Germany is already preparing for a campaign to require, should Alsace and Lorraine have to be given back to France, an immense compensation outside of Europe, that is to say, the restitution of the German Colonial Empire.

SITUATION IN CHINA

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, June 13 (9.20 a.m.)—The following is a translation of the Presidential mandate dissolving Parliament:

"In the sixth month of last year I promulgated a mandate stating that in order to draw up the Constitution it was imperative that Parliament should be convened for a republic which had been established five years, should have a fundamental law for the nation. Therefore, it was ordered that Parliamen be reconvened to draw up a Constitution, and so forth immediately. The main object of the reconvocation of Parliament was to make a permanent Constitution for the country. Recently a petition was received from Meng En-yuan, Tuchun of Kirin to the effect that in the articles passed in the Constitution Conference there were several points as follows; namely, 1st "When the House of Representatives shall have passed a note of no confidence in the Cabinet the President may dismiss the Cabinet or dissolve the House of Representatives, but the dissolution of the Representatives' must have the approval of the Senate.

"When the President dismisses the Premier it is not necessary to secure the counter-signature of the Cabinet Ministers.

"Also when bills are passed by both Houses it shall have the force of law."

"We are surprised to read the above provisions.

"According to the precedents in other nations the Constitution has never been made by Parliament. If we desire a good workable Constitution we should seek a fundamental solution. Indeed Parliament is more important than any other organ in the country, but when the national welfare is imperilled we must take action.

"As the present Parliament does not care for the national welfare it is requested in view of the critical condition of the country that drastic measures be taken and both Houses be dissolved so that they may be re-organized and the Constitution made without further delay. Thus the form of Republican Government will be preserved."

"Of late, petitions and telegrams have been received from the military and civil officials, merchants, scholars, etc., containing similar demands. The Senate and House of Representatives have held a Constitution Conference for about a year, yet the Constitution has not been completed. Moreover, at this critical time most of the members of both Houses have tendered their resignation, hence it is impossible to secure a quorum to discuss business. There is, therefore, no opportunity to revise the article already passed and unless means be devised to hasten the making of the Constitution the hearts of the people will never be satisfied.

"I, the President, who desire to comply with the will of the people and to consolidate the foundation of the nation, grant the requests of the Tuchuns and people. It is hereby ordered that the Senate and House of Representatives be dissolved and another election be held immediately. Thus Constitutional Government can be maintained. It must be also pointed out that the object of the re-organization of Parliament is to hasten the making of the Con-

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stitution and not to abolish the legislative organ of the Republic. I hope all citizens of the Republic will understand my motives."

The above mandate is countersigned by Chiang Chao-chung.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang's resignation has been accepted and General Chiang Chao-chung, Commander-in-Chief of Gendarmerie, has been appointed the acting Premier until Mr. Li Ching-hsi assumes office.

The substance of President Li Yuan hung's mandate dissolving Parliament was received in official quarters here on the 14th and follows:

I had looked to Parliament for drafting the Constitution and the present session of Parliament met primarily for that purpose. The Military Governors object to a series of articles adopted by the Constitutional Convention among which are when the House of Representatives has passed the resolution of a lack of confidence in the Council of State the President shall dismiss the members of the Council; the Senate's concurrence is required when the House of Representatives is to be dissolved; no counter-signature is required when the President appoints or dismisses the members of the Council of State; and the resolutions of both Houses will be effective equally with the laws. When the precedents of other countries are considered, they complain that the Constitution is not a thing to be formulated by Parliament. They insist that if we are to adopt a Constitution best suited to our country, a fundamental reformation is necessary, and demand that Parliament be dissolved at once to be newly organized. Telegrams and letters to the same effect representing every call and occupation throughout the country still pour in.

Since the Constitutional Convention was organized by Parliament nearly a year has elapsed, but the Constitution is far from being completed. The situation has been now aggravated to a crisis, member after member resigning. The Convention has met several times without being able to obtain a quorum. This makes the drafting and revising of the Constitution impossible. Therefore, it seems to me necessary to resort to some other means to satisfy the people's desire to establish the Constitution. Following, therefore, public opinion and acting upon the memorial of the Military Governors, the President today dissolves both Houses of Parliament, and will hold an election later to maintain a civil government. The present object of reorganizing Parliament is to secure the early completion of the Constitution and is not to revoke the legislative organ of the people.

On the same day, President Li telegraphed to high officials of the various departments of government and the newspapers a statement in which he reviews the critical situation in which the country is now involved. He states that although he is ready to resign from the Presidency in favour of some one more fitted for the position he cannot do so for it would only aggravate the situation. Fearing foreign intervention and that the country might run to the verge of a miserable disaster, and inspired by the ardent desire to preserve the republican form of government by bringing about the unity of the North and South, he has decided to remain in the position against his wish. He urges the executive heads of the different departments to come to his assistance in restoring order in the country with a united heart, and promises to retire from the Presidency as soon as order and normal conditions are resumed.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, June 14.—The whole tone of the President's message to the Provinces shows that he was much misinformed and completely terrorised by the Tuchuns' threats which, many close observers believe, would not have been carried into effect It is even thought that if the President throughout had shown courage and steadfastness he might successfully have defied the rebels. It is now anticipated that General Chang Hsun will come up to Peking with the remainder of his troops, bringing up a total to the capital of five thousand, accompanied by Mr. Li Ching-hsi, whom General Chang Hsun is supporting, though it is thought the other Tuchuns will not welcome General Chang Hsun's continued domination.

The followers of General Tuan Chi-jui are working for the latter's reinstatement or the appointment of Hsu Shih-chang to the Premiership, but Hsu Shih-chang is not willing to accept.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

[Delayed in Transmission]

Peking, June 13.—The President in a telegram to the Provinces explaining the dissolution of Parliament, discusses the events leading up to the outbreak of the Tuchuns. The telegram says as the President failed to reconcile the conflicting parties he first thought of resigning but troops were marched in the direction of the capital from various directions and rumours of the organisation of a Provisional Government and the restoration of the Manchus unsettled the minds of the people.

The Tuchun of Anhui then undertook to mediate but demanded the immediate dissolution of Parliament as a condition, otherwise he would relieve himself of the responsibility, and allow the Tuchuns freedom of action. The President says he felt that if he resigned a civil war would result. Not only would the form of Government be altered but the people would suffer greatly. The capital would be endangered and foreigners would be obliged to take steps to protect themselves. Destruction would follow.

The President says he carefully considered the matter and arrived at the conclusion that he must act discreetly to save the situation. He did not care to gain reputation by scrupulously adhering to the Provisional Constitution at the expense of the people and the nation. He was obliged to promulgate a mandate dissolving Parliament in order to preserve the Republican form of Government also the lives and property of the inhabitants of the capital and the unity of the north and south.

The President concludes: "I acted so as temporarily to maintain the situation but my conscience has not been at ease. It is my sincere hope that the chiefs of the Provinces, who revolted, will appreciate my difficulties and will not cause trouble.

"We should unite together in one accord to bridge over the present difficulties.

"As soon as a normal condition has been restored I will resign and I can call upon the Sun in Heaven to witness the sincerity of my words."

A report has reached Peking that a counter-revolution has begun in Shensi against Tuchun Chen Shu-fan. The native troops attacked and defeated the Tuchun's men and occupied Sian-fu. The Tuchun fled.

General Tanaka left Peking this morning after a week's stay. He was much entertained during his stay. He has gone to Tientsin.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, June 14.—General Chang Hsun arrived in Peking on a special train from Tientsin at 2.50 this afternoon.

General Chang Hsun was accorded an elaborate reception by a large gathering of officials, especially the military element. During his stay he will reside in the northern part of the Tartar City.

The route from the station was lined with Peking troops and police, also by Chang Hsun's soldiers in about equal numbers.

The Chang Hsun men appeared to have taken complete control of the traffic before the General's arrival. No crowds were permitted. The populace appeared to be completely overawed, though the behaviour of Chang Hsun's troops was fairly good.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, June 18.—The situation is still practically at a standstill. There is no indication at present as to who will eventually form a new Cabinet. Reports are most conflicting, but it is understood that Li Ching-hsi, realising the opposition against his appointment to the premiership, is increasing, has declined to assume the office.

It is reported that General Chang Hsun has proposed to call a conference of provisional representatives at Tientsin in order to discuss the means and measures for the settlement of the existing crisis. This proposal would be taken to indicate that General Chang Hsun is finding himself unable to arrange the settlement and is most anxious to remove the responsibility from his shoulders.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, June 19.—At a meeting at the presidential office which was attended by Chang Hsun, Li Cheng-hsi, Wang Shih-chen, Chiang Chao-tsung and Chang Kwei-ti, it was agreed to recommend the acceptance of the following demands submitted by Chang Hsun:

1. Organization of a responsible cabinet with whose powers the president shall not interfere.
2. Amendment of the constitution so as to satisfy the demands of Tuchuns; also to provide a single house system of parliament with reduced membership.
3. Inclusion of an agreement in the constitution to give a favourable treatment to the Manchu family.
4. The convocation of a new parliament.

JAPANESE MEDITERRANEAN EXPLOIT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 19.—The Admiralty announces: The Japanese torpedo flotilla attacked and is believed to have sunk an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean on Tuesday.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

THE POLITICAL HORIZON IN CHINA

The "Jiji" does not believe that the dissolution of parliament will settle the political disturbance of China, and says that the future prospect of Chinese politics is still doubtful. General Chang Hsun entered Peking together with Li Ching-i, on the 14th and immediately held a conference with President Li. On the fifteenth, another conference was held at Peking by General Chang Hsun and President Li. It is reported that General Chang Hsun intends to force Li Ching-i, the new Premier, to make the Military Governors withdraw their declaration of independence and call back ther armies, and try to bring peace in the north, while preventing the attack of the south.

President Li has requested General Chang Hsun to come and settle the present disturbance, and General Chang Hsun was the only one who undertook the difficult task, and the actual power of the government is now in the hands of the General, who bears great responsibility. The plan of General Chang Hsun may bring temporary peace in northern China, but regarding the appointment of Li Ching-i as Premier, there are various opinions and objections, and it may be difficult for the General to carry out his scheme.

In Tientsin, the appointment of Li Ching-i is strongly opposed, and there are also many who are hoping for the re-appointment of General Tuan, and the appointment of the new Premier cannot be carried out very easily. Furthermore, General Chang Hsun has been declaring that when peace is again brought in China, he will return to Hsuchow, but the "Jiji" declares that when he possesses the power of the government, it will be difficult for him to return to Hsuchow and let others run the country.

A report from Peking says that when General Chang Hsun fails in his attempt to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the political disturbance, he will utilize the opportunity to restore the young Emperor of China. Considering all these situations in China, the "Jiji" does not believe that the mere dissolution of Parliament will solve the present difficulty.

The Kuomin party under the leadership of Liu Jung-ting is planning to do something, gathering the support of Szechwan, Hunan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi and Kwangtung provinces, while the Vice-President is taking a neutral position with the support of Hupeh, Kiangsi, Kiangsu and Chekiang. If the South rises, China will be divided into three factions.

Such a chaotic condition was caused by the problem of entering the European war, and it has been an unexpected development, but the "Jiji" says that the political situation of China is beyond the understanding of outsiders, and Japan which has so close relations with China, should be careful in dealing with her. The Japanese in the past have been giving too much importance to the central power of China, and thought that by supporting the central government the peace of China can be maintained. The present situation proves that the so-called central power cannot be depended upon. The weakening of President Li, did not see the re-appearance of General Tuan, but General Chang Hsun came forward to control the situation. However it is difficult to say how long General Chang Hsun will be able to maintain his present power and influence.

The paper advises the Japanese not to regard China as a special nation any more. Since the first revolution in China, the upper classes have made rapid progress both in spiritual and material civilization, and it is not advisable to regard Chinese as barbarous and uncivilized people.

THE KENSEIKAI AND THE KOKUMINTO

The Kenseikai approached the Kokuminto regarding the bill of lack of confidence in the Terauchi cabinet to be brought out in the 39th session of the Imperial Diet, and it is natural for the Kenseikai to bring out the bill again in the Diet regardless of its prospect, says the "Chugai Shogyo." What reply the Kokuminto will give to the Kenseikai is not known, but it is believed that if the Kokuminto refuses to consider the bill of lack of confidence, the refusal will be used as a weapon of attack on the Kokuminto.

The reason why the Kokuminto which brought out the bill of lack of confidence in the last session of the Diet, will not bring out a similar bill in the coming session, can not be learned as yet. But as the reason of the bill of lack of confidence brought out by the Kokuminto in the last session was the feebleness of the Terauchi cabinet and its lack of support in the House of Representatives, the Kokuminto may have proper grounds for refusing to join the movement against the Terauchi cabinet at the coming session of the Diet. By the result of the General election held in April, the Terauchi cabinet now enjoys the support of the majority members of the House of Representatives, and recently the cabinet established the Advisory Board on Diplomatic Affairs, including heads of political parties as its members, and it can not longer be said of the present cabinet that it is weak and without the support of the House of Representatives.

Judging from another point of view, the paper says that the tenure of the Terauchi cabinet might be long. Just before the general election it was thought that the reorganization of the cabinet will take place before the opening of the coming session of the Diet. Not only is the cabinet not reorganized but it has established the Advisory Board of diplomatic affairs. It is likely that the present cabinet will maintain the present position for some years and will see the conclusion of the European conflict.

At the recent conference of prefectural governors, Baron Goto declared that the cabinet would maintain an impartial policy. The "Chugai" believes that although the cabinet obtained many supporters in the House of Representatives it is not relying upon the political parties, and it is a non-party cabinet as it had been before the general election.

FLOTATION OF FRENCH LOAN

A group of Japanese Bankers agreed to float French Bonds to the extent of fifty million yen, but the "Nichinichi" declares that while the flotation of the French bonds is to be heartily welcomed, the amount is not sufficiently large. It is reported that the French Government at first asked for the flotation of one hundred million yen, but the Japanese bankers cut the amount in half.

The purpose of floating French bonds in Japan is to create credit for purchases in Japan and to pay for the supplies already sent from Japan. Before the present war started, France invested a large amount of money in all foreign countries, and Japan still owes France more than two hundred million yen. Under such conditions, Japan cannot be proud of the flotation of so small an amount of French bonds, as the French Government has a right to demand the payment of our debt to France.

Since the beginning of the war, Japan has purchased or floated foreign bonds to the extent of 338,000,000 yen, and on the other hand foreign investments and loans to Japanese private concerns and enterprises have been paid back to the extent of 215,000,000 yen in the same time. Adding to the above two items, 25,000,000 yen invested in China in the past three years, the total investments made by Japan in foreign countries will amount to 600,000,000 yen. While Japan has invested so large an amount in foreign countries in the past three years, the total gold in the country is now over 840,000,000 yen, showing an increase of 500,000,000 yen over the figure at the end of 1914.

As long as the war continues, the present prosperity will be maintained, but on account of the one-sided trade with foreign countries, the traders are confronting the difficulty of the higher exchange rate. To remedy this situation, it is necessary to invest the surplus capital in foreign countries.

The "Nichinichi" is glad that French bonds are going to be floated in Japan, as it will tend to lower the exchange rate, but at the same time the paper regrets that the amount is so small that it will not benefit the traders to any extent. The paper hopes that the Government officials and bankers will consider the future of the development of the trade of Japan, and invest the surplus capital in foreign countries as much as possible.

ELECTRIC LIGHT BILL

The bill of adjusting the electric light rate of the Tokyo City Electric Bureau, will be brought up in the City Council on the 18th, by Mayor Okuda, and for the sake of the welfare of the people, the "Yorozu" hopes that the new bill will not be passed, and the paper feels happy to note that voices are being raised against the bill.

The Tokyo City Electric Bureau is losing about 200,000 yen a year, and it seems to be the intention of the city to increase the electric light rate to obtain more revenue. There are many improvements that should be made in the Bureau itself, by trying to improve the systems and make changes in the Bureau, but the City is trying to make the public pay more for the light. Even at present the rate of the city electric light is higher than the light supplied by the Nippon Electric Light Company, and it is natural that at so high a rate, the city cannot obtain as much business as the Nippon Electric Light Company.

The City ought to consider the welfare of the people always, but to try to make them pay more for the electric light so that the city will be able to make a profit out of the electric bureau, is outrageous.

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U.S. ADVICE TO CHINA

The recent advice given to China by Dr. Paul Reinsch, the American Minister to China, had taken Japan by surprise, but the "Kokumin" says that it was only misunderstanding of formalities, and there exists no doubt as to the policy of the United States towards China. A thorough understanding has been reached among Japan, England, France and the United States, and especially the United States intends to consult Japan on the political and financial problems of China.

According to a current report, Dr. Paul Reinsch always supported the southern Koumin party and endeavoured to ruin the northern bureaucrats and military party, and it was due to the influence of Dr. Reinsch that President Li dismissed General Tuan from the position of Premiership. While the "Kokumin" does not know whether the report is true or not, judging from the actual happenings, after the dismissal of General Tuan, President Li found himself in a very difficult position, and the parliament was dissolved and the entire government is now under the control of General Chang Hsun, and there is no indication of the support of the Koumin party by the American government. It proves, says the "Kokumin," that the Washington government had no intention to interfere with the internal political affairs of China, although it is difficult to say what the personal opinion and idea of Dr. Reinsch is.

Recent cable reports from the United States are severely attacking a certain Japanese newspaper for transmitting the false report regarding the American advice to China, on the ground that it was intended to separate Japan and the United States The "Kokumin" says that the carelessness of the newspaper can not be overlooked, but it does not believe that the report was transmitted with the intention of separating the Americans and Japanese, and create the fear of the Japanese among the Russians and Chinese.

The paper strongly declares that the relation between Japan and the United States is so firmly established that a single false report will never affect the relation.

NEW TELEPHONES

The number of applications for telephone installation is rapidly increasing, but only a few telephones are installed every year, and a telephone is now valued at one thousand yen. The Government is controlling the telephone system, but it is unable to install a sufficient number of telephones to meet the demand of the people, and the "Asahi" says that this shows a great failure on the part of the Government.

Now, however, the present government is suddenly planning to satisfy the demand of the people, by floating 100,000,000 yen, in bonds redeemable in eight years. It is absolutely necessary that more telephones should be immediately installed, but it is doubtful whether the plan of obtaining the necessary funds by floating bonds will succeed.

Japan is very prosperous at present and the surplus gold is increasing immensely, and it may be a good plan to float bonds and obtain funds for the telephone extension. But it should be also considered that while all private concerns are reaping large profits the Government is also increasing its revenue. The tax income of 1916 amounted to 348,000,000 yen, more than 35,000,000 yen above the expected amount, and in all it is believed that in 1916 about 70,000,000 yen unexpected revenue entered the national treasury. The revenue of the Government is increasing at such a rapid rate, and unless the Government undertakes some profitable enterprises or spends the money extravagantly, there will be no use for the extra income. Under such a prosperous condition, it is not necessary to float bonds for the telephone extension, while there is sufficient extra income to be used for the purpose.

The "Asahi" desires that the Government extend the telephone service at once, and give the benefit to the general public, but the paper does not believe that it is necessary that funds be obtained by flotation of bonds.

EXAMINATION OF EXPORTS

The "Hochi" welcomes the plan of the Japanese government to give compulsory examination to all products to be exported to foreign countries. While the establishment of such a system may mean official recognition of the inferiority of the Japanese products, under the present circumstances the attempt of the government should be heartily welcomed. Since the outbreak of the European conflict, the export trade of Japan has made rapid progress, but at the same time, the Japanese articles have been criticised everywhere as being miserably inferior.

The government as well as the public earnestly advised the manufacturers and traders to advance the standard of their products so that the reputation of the Japanese article could be maintained. To the great disappointment of all concerned the manufacturers and others did not give any attention to the criticism and kept on shipping inferior and worthless articles to foreign markets. At last it became necessary for the government to establish a system of examining all articles for export.

While the "Hochi" feels that the establishment of the system should have been made many months before, the system will prevent the further practice of sending out inferior articles. The government intends to begin the examination with matches, glass wares, braids, and hosiery, and gradually extend the system to shell buttons, crêpe, soap, brushes and cotton flannel. The government authorities are now consulting as to the actual method of examining these products. The paper considers it necessary that other products should be also examined before being permitted to be shipped to foreign markets. Cement and lead pencils also should be examined, as many of these shipments are found to be useless and valueless, and among bottled beers shipped, there are some which contain nothing but water. The paper hopes that the government will extend the examination to all products, as the articles named by the government are only a small part of the inferior products which are hurting the reputation of the Japanese products as well as the Japanese themselves.

ADVISORY BOARD MEETS FOR FIRST TIME

The first meeting of the advisory board on diplomatic affairs recently organized was held at a room in the Imperial palace Monday morning. President Count Terauchi and all other members were present. The President made an opening address and Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister in his capacity as director of the board, announced reports on diplomatic affairs. Subsequently the meeting consulted about the order of the proceeding of the conference of the board and after settling a definite programme of its business the meeting dispersed at 11. Premier Count Terauchi was received in audience after the meeting and reported on the day's proceedings of the conference. As the meeting was an inaugural session no discussion took place on any definite subject.

At the outset of the meeting President Count Terauchi made an address. After a brief preliminary remark the Count stated that it was a great regret to him that he was unable to see Viscount Kato among the members of the advisory board owing to the decline of the Viscount of the offer made by the Count, who invited the Viscount in most obliging and courteous manner to join the board. The President stated that there have been recently much misunderstanding and misleading reports about the aspect of the conference between the Premier and the leaders of the three political parties and the circumstances of the decline of the offer made to Viscount Kato, by the Premier, but the President thought it inopportune to refer to that matter and explain on the true aspect of the situation at the present moment. The President thought it unnecessary to particularly dwell on the matter and reserved the explanation on the true aspect of the incident to some future time when an opportunity presents itself for compelling him to make clear the circumstances that brought about the regrettable exclusion of the Kenseikai president from the present advisory board. Referring to the press comments and the views of the public opinion about the organization of the advisory board, which are inclined to criticize the creation of the advisory board as inconsistent or contradicting with the spirit of the constitution, the Count remarked that such comments lacked sound principle and were not based on any substantial reasonings, but were meant for the purpose of merely attacking the government and its measures. Among the rest there was one thing which deserved listening to and that was the doubt whether the establishment of the present advisory board could attain the object aimed at. The President said that the doubt raised by the press and public opinion was not absolutely unreasonable, still it could not make the base for the attack on the establishment of the special organ just formulated, because whether or not it could attain the object for which it was established entirely depended upon the sincere efforts and devotion of the members of the board, though he had no doubt that the members who are all men of profound knowledge on political and diplomatic affairs and men of experience would do their best and contribute to the successful operation of the machinery of the special organ of which they were members, and bring the work of the board to an unqualified success. The President called the special attention of the members to the grave importance of the duty the present board was

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HOLLAND AND DEFENCE OF THE EAST INDIES

"It is not the fear of Japan or any other particular nation that the Dutch Government recently voted to increase its naval forces for the protection of Holland's possessions in the Orient; Holland is bound by the universal code of ethics and political honour to do everything at her disposal to safeguard the interests of those territories which are of great value to all countries of the world," declared Mr. J. B. Hubrecht, the newly appointed diplomatic attaché to the Dutch Legation in Tokyo, who arrived here by the Empress of Russia on Tuesday. Mr. Hubrecht, leaving Holland on May 15, has come to Japan to take the place of Mr. Thurkow who will soon sail for home.

"I can assure you," said Mr. Hubrecht when interviewed yesterday, "that the popular sentiment of my country toward Japan is genuinely friendly, and the desire is strong to see the economic and commercial relationship between Japan and the Dutch East Indies become tighter. The open door is the policy of Holland in developing those possessions and Japanese capital is welcomed just as equally as French, British, American, or any other. Unquestionably, the East Indies now are a source of great revenue for Holland, but by no means every thing that should be done is done. With very fertile and productive soil they are only waiting for development.

"It is not the fear of Japan or any other nation that our Government recently voted to augment our naval force for the protection of the Dutch East Indies. With the tremendous commercial interests and enormous amount of capital invested by, not only Holland, but other countries as well, those islands call for sufficient protection. The present war has taught a lesson that even a small country needs to show that it is 'prepared.' Holland feels that she is bound by the universal code of ethics and political honour to do all she can to safeguard the interests of those possessions which are of great worth to all the countries of the world, and to help on the Javanese to develop into a strong and capable nation."

Mr. Hubrecht said since Germany declared the ruthless submarine warfare Holland suffered the loss of seven big liners and three small crafts at the hand of U-boats. But no life being lost, except in one case when four were killed when a fishing boat was sunk, the Dutch-German relations have gone no further than the exchanging of notes, says Mr. Hubrecht.

"That makes a quite different thing," he continued. "Shipping companies in Holland are reaping enormous profits out of the present condition. What if some of their vessels were sunk? The Dutch people are sobre and know how to calculate calmly.

"The Government, of course, sent note after note to Germany protesting against the submarinism of our vessels. Each time Germany, in her reply, promises compensation. At one time she offered to replace those victims of the U-boats by German vessels, proposing to sell them to the Dutch companies at the close of the war. Of course such an offer could not be entertained by our Government, but as the sinking of our vessels were occassioned by no loss of life, except in one case, the popular feeling is quite calm in the midst of the terrible scenes on all sides. The Government and people of Holland are only doing their utmost to maintain their neutrality."

Mr. Hubrecht says that among the industries of Holland which saw an unprecedented prosperity, ship building, textile, and chemical industries flourished most. But owing to the lack of coal supply from Germany and raw materials from other countries, the industries in his country are beginning to fall off. He says he knows the food condition in Germany is very serious, but has heard nothing about strikes in that country.

called upon to perform and its bearings upon the welfare and interests of the nation, and wished the members present to bear this in their mind and attend the task with sincere devotion.

SORACHI'S EXPERIENCE AT NANKING, CHINA.

The crew of the Japanese steamer Sorachi Maru returning to Nagasaki from Shanghai on Sunday afternoon tell the correspondent of the "Jiji" of their disgustful collisions with soldiers under General Chang Hsun, which as reported some time ago, occurred in Tukow, opposite Nanking. Stories told by the mariners in Nagasaki throw some light on the brevity of the cable dispatch then received from China with regard to the nasty incident in Tukow, and they accuse General Chang's soldiers of their wanton attacks on the Japanese seamen.

On the night the Sorachi Maru reached Tukow, tell the crew, 8 Japanese seamen went ashore for a walk through the city of Tukow. At a tobacco store they visited, however, a slight dispute arose between them and some Chinese, when General Chang's soldiers lounging about the place soon congregated and made unaccountable attacks on the Japanese sailors. They finally captured one Yano, an oiler of the Scrachi Maru, and took him with them to their barracks. Some sailors who learned this hastened to the scene without permission of the captain, but the soldiers seeing them coming to the scene now fired upon them, whereupon the sailors were obliged to show a clean pair of heels. These Chinese soldiers however chased the Japanese mariners, shooting their rifles at random. Kawabe, the boatswain of the steamer, was shot in the thigh and shoulder and fell in a pool of blood, while Sato and Kawamoto, sailors, were also hit by bullets and together with two other seamen they were finally captured by the soldiers. Chief Engineer Hosoya who learned the desperate aspect of the collisions immediately left the ship for the purpose of clearing up the matter, but at the wharf he was suddenly assailed by a Chinese soldier lying in ambush. He attacked the Chief Engineer with the butt of his rifle, so that he was compelled to return to the ship and let an alarm sounded. A British customs official soon came and Mr. Takawo, the Japanese Consul in Nanking, paid a visit to General Feng Kou-chang, the Vice-President of China, and conferred with him about the disturbance, as the result of which the captain of the Sorachi Maru accompanied by a Japanese police sergeant proceeded to the barracks at midnight to demand the transfer of the five seamen the soldiers had captured and taken thereto. Meanwhile the boatswain who had been lying neglected on the road with serious wounds for several hours, was found to have been stripped naked and all his possessions stolen by licentious soldiers and also that they had inflicted as many blows and cuts as they could give all over the body of the injured boatswain so shockingly. In the barracks the captain discovered his men tied up all over and hung upside down from trees in agonies, for they had been inflicted many blows by clubs and sticks. These five seamen were handed over to the captain, who brought them to the steamer. General Chang Hsun, when he heard of what was going on, sent his messenger to the Sorachi Maru to apologize for the incidents. The poor boatswain, the crew say in conclusion, is now at a certain hospital in China, but he is so seriously wounded that his recovery is despaired of.

The Japanese steamer Sorachi Maru, which has incidentally given rise to a diplomatic affair while in Nanking, arrived at Yokohama Monday. Members of her crew had affrays with Chinese coolies and soldiers, and some of the former were badly injured. Consequently, the Chinese authorities concerned apologized, and often enquire after the condition of those injured. According to the latest advice, the ringleaders of the said raids have been sentenced to death.

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THE SINKING OF U-BOAT BY ADMIRAL SATO'S SQUADRON

The official report of the 15th claiming the sinking of a German submarine by a Japanese destroyer flotilla in the Mediterranean has greatly relieved the general public of despondency over the disastrous loss of lives on board the destroyer Sakaki on June 11. The glad tidings of a victory over an enemy diver came following close on the news of sorrow, and the Japanese press all pay tribute to the sailors under Rear-Admiral Sato in the Mediterranean for their speedy revenge of the glorious death of their hero comrades, whose spirits, they say, will now sleep in peace.

It must be noted, however, that these tidings, one joyful and the other lamentable, refer to two separate events, having virtually little connection with each other. Nevertheless we notice a contemporary mixes them up. It is plain however, that each of the two is independent. As already reported, the Sakaki encountered the enemy diver when returning with her consorts from a certain port on the Greek coast where she had escorted an allied transport. The time is given as about half-past one on the afternoon of June 11, but the sinking of a German submarine took place, as the Naval Department announced, in the evening not in the morning as the "Advertiser" erroneously put it—of June 12 and moreover the Japanese destroyer flotilla was then actually engaged in convoying allied transports. There is an evident difference between the circumstances under which the two events took place, and there is no denying the fact that they occurred on consecutive days.

It is reported that German submarines on account of the lessons learnt from their inhuman experiences have recently grown very active in their operations and even the combined squadrons of Britain and France numbering about 500 destroyers have had their hands full in coping with the menace. The Japanese destroyer flotilla in the Mediterranean is not a strong one, and the authorities believed, it is said, that it would perchance be next door to an impossibility for the Japanese destroyer flotilla to wreck or sink enemy submarines, except by good fortune. The joyful tidings published on Friday, therefore, was more than the authorities had anticipated. The authorities are well aware that sacrifices must be made and take the disaster to the Sakaki under the impression as an unavoidable happening in the prosecution of the grave responsibility of the Imperial Navy in co-operation with the Allies. Details of the movements of the Japanese squadrons now engaged in co-operation with the fleets of the Allies cannot be published beyond saying that the Squadron under command of Rear-Admiral Sato in the Mediterranean appears to consist of about ten powerful destroyers.

OPEN RACE TO CLIMB MT. FUJI

The "Jiji Shimpo" will hold an open race to climb Mt. Fuji in the latter part of July, the date to be fixed later according to the weather condition. The race is open to all, men and women, Japanese and foreigner, above the age of eighteen.

The course of the race is from Tarobo, Gotemba to the top of Mt. Fuji, and for the first arrival the prize of three hundred yen will be given, for the second seventy yen and for the third thirty yen. All expenses of the participants from Tokyo to Mt. Fuji and back, and during the race will be borne by the newspaper.

The "Jiji" held this race once before and the record of the former race is two hours and thirty eight minutes made by Mr. Jintaro Date. The first prize of three hundred yen will be given when the former record was broken, and if not, only two hundred yen will be given to the winner.

As mountain climbing is a favourite pastime among foreigners, the newspaper desires the participation of many foreigners in the race, and all applications should be made before July 5th. The applicants will be examined physically to see whether they are fit for the race, and twenty participants will be selected from among the general applicants.

YOKOHAMA TOWN HALL

In connection with the opening of the Yokohama Town Hall on July 1st, it may be noted that foreign firms in Yokohama have contributed 16,350 yen toward the building expenses. Those who have contributed the biggest sum, 500 yen, are the American Trading Co., Chartered Bank, China and Japan Trading Co., H. Ahrens & Co., Standard Oil Co., Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Jardine, Matheson & Co., Messageries Maritimes S.S. Co., Sale & Frazar and Otto Reimers.

FRESCOES AND THEIR PRESERVATION

Dr. Masumi Chikashige, professor of the College of Science, Kyoto Imperial University, has recently found a means to keep the oldest frescoes of historical value in this country in good condition through the agency of some chemical production. Let it be said in this connection that the Doctor has also made a very valuable discovery in the direction of the archaeological study, which is that he proved the truth of the assertion made sometime ago by Dr. Seiichi Taki in regard to the date of a portion of the collection of the frescoes in the Horyuji temple, at Nara, which the latter doubted as belonging to a more recent date than the rest of the collection which is traceable to the so-called Nara era. The manner in which Dr. Chikashige confirmed this assertion of Dr. Taki was that Dr. Chikashige made a chemical analysis of the two kinds of whit pigment used in the two sections of the collection and found the difference of quality in them by comparing the two pigments with the powder of a chip of the stone-vault recently discovered, which was of the shape peculiar to the Nara era, and arrived at the above-mentioned conclusion.

CRIMINALS IN JAPAN

According to the Judicial Department's recent investigation, the total number of the criminals convicted in the year 1915 reaches 94,921. Some of the principal causes of the crimes were as follows:

Causes	Male	Female
Avarice	28,116	1,672
Speculation	9,373	929
Old Offenders	8,317	400
Dissipation	2,057	—
Enmity	551	67
Inebriety	380	2
Poverty	3,377	302
Jealousy	127	29
Political affairs	51	—

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9.52 K.R.
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The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

毎土曜日 一回發行

No. 26] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, JUNE 30, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

THE JAPAN MAIL

AND

THE JAPAN TIMES

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Single copies .....Sen 15 each

„ (back numbers)..Sen 25 each

One month .....Sen .50

Three months .....Yen 1.50

Six months .....Yen 3.00

One year .....Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

A scheme has been launched to build a dockyard in Ototo, Hiroshima prefecture with a capital of 3,000,000 yen, the promoters being Mr. Katsuta, of Kobe, Mr. Kishimoto, of Osaka, Mr. Masuda, of Yokohama, and others. The dockyard will employ 2,000 workers.

There were forty-one slight rumblings in Hakone and the vicinity on the 21st and 22nd inst. As may be remembered, there were rather severe rumblings there last spring. Small rumblings commonly take place after strong shocks, and the latest roars are said to warrant no apprehension.

The new pier in Yokohama will be completed toward the end of August or early in September. The completion of this extensive pier, in addition to the new customs quays, already in use, marks an epoch in the improvement of Yokohama harbour, but the dredging of the inner harbour and some other works remain to be done.

In the new big pier to be completed after two months or so in Yokohama, a bar and branch post office are to be established. Seven persons have sent applications to undertake the bar, where bevereages and refreshments are to be sold. Applications were also made for the opening of a shoe maker's shop and exchange. Upon the completion of the pier, rikisha men are to be allowed to station within the customs gate close to the Harbour Office.

The Chikamatsu Kai, a society which was organized last year with the object of devoting itself to the study of Chikamatsu Monzaemon, one of the greatest dramatists that Japan has ever produced, by a part of the students of the Waseda University at the time when it celebrated the tricentenary of Shakespeare, to whom Chikamatsu is often likened, held its first meeting at the University on Sunday when Dr. Yuzo Tsubouchi, a well-known Shakespearian of recognized authority, gave an interesting lecture on the puppet-show which was used in representing the works of the great Japanese dramatist, not neglecting the opportunity to explain the difference of the modus operandi of the machinery in the puppet show in the case of Chikamatsu and in general use in the West.

According to the statistical returns published by the Metropolitan Police, there is a tendency towards a steady increase in the number of suicides in Tokyo and its suburbs. The authorities say that the figures for last year are 960 in round numbers, of which women are 135. As to the method of self-destruction, drowning leads with 317, followed by hanging which accounts for 240. The number of people who died unnatural deaths in Tokyo last year are reported to reach 803.

As has been reported already, the management of the South Manchuria Railway and the Chosen Government Railways will be shortly put under the same control and the establishment of the Colonization Bureau in the Central Government will be shortly effected. As a result of this change in the system of colonial administration Governor-General Baron Satoru Nakamura of Kwantung will be, it is rumoured, replaced by Lieut.-General Baron Yujiro Nakamura, the President of the South Manchuria Railway, who will also retain his present post.

The bribery and fraud case committed by Masajiro Yamaguchi, Eiji Konishi, both being formerly building experts in the service of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Bureau, and others, promises developments in the Tokyo law courts. These culprits demanded bribes from many proprietors of bawdy-houses, cinema-houses, factories, restaurants in the city last year who applied for permission to build these houses on the promise that permission would be granted. It has been revealed again that these rogues made profits out of the money they got from some of the keepers of public bath-houses in the city in concert with some of the latter profession on the pretext that they would use the money for starting a movement to raise the bath rates, which they actually squandered for licentious purposes.

A new lucrative work has been introduced at Musa-maru, Samo-gori, Shiga prefecture, and money is easily gained by the capture of snakes. The "Osaka Mainichi" states that snakes burnt to cinder are believed to be specially efficacious for lung troubles in that locality and one Okazo Sato there is buying up snakes for 8 sen apiece. About a score of villagers, it is reported, are now devoting their time to the catching of snakes, by which money is gained more easily. Snakes captured are burnt to cinder and those charred snakes are sold among superstitious villagers.

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DOCTOR CHIGA ON GERMAN AFTER WAR

The "Taiyo," the leading monthly magazine, has just published a voluminous Extra number, entitled "Japan and the World," and having over 690 pages, the special number contains opinion of leading Japanese on the present situation of Japan, the after-the-war relation between Japan and the world powers, and the future policies of Japan.

Among the numerous articles, one of the most interesting is an article written by Dr. Tsurutaro Chiga, on the subject of "Germany after the war, and the new relation between Germany and Japan."

It has been repeatedly discussed since the beginning of the war, whether Germany will win or the Entente will ruin Germany, says Dr. Chiga. There have been miscalculations on both sides, and the Entente never thought that the war will continue more than one year or six months, and it was the reason why England joined the war, and if the British Government knew that the war will take several years, it might not have entered the war. On the other hand, Germany also miscalculated, and she did not think that England would rise against Germany, and she expected that within a year, she would be able to conquer France and Russia. Because both Germany and England made miscalculations, the present war broke out. At the time of the Russo-Japanese war, Russia underestimated Japan, and China did not know the true strength of Japan when the war between the two nations broke out. All wars broke out from the miscalculation of one side or on both sides. If two nations knew that the war between them will continue indefinitely, they will never begin the war. War will not occur merely from the legal or political causes, and because each nation believe that she will easily beat the other, the war is started. At present all nations engaged in the present war are repenting, but at present they can not withdraw from the war.

Which side will win? It is impossible for Germany to win the absolute victory, as she has not sufficient men. Germany may wish to take Paris and conquer France, and take possession of Petrograd, but her army is not sufficiently large enough to attempt such a plan. The question to be considered is whether Germany will be totally defeated or the war will end in mutual agreement. Germany is no longer able to take aggressive step, but she can last long when she takes the defensive attitude, and for the Entente powers it is a question whether they can drive back the German forces into their own territory.

On the sea, the British fleets are blockading the North Sea to prevent intercourse with Germany, and on the other hand, Germany is trying to prevent any supply coming to England and France by the submarine warfare. However it is impossible to starve out Germany by the North Sea blockade, and it is equally difficult for Germany to starve England by the activity of submarines. Under the present condition, both sides will suffer, but it can not be foretold whether Germany will be defeated or the war will end in mutual agreement.

The problem should be divided into two. One discussing the future when Germany is totally defeated, and another when mutual agreement ends the war. If the war ends in mutual agreements, the territorial condition of the European nations will not show much change. Perhaps it will be possible to have Alsace Lorraine returned to France, and make the Russian Poland an independent nation. Belgium will be restored to the former position, but besides these there will not be much territorial change. Germany may consent to join German Poland with Russian Poland and make them one independent nation. The future of Greece, Bulgaria, Servia, Roumania and Montenegro is a problem, but if the war ends in mutual agreement, there will not be much change in these countries. Only Turkey will find itself in a pitiful condition. Germany has no sympathy towards Turkey, and she will sacrifice Turkey for the sake of giving the favourable condition to the Entente. Consequently Constantinople will become a Russian possession and Egypt will be placed under the control of England. Germany will give such concessions in order to regain her lost colonies.

When the war ends in mutual agreement, Dr. Chiga believes that all nations will endeavor to enlarge their army and navy, being impossible to destroy the Prussian militarism. The restriction of military preparation will not be discussed in future. The United States always advocated the restriction of the military forces of all nations, because the United States did not have the proper military force. England voiced the plan to destroy the Prussian militarism, because England has no strong army. Russia proposed to restrict the military forces of all powers, because she enlarged her army to the utmost limit, and it became impossible to expand her army, and did not wish to have other nations increase their army. All opinions voicing the restriction of military forces were given in order to prevent the military expansion of other nations. If the military force is limited by the area and population of each nation, Russia, England and the United States (excepting China) will have the largest army in the world, and such a restriction is unjust to smaller nations. When the present war ends in mutual agreement, all nations will immediately plan the increase of their military forces, and England and the United States will particularly endeavor to have a much larger Navy and Army than they have at present. France and Russia can not remain quiet and will also increase their army, and all the powers will suffer from the military expansion.

When these military expansions are made, it will be a question which nation will obtain the controlling power by the diplomatic success. If Germany finds a diplomatic genius as the late Bismarck, she will be able to become the controller of the world's situation. In the present war, Germany fought against the whole of Europe, the United States and Japan, and if it ends in mutual agreement, it proves that when Germany fights against one or two nations of the whole combination, she will easily win the victory. With the knowledge that Germany is the strongest nation in the world, she will become exceedingly proud. If she fights against either France or Russia, the victory will be easily on the side of Germany, and even against these two nations, Germany will take advantage. With a diplomatic genius in Germany, she will be able to control the world's situation in future.

But when Germany is defeated in the present war, the German militarism will be destroyed. Her army and navy will be restricted, and not only Alsace Lorraine will be returned to France, but German Poland will be either made an independent country or given to Russia. Russia, besides, will take possession of the several important German forts in the north. Probably Hanover will be made independent, and the entire German States will be divided up into several countries. The Prussian State, now the central power of the German States, will be reduced to a second rate country.

Thus Germany will lose her political position in the world, but it is the belief of Dr. Chiga, that commercially and industrially there will be no effect upon the German activity. The entente powers can not restrict the industrial and commercial activity of Germany, and while for a short time German industries and trade may suffer, with the strong individual energy, the German trade and industries will again develop. The markets for the German products will be America and China in future.

In science Germany will again lead the world, as the Germans are naturally fitted for the scientific study, and the German importance in the world's science will not be diminished by the defeat of Germany in the present war.

However the German defeat in the war, will not benefit Japan at all. Japan may obtain Tsingtao and some islands in the South Seas, but financially these acquisitions will no benefit Japan. On the contrary, England will profit greatly by the defeat of Germany. The German Colonies near Australia will be the possession of England, and the German colonies in Africa will be divided between England and France, and Egypt will also go to England. Not only that, but by the defeat of Germany, England will possess the ruling power both in Europe and Asia. If the present war was only fought by France and Russia, Germany would have easily won, and only because England joined the war, Germany was defeated, and it will give England the privilege to rule the whole Europe, and also the British influence will be extended to the orient. Formerly England had Germany to deal with in the orient, but in such a case, she will monopolize the orient, and Japan may suffer from the British expansion in the orient, politically and financially.

France can not regain her former power as her area and population is limited, but Russia, with her unlimited resources and people, will become a strong nation to stand

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SOCIETY FOR SOCIAL RELIEF

The Society for the promotion of social relief works in Osaka has recently lodged an appeal with the city authorities of Osaka requesting that some regulations to control the workmen of the lower class of the city should be enacted in order to deal out a proper help to such poor workmen. According to the authorities of the Metropolitan Police Board in Tokyo, the city of Tokyo has never been less solicitous about the welfare of such working people and has already taken a step in this direction by establishing an asylum for homeless at the village of Komazawa, in the suburbs of Tokyo which gave shelter to the poor workmen as well as chance for better kind of work to them. But this charity house, owing to the lack of maintenance funds, was obliged to stop its charitable mission. It is, however, reported that some of the keepers of lodging-houses for the poor in Tomikawa-cho, which is remarkable as the quarter inhabited by poverty-stricken work people, in Fukagawa-ku, city organized a society with the view to giving work to the unemployed or relieve them of the heavy cost of living by causing the charges for laundry and hairdressing to be reduced. This magnanimous institution, be it said to its credit, is doing good to the working poor by this means gradually, and is expected to become a powerfully helpful organ to the working poor class in future. The authorities of the Metropolitan police are pursuing their efforts to make some arrrangements to give aid and succour to such indigent workmen, in view of the steady increase, for instance, of the number of lodgers in the lowest-class taverns in the city, which is composed of such poor workmen, as shown by the following figures:

Year	No.
1912	34,750
1913	369,550
1914	375,731
1915	381,201

BASEBALL GAME ON JULY 4

The Fourth of July Baseball Game between the Tokyo Americans and the Y.C. and A.C. will be played on the Y.C. and A.C. Grounds at three o'clock. Last year the Tokyo Americans won easily by a score of 19 to 1.

against England. It will be a future problem whether Japan should side with Russia or England.

Regarding the terms of peace, Dr. Chiga says that even though peace may be concluded by mutual agreement, Japan should not return Tsingtao to Germany. Germany obtained Tsingtao to oppress Japan, and she was instrumental in preventing Japan from acquiring the territory after the Chino-Japanese war. In order to make Germany respect Japan, it is necessary that Tsingtao should not be returned to Germany under any condition. If England, France and Russia, will agree to return the German colonies to Germany, Japan can not object to return the South Sea islands, but in giving back these islands, Japan should propose that no naval bases nor forts be built on these islands.

HOW HARD TIMES ARE AFFECTING MANY

Since the price of rice commands the happiness of the lower classes of society in Japan, their hardships are apparently growing extraordinary at present owing to the soaring tendency now in evidence in the rice market. Rice was quoted at the highest price ever recorded in Japan's commercial annals on Tuesday and though a slump was witnessed in the rice market of Tokyo yesterday the price is generally anticipated to make advances in rapid succession. Such would add to the prosperity of "nouveaux riches" of which there are now many in Japan thanks to the industrial boom arising from the war, but the ever-increasing heavy cost of living following on the heels of the high price of rice is bitterly affecting the life of those who subsist on pittances, complaints being raised of the hard times now. The "Yorodzu" says that besides those lower-class labourers, police constables and petty officials in the employ of the Government offices whom the rules and traditions in Japan bid to sternly uphold the honour of the service are intensely feeling the stings of the hard times at this time of the general increase in prices of staple commodities. Mr. Noguchi, director of the police bureau in the Metropolitan Police Board seems to yield to no one in his sympathy with the hard lot of police constables who work for a mere pittance, but greatly regrets the present inability of the Government to give them better treatment, which they certainly deserve, for financial reasons and according to him two thirds of petty guardians of public peace in Tokyo whose monthly salary averages some 20 yen, allowances all included, are married men. Governor Inouye of Tokyo says that salaries of government officials in the hannin rank remain on the same standard as eight years ago whereas some daily necessaries have now become ten fold in price compared with eight years ago, but anticipates that they will perhaps receive better treatment from the central and local treasuries from next year now that the problem of enriching petty government officials is under consideration among the authorities concerned.

The lot of tramway men in Tokyo is less hard than police constables but they are said to be suffering from the high cost of living, especially the soaring price of rice. The wages of tram conductors and drivers average 60 sen or so per day inclusive of allowances and bonus.

The present high cost of living has not affected the sphere of man alone but that of the denizens of the "Zoo." This has caused much hardships among the zoological gardens of the country. A report on the Zoological Garden at Tennoji Park, Osaka states that the outlay of 8,500 yen per year is by far insufficient. The above sum will be paid out before the end of September and in order to hold out through the year another supplementary estimate of 2,000 yen needs be asked of the Municipality otherwise those inmates of the iron cages will have to be starved.

Rice and other grains for the elephant, boar, bear, fox, badger, porcupine and others have bolstered about 20 per cent. Within ten days these consume about 8 bushels. Even the less ravenous cranes and other fowls devour about 10 bushels within a similar time of which the prices for these have risen by about 50 per cent. Meats for the "king of animals," the captives from the jungles, leopard, wolf, the crocodile and others cost 10 sen per pound but lately the price has swelled to 17 sen. The daily consumption is given at over 5 kwamme or about 45 pounds. Fishes for the cormorant, pelican and such like has risen by 20 per cent. also.

Accordingly to give a few daily account bills of the occupants, 7 sho, about a third of a bushel, of rice and cereals, 30 kwamme of fodder, 8 kwamme of straw, 6 kwamme of potato and 2 go, about ½ pound, of salt costing three yen for the elephant, 7 pounds of meat, one live rabbit, and about a quart of milk at 3.50 yen for the lion which far surpasses the daily expenses of an average Japanese. Such tenants as the red sparrow which suffices about 2 rins worth of millet and the boa which swallows 3 pounds of meat, two live hares, sixty eggs costing about 7.50 yen but will not ask for anything to eat or drink for a whole month turn out rather economical.

FEARED SPLIT IN THE KENSEIKAI HELP

Messrs. Kenjiro Kinoshita and Ryosuke Tsuzuye, members of Parliament from the Oita Prefecture, yesterday left the Kenseikai, and now it is feared that more members of the party will follow their step and leave the party. The resignation of the two members had been rumoured for some time, and it was said that there was a certain ill feeling between them and Viscount Kato, and Mr. K. Minoura tried to mediate between them. But finally yesterday Messrs. Kinoshita and Tsuzuye tendered their resignation from the membership of the party.

The two members made public a strong declaration yesterday giving their reasons for severing their political relations with the Kenseikai. The declaration says in part that since the organization of the Rikken Doshikai in 1911 under Prince Katsura, the party proceeded with an aim to develop the country, but when Prince Katsura died, the internal disagreement began to occur in the party, and the power of the party went to the hands of those who do not understand the principle of the party. The internal disturbance caused the resignation of Baron Goto and others, and following them Messrs. Sakamoto and Oishi, the leading members resigned. Furthermore the party dismissed Mr. Akiyama from the party without any proper reason. The policy of the party after the resignation of the Okuma cabinet, has been often wrong, being contrary to the principle of the party. The Advisory Board on Diplomatic Affairs recently established is an important institution, necessary to formulate the national policy on diplomatic affairs, but from mere sentimental reasons the party opposed the establishment of the Board. The idea of the party has been entirely lost recently, and if they stay with the party, they will also lose their principle, and decided to leave the party.

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SPECIAL SESSION OF THE IMPERIAL DIET

The first day of the 39th session of the Imperial Diet was opened Tuesday and Count Terauchi, the Premier addressed the House of Peers at ten o'clock in the morning, and gave the outline of the policy of the present Cabinet. The address of the Premier was much shorter than the former speeches on the similar occasions. Count Terauchi was followed by Viscount Motono, who spoke on diplomatic affairs.

The House of Peers met at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning. As the speeches of the Premier and the Foreign Minister were on the order of the day the house was unusually crowded, there being in evidence many members of the Lower House in the gallery reserved for them. President Prince Tokugawa reported on his audience with the Emperor on the previous day when he presented the House's Reply to the Speech from the Throne. The President announced the Imperial message appreciating the respect of the Peers to the Imperial speech. Premier Count Terauchi then took the rostrum and delivered a speech on the government administrative policy, which was almost on the same line as his speech made before the recent gubernatorial conference. The Premier's speech was given in yesterday's issue.

Gentlemen,—I consider it a great honour to have this opportunity, at the opening of the 39th session of the Imperial Diet, of meeting you once more and laying before you the views entertained by my Government.

In January last I had the pleasure of submitting to you a general outline of the administrative policies of the Government, and I do not consider it necessary to repeat here what I said on that occasion. I need only state that the Government has since endeavoured and is actually endeavouring to carry out those policies. Abroad, for instance, the Government has so directed its course of action as, on the one hand, to preserve intact the general position of affairs in the Far East, and, on the other, to promote the attainment of the objects of the war in harmony with the Allied Powers. Of the more important events affecting the war situation, that have happened since we met here last, I may mention the political revolution in Russia and the coming into the war of the United States. The latter event has been a source of sincere gratification to Japan and all the rest of the Allied Powers. As for the factional trouble in China, I am sorry to say that the settlement still remains to be effected. In view of the intimate and neighbourly relations between the two countries, and out of our sincere solicitude to see China settle down under permanent peace to her lasting advantage and also to the advantage of this country, we have always paid our closest attention to the course of events in that country, and I am gratified to say that our relations with China continue to be cordial and intimate.

Considering the extreme gravity of the present condition of international affairs, I recommended to the Throne the advisability of establishing a special organ for conducting investigations in matters of diplomacy, at the same time submitting for Imperial choice the names of a number of men of experience and ability. The result has been the recent appointment by His Imperial Majesty of the Temporary Diplomatic Investigation Council, which has already begun to exercise its deliberative functions.

The General Budget for the sixth fiscal year of Taisho introduced in the last session of the Diet unfortunately failed to come into existence. The Government was, consequently, obliged to compile a working Budget on the basis of the Budget for the past fiscal year. With regard to special disbursements rendered necessary by the established policies of government and expenditures called for by the war or by undertakings of urgent importance, they have been embodied in Supplementary Budgets which will be laid before you together with various drafts of laws. All these measures are urgently demanded by the best interests of the country and admit of no procrastination. It is, therefore, my earnest hope that, in candid recognition of the Government's intentions and in view of the requirements of the present situation, you will bestow your careful consideration upon these measures and see your way to approving them.

The Premier's speech over, Baron Takagi took the platform and interpellated the Premier about the health condition of the nation. Pointing out the gradual physical degeneration of the young men of this country the Baron regretted the discouraging tendency of the health of the nation, which he said was a question of grave bearings to the state and asked whether the Government had no intention to consider measures for the improvement of the nation's health conditions. The Premier replied that the Government was never satisfied with the present hygiene and sanitary administration and arrangements but was well aware of the matter pointed out by the member, and the Government would take proper measures for the improvement of the nation's health condition.

Mr. Egi was the next interpellator. The member's interpellation was connected with the administrative policy of the Government, but before taking up the main question, the member wanted to hear the explanation of the Premier about his declaration at the time of the dissolution of the Lower House in that the Premier explaining the reason for the dissolution of the Diet stated that the attitude of the Lower House in introducing the vote of the want of confidence in the Cabinet constituted the trespass on the prerogatives of His Majesty the Emperor. The Premier replied that the reason for his calling the attitude of the Lower House a trespass on the prerogatives of the Emperor was clear in his speech before the Lower House on the last day of the last session of that House, without satisfying the member's request. Dissatisfied with the reply of the Premier, the member argued that if the introduction of the vote of want of confidence in the ministry was a case of trespass on the supreme right of the Emperor all scholars and educationists of the country, who at universities and schools taught their students that the legislative was justified in introducing and passing a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry ought to be regarded as inspiring and inciting students with a violation of the constitution, as especially such principle was being taught by the professors of the Imperial University. The member asked the reason why the Government overlooked this notable fact whereas it took such rigorous measures in dealing with the legislative and dissolved it because of its trespassing on the supreme rights of the Emperor. The Premier refused to reply to the member's interpellation as it was not an interpellation but was to be regarded as an argument, to which he was not bound to make any reply. Mr. Egi stated his was not an argument but he only pointed out the fact in the way of supporting his interpellation with facts, and continued his interpellation pointing out the inconsistency of the statement of the Premier referring to the contents of the school text books and seeking examples in the current educational principle followed at the normal schools and the measures for the control of newspapers and other publications. The members strongly accused the Government of lenient steps in controlling the newspapers and other publications which indulged in vehement attacks on the Government and voiced the want of confidence in the Ministry with impunity, whilst the Government recognized the trespass on the supreme right of the Emperor only in the case of the Lower House. The Premier made no satisfactory reply but repeating that the member's statement was an argument declined to give explanation on the matter pointed out by the member.

Baron Goto, Home Minister, ran to the Premier's rescue and replied in his capacity as Home Minister that the authorities were taking proper measures for the control of the press and the like publications. Being asked by the Home Minister to show instances about the matter contained in the school text books referred to by Mr. Egi, the member mentioned the treatise on the Imperial Constitution written by Dr. Shimizu, an authority on Constitution, in which the author recognized the right of the legislative to pass a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry. The member further attacked the Government measures in an energetic manner and dwelling upon the relation between the Imperial House and the thoughts of the nation, remarked that the attitude of the Government towards the legislative might be justly regarded as an action of resorting to the cover of the supreme right of the Emperor for attacking the attitude of the legislative. The member concluded by warning the Government that the recent attitude of the Government could not be eyed as walking on the right track. The member's interpellation lasted for full one hour and a half.

After the interpellation of Mr. Egi, Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, appeared on the rostrum and delivered the following speech.

I had the honour to put forth in detail before you in the name of the Government the policy which we decided to follow concerning our foreign policy in the 38th session of the diet. No new event having

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 20.—Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in his Tuesday evening communiqué reports: The British have advanced slightly southward of the Cozeul river and northward of the Souchez river. We have captured thirty five prisoners and four field guns eastward of Messines on Thursday night in addition to those already reported.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 21.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that the British have captured posts eastward of Monchylepreux from which the enemy drove us on Monday.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 21.—After an artillery bombardment, the Germans most violtntly attacked the French positions on a front of one kilometre, and the large forces succeeded in gaining a footing on a part of the first line of trench east of Vauaillon. Another attempt south of Filain was without result.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 21.—The German attack on Wednesday east of Vauxaillon was carried out most violently by special assaulting troops belonging to a division recently brought from Russia. Our troops obstinately resisted and all the enemy's efforts to develop a few advantages which had been acquired in the first shock, were smashed up by our fire and counterattacks. Finally, the Germans only penetrated into the first line at two places, namely, south of Contieninges on a front of four hundred metres, and north of Moisy farm on a front of two hundred metres. Energetic counteroffensive carried out on Thursday morning enabled us to recapture the former positions.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 23.—The fignting yesterday continued to the advantage of the French east of Vauxaillon. A French counter-attack on the enemy trench in the sector of Moisy farm has given the French important results. So far the French have recaptured all positions except the salient for 400 meters.

In Champagne the French advance northeast of Montcernillet was accomplished in a particularly brilliant manner. The enemy attempted to recapture their positions which had been wrested by the French on June 18. The enemy was repulsed by the French bombers who then assumed the offensive and pursued them into their own trench and captured them. The French thus far have advanced 300 meters deep on a 600-meter front.

The enemy bombardment on the French positions south of Filain and the region of Brayeen Laonnois, was continued until Friday morning. A series of most violent attacks followed, and the Germans launched large forces composed of special troops on a front of over two kilometers. The attack was most stubborn despite the heavy losses inflicted. The enemy efforts were broken in the greater part and waves of assault were driven back to the Startengoff trenches. The French hold the positions except the center, where the enemy penetrated after several attempts, into a salient on the French line.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 23.—The French communiqué this afternoon says: The artillery struggle which had been continued east of Vauxaillon, extended in the night time to the region from south of Filain to north of Brayeen Laonnois, where the bombardment is most violent. The Germans, on Thursday evening, attacked the crest of Teton, Champagne, and its eastward on a front of 400 meters. They penetrated into the advanced elements, but were driven out after lively fighting. The French army has entirely re-established its line.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 24.—The Germans have renewed their attempts in the region from Vauxaillon to south and southeast of Filain, but all the attacks were repulsed with serious losses, the enemy without gaining any advantage. The Germans who extended their attacking front east of Epinesechevrigny as far as north of Froidment farm have multiplied their efforts to carry the positions whence they were beaten back yesterday, but the French fire broke up the assaulting waves of the enemy which were unable to reach the French lines.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, June 25.—Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, in a despatch dated June 25, says; During the past twenty four hours, our troops made an advance directly east of Boisderiaumont and occupied about a quarter of a mile of the German front line. This means a direct frontal progress toward Cite de Moulin which is practically the southwestern fringe of Lens, lying in a triangle formed by junction of the trunk lines from Bethune and Arras. Apparently a very little fighting took place, the Germans falling back before our men who found both trenches and dugouts deserted. The unceasing pressure which we have been maintaining upon Lens defences, is proving very trying. The tactical value of Lens would scarcely justify a costly operation of assault in mass. The Germans, however, have to keep very large forces in and around the town in order to ensure against surprise attacks. We are having the command of the high ground and thus enabling us to dominate the place with our artillery fire, it is manifestly not very comfortable tenure to the Huns. Meanwhile, we are quietly drawing our salient closer round the town as in the case of yesterday's advance.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 26.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in his Monday communique reports:

Following up the successful minor operation of the Sunday night southwest of Lens, the British have substantially progressed astride the Souchez river on a front of more than one and a half mile long.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, June 20.—An Italian communiqué says; On Monday night the enemy succeeded in penetrating one of our minor advanced posts on the southeastern slopes on the Monte Reoben position. The enemy was immediately placed and kept under effective fire of our batteries. Some of the enemy detachments on the same night made a surprise attack on our positions on Hill 219 northeast of Jamiano, and were repulsed with severe losses. They left ten prisoners in our hands. The hostile artillery yesterday showed great activity on the Asiago plateau and was desultory on the Carnia front.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, June 20.—To-day's Italian communique says: On the Asiago plateau we carried out a violent offensive action yesterday and damaged the enemy's defences. We made progress in many parts of the front and inflicted severe losses on the enemy. The gallant troops of the fifty second division overcame a furious resistance by the enemy and by advancing over a very difficult ground, carried formidable positions in the Monte Ortigara area including the summit of Hill 2105. We captured 936 prisoners including 74 officers.

Numerous air squadrons have dropped a large number of bombs in the immediate rear of the enemy's lines, and all machines returned safely. A desultory artillery activity has taken place on the remainder of the front.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rome via London, June 21.—An official report says that we have carried out a violent offensive on the Asiago plateau, damaged the defences at many points and progressed by inflicting severe losses upon the enemy. We advanced over a difficult ground and carried formidable positions on Mount Ortigara including the summit of Hill 2105. We have taken 936 prisoners including 74 officers.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, June 21.—The Italian communiqué issued on June 21 says: Yesterday evening in Valcanteana in Ampozzano sector, we exploded a powerful mine under the spur of Picoolo Lagazuos. The explosion blew up the enemy position, destroying the garrison therein. Following the explosion, our Alpine detachments, with the support of the artillery, carried the summit of Hill 2669, establishing themselves firmly there.

On the Julian front, enemy attacks on the Vodice and southwest of Jamiano were repulsed. A violent enemy fire south of Versic was promptly silenced. In the same area, a surprise attack of the Italians carried our advanced line some distance forward.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, June 23.—The enemy reconnoitring parties were repulsed at Tonale Pass to-day. The enemy yesterday concentrated a brisk fire on our new position on Mount Ordgara in the Asiago. Considerable material was captured in this position on the 19th. So far we have counted four guns, including one of medium calibre, fourteen machine-guns, 1,000 rifles, a large quantity of ammunition, and war and mining material.

On the Julian front our batteries effectively shelled the railway at the station of Santa Lucia in Tolmino while the enemy continued the aimless destruction of buildings in Gorizia.

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On the Carso our guns repeatedly harassed the movement in the enemy's lines and supported the work of our patrols.

On the 19th an enemy aeroplane was forced to descend near Aeto Vizza. Another machine was brought down yesterday evening on reverse of Mount Santo Marco.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, June 24.—During the night of June 23, says an Italian official communique, one of our patrols reconnoitring east of Laght (Possina) encountered a big enemy detachment at Balassi, and compelled it to retreat. The enemy artillery was particularly active yesterday on the Asiago plateau. Another enemy gun on Mount Ortiga was knocked out of action on the upper Riodi Andran (Cordevolo). Early yesterday morning the enemy, after intense artillery preparation, attacked our advanced positions in front of Monte Settass. The attack was promptly arrested, and our counterattack quickly drove the enemy back with considerable losses. In air fight, an enemy aeroplane was forced to land in his own lines near Monto Armentera. (Val Sugana).

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, June 26.—The Italian communiqué issued on June 25 says; Yesterday the artillery fire was generally weak. Reconnoitring parties had a few small encounters. The enemy attack in Bacher valley (Sixteen valley) was easily repulsed.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, June 20.—Caucasus front. Russian scout parties crossed the river South West of Kalkit and passing the wire entanglements they performed a bayonet attack against the Turks throwing bombs at them. The Turks took to flight leaving killed and wounded on the field.

In the Baltic Sea 5 enemy hydroaeroplanes performed flights on the base of the fleet in the Riga Bay and dropped 40 bombs on the vessels there and on the hangar of the batteries. Not all of the bombs exploded and only one sailor was wounded by splinters. Energetic fire was directed against these machines from the Russian men of war and the coast batteries In spite of the continuous attacks of the enemy machines and the great number of bombs daily lavished by him he has obtained no results so far thanks to the skilful action of the Russian marine and coast artillery.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, June 21.—Western front. One German aeroplane was knocked down by a Russan aviator and descended near Podgaici. The aviators, one officer and one soldier were taken prisoner.

Caucasus front. The Kurds assumed South of Erzindjan the offensive and pressed upon the Russian troops, but by the counterattack of the Russian reserves the Kurds were dislodged by bayonets and turned into flight, the situation being reestablished.

Petrograd, June 22.—Caucasus front. West of Kalkit, on the northern heights of the Aimur mountains, the Russians attacked the Turks putting to the sword and dislodging the enemy from his positions. North of Serdesht, the Russians after a fight with the Kurds occupied the mountain ridge and are now continuing their advance.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, June 24.—Western Front. On the river Stohod near Dostchev the Russian scouts organized an ambush and having surrounded the approaching Germans, they bombarded them with handgrenades. In the bayonet fight, which followed, a part of the Germans was put to the sword. As the Germans were receiving reinforcements the Russian scouts returned to their trenches. Intense firing is in progress North of Krevo. Near Crabkove (Galicia) a numerous enemy's scout party tried to surround the Russian vanposts, but were scattered by a Russian detachment. An Austrian company surrounded near Presovce a Russian scout party but these scouts succeeded with bayonets and handgrenades in forcing their way through to their trenches, suffering no losses.

Six enemy hydroplanes performed a raid on the southern extremity of the island Oesol dropping 33 bombs on the man of war there and the coast batteries, but caused no damage or losses.

Caucasus front. The Turks in the Rayat region retreated under the pressure of the Russian troops for 4 kilometers. In the Sakkis region the Russian scouts advanced as far as the river Abishirvan exchanging fire with the Turks on the Bistamach hill positions.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, June 25.—No change is reported from the western and the Rumanian fronts.

Caucasus front. The Russian troops occupied a range of heights 45 kilometers South West of Ushne. The Turks tried to advance in the Rayat direction, but were repulsed by the Russian fire. The Russian troops dislodged West of Senne the Kurds from their positions West of the Ashkan mountain ridge.

SUPERIORITY OF ALLIES NOW ESTABLISHED

[BRITISH EMBASSY DESPATCH THROUGH KOKUSAI]

London, June 23.—During the past week the main interest of the war has been confined to the western front, the fighting being intense on both fronts but chiefly in the nature of local operations. The superiority of our artillery continues to be maintained and the enemy is subjected to a ceaseless bombardment daily.

On the 15th our line was again advanced near Messines, the enemy's resistance being quickly overcome and the ground gained extended to the latitude of Armentieres. As a result of these operations and of the constant pressure maintained by our troops since June 7th, we now occupy the German front trenches from the river Lys. These positions were attacked by the enemy after heavy artillery preparation and a few Germans succeeded in reaching our trenches. They were at once killed or driven out and the attack was completely repulsed.

It is said the Germans are forming new regiments of war worn men from the front who are collected in Belgium.

The British airmen have established definite superiority over their rivals. Within a period of one week the enemy has sustained heavy losses. Two Zeppelins have been destroyed and about fifty aeroplanes brought or driven down. The British losses for the same period have been small. Whilst the Germans are making air raids to England, killing women and children, their soldiers in the trenches complain bitterly of the inefficiency of their air service. They say the British airmen do what they like. They are always behind the German lines while the German aeroplanes hardly even show themselves.

The Portuguese troops also successfully repelled several German raids. We captured numerous prisoners, several machine guns and four German field guns. The Germans have frequently stated that our offensive in the west has come to a standstill. All the objectives of General Plumer's attack on June 7th were taken exactly at the time he ordered and on the first day the whole of first day's objectives were gained except one point on the north and one on the Messines Ridge which soon afterwards was taken. There was no intention of going further than that and General Plumer took exactly what he wanted and exactly in the time. However after a very great offensive movement for positions there must come a period of comparative lull in operations to allow the captured ground to be consolidated and preparations made for the next advance.

After General Plumer's troops had carried all their objectives they were given thirty six hours to make good the ground before the enemy's first counterattack was launched. The enemy had neither men nor munitions at his disposal and when the counterattack did come it failed and the Germans were content to leave our troops in undisputed possession of positions that are almost vital. We thus were able to appreciate the growth of partial paralysis which had its beginning the moment Allies had become definitely superior in men and munitions.

LIVELY FIGHTING IN SMORGON

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 23.—A German official report states that lively fighting is going on in the areas of Smorgon, west of Lutzk, Zloczow, Tarnopol Railway and Narajowka, while the extension toward the northward of the British line in Belgium, is indicated in Marshal Haig's dispatch of last night, which reveals that the British now hold the extreme northern point of the line from Lombartzyde to the sea coast.

GERMAN PLANES DROP MESSAGE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 23.—On the north Russian front German aeroplanes yesterday dropped messages thanking the Russians for fraternisation which has enabled the Germans to transfer their troops toward the west front in order to check the Anglo-French attack. In conclusion, the messages say: "Now we have had enough. We are going to fight and will fire on the fraternisation."

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

GERMANS AWAKENING FROM THEIR DELUSIONS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 21.—Reuter's correspondent with the British Headquarters reports: The German soldiers are in depression. Prisoners are quite specific and their information appears to be pretty up-to-date. They say that the German army now realises that submarinism is not succeeding, that Russia is not making a separate peace and that America means business. They are also under no illusion of the significance of our victory on the Messines front.

Captured Bavarians declare that nothing but iron discipline can hold the forces together and even this may not always prove infallible. The Bavarians also admit that when ordered to launch a counterattack recently, they showed such disinclination that they had to be stiffened by extraordinary measures.

Among the troops of the different states, the Prussians are almost openly hated. The "man power" problem is acute. There are many boys of eighteen years old in several divisions. Moreover, the officers have recently received definite orders to husband the resources. When it is realised that men are aware of the sufferings of the people at home, it is easy to believe dry-rot is really sapping the enemy to a degree.

AUSTRIAN PRESS CHIMES IN WITH GERMANY

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, via London, June 19.—The Austrian newspapers welcome the statement made by the "Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" to the effect that Russia's formula of peace with "no annexations and no indemnities" would be acceptable to Gemany as final evidence of similarity to the Austro-German peace aims. It seems a matter of general recognition that Germany has made advances, in the direction of accepting the formula of "no annexations and no indemnities," but it is not certain whether it is applicable only to Russia. Meanwhile the Russian Government's dismissal of Grimm, the Swiss Socialist, and the approval thereof by the Council of the Soldiers' and Workmen's delegates, have greatly renewed the confidence in London and Paris.

THE WEEK'S SHIPPING

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 21.—The Admiralty announces that 2897 vessels entered British ports during last week while the clearances numbered 2993. Five steamers under twenty seven over sixteen hundred tons were sunk, and thirty one steamers were unsuccessfully attacked.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris via London, June 23.—It is announced in the Chamber of Deputies that the French mercantile marine has lost 560,000 tons in the war, but steamers with the total tonnage of 680,000 tons have since been built or purchased, and steamers the total tonnage of which is 140,000, will be completed shortly. Whereas, Germany has lost 2½ million tons, a half of the whole of her fleet.

HUNGER RIOTS IN GERMANY

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 23.—A telegram from Amsterdam says that in Germany hunger riots are being quelled by the troops which threaten to use machineguns.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Malmo, Sweden, June 23.—Travellers coming from Stettin, Prussia, report that hunger riots occurred there, the rioters being mainly women and children. Troops were called out to quell the riots.

RUSSIA DISAPPOINTS SCHEIDEMANN

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam via London, June 25.—Writing in the "Vorwaerts," Socialist leader Scheidemann is greatly disappointed at the non-success of the German manoeuvres in Russia. He fears that there will come the fourth winter of the war and recommends the democratisation of Germany as a means of preventing this.

STRIKE OF GERMAN NAVAL WORKERS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam via London, June 24.—Owing to the strike of the naval workers on Tuesday, the military authorities have assumed control of the Vulcan and two other works. The authorities have issued a proclamation ordering the strikers to resume work, and declaring that eligibles refusing to obey the order would be sent to the army at once.

GERMAN LEGATION INSPIRED HOFFMAN-GRIMM INTRIGUE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris via London, June 24.—M. Ribot, Premier, has communicated to the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies that the documents have been found proving that the German Legation in Berne had inspired the Hofmann-Grimm intrigue, and that it had also promoted an anarchist campaign in Russia.

STETTIN FOOD RIOT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam via London, June 24.—The "Stettiner Abendpost" reports that serious disturbances due to food scandals have occurred in Stettin. A crowd of women and boys attacked the shops and troops were employed to restore order.

SWISS COUNCIL DISOWNS HOFFMAN

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Berne via London, June 20.—M. Hoffman has resigned his membership of the Federal Council. The Federal Council has informed the Swiss National Council that the Federal Council was ignorant of Hoffman's action wiring to the Swiss Minister at Petrograd.

EXPLOSION CASUALTIES IN AUSTRIA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 24.—In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath, the Minister of Defence stated that 170 are missing and 625 have been killed, 170 are missing and 625 have been injured in an explosion at the munition works at Blowitz. The disaster is probably due to carelessness.

A FRENCH GENERAL ON GERMANY'S MAN POWER

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, June 24.—General Delacroix in an interview with a representative of the "Le Temps" has given out statements on Germany's man-power and reserves. On June 1 the total of the German forces, said the General, was 5,435,000 men. By a most convincing calculation, the General estimates that Germany possesses 755,000 men prepared in reserve to supplement its army at the front. Of these, 230,000 are in the depots at the front, 355,000 in those at home and 180,000 make up of new divisions. The Alsatians and Poles of the class 1919 who have been incorporated are not counted in this number. The rest of the class 1919 numbering about 450,000 men cannot be ready for service before November. Until that time, Germany, in order to fill up its losses, will have to use those 575,000 men at the front and at home, that is 115,000 a month, and there are about 850,000 wounded men fit for active service again. Each month they will be able to send, therefore, only 200,000 men up to the front and this is not enough. In fact, from June 1 to November 1, 1916, the German losses were not less than 300,000 men a month. During April and May, this year, they have certainly exceeded the number that should be sent to the front, for the Germans have been forced to dissolve many regiments in the making to fill up the gaps. The steady decline in the prepared man-power of Germany is shown by the shortening of the front, by smaller extension of partial attacks and, in short, by their anxiety to economize their forces. General Delacroix ends by saying:

"So we must by patience and careful distribution of our own forces attempt to wear down the enemy who will end by doing away with reserves and will give us opportunity to make use of this success."

VENIZELOS RETURNING TO POWER

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Athens via London, June 25.—M. Jonnart, the French Deputy and the Entente representative, accompanied by M. Zaimis, went to the Palace where he conversed lengthily with the King. It is reported that the Cabinet has resigned, and M. Venezelos will join the new Ministry.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Athens via New York, June 26.—The Zaimis Cabinet has resigned. The king has requested M. Venizelos to form a Cabinet.

EX-KING CONSTANTINE IS HOOTED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Zurich via London, June 21.—After his arrival at Lugano, Switzerland, Constantine, abdicated King of Greece, was hooted when he was walking about the lake front. A mob was so threatening that the king fled in the direction of the hotel, but he was forced to take refuge in a cafe en route. Later, an automobile escorted by the police conveyed him to the hotel.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

SITUATION IN RUSSIA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, June 19.—The Provisional Government has published a note to her Allies, suggesting to hold an allied conference with the object of revising the war aim agreements, excluding the London Agreement the signatories of which have agreed not to conclude a separate peace.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, June 20.—In an interview with the representatives of the press, Minister of Foreign Affairs Terestchenko, speaking of the attitude of the Allies towards the inactivity of the Russian front, said: "The Allies fully appreciate the work of the Provisional Government for the re-establishment of the combativity of the Russian army. The Allies are showing us a noble attitude in understanding the difficulties of our country and expressing readiness to await the results of our domestic work. No pressure of any kind has been brought to bear upon us. All rumours that an agreement has been concluded by the Allies especially with Japan in order to bring such pressure upon us, are erroneous."

The Minister of War, Kerensky, has ordered to return to their regiments all mobilized reservists temporarily released for agricultural work.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, June 21.—The general congress of delegates of the Cossacks and the troops has been opened. Mr. Goutchkoff, ex-Minister of War, in welcoming the delegates, said it was sure that the congress would play its part at this turning point of social tendencies now dominating over Russia. He called upon the Cossacks to bring into the state organization and social life of Russia the principles and spirit of the war, namely, iron discipline and firm determination to prosecute the war to a victorious end, which have always characterised the Cossacks.

After Mr. Goutchkoff, the Minister of War Kerensky delivered a speech. He said: "The free Cossacks will go side by side with Russian democracy. We are aspiring for the prompt restoration of our domestic organisation, but we will not lay down our arms. We are sure the Cossacks will stand the first among the ranks of the armies for the defence of our country and will not lay obstacles in the way of the difficult task of re-building." According to the latest information, various conflicts are all on the way to settlement.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, June 22. (via Chosen).—The Pan-Russian Congress of the Soldiers' and the Workmen's delegates carried a resolution by 543 votes against 214, which, approving the formation of the coalition cabinet, recognizes that the policy of the Provisional Government corresponds to the spirit of the revolution. The resolution summons the Provisional Government to more determinate action in carrying out the democratical platform; particularly, to exert its efforts for a most prompt attainment of universal peace without the annexations or contributions on the basis of the rights of nations to decide their own destiny.

It urges the Government to continue its energetic work of democratisation and reinforcement of the military power. It calls all revolutionary democracy to rally to the Councils of the Soldiers' and the Workmen's delegates and the Council of the Peasants' delegates in order to support the Provisional Government.

The Congress considers, says the resolution, the Socialistic Ministers should be responsible before all the revolutionary democracy represented by the authorized body of the Councils of the Soldiers' and the Workmen's delegates. While these Socialistic Ministers remain on the staff of the Government, this Government should have all the assistance of the revolutionary democracy and be invested with the full power.

A second resolution which was passed, referring to the Duma, considers the revolution has annulled it, therefore the public activity of members of the Duma should be considered as the activity of individuals, not acting on special authorization of State.

According to information, the Provisional Government has decided that the Duma should not be dissolved.

Correspondence between the Provisional Government and the commanding staff at Sebastopol on the recently occurred events has been published, and it shows the conflict has been liquidated. Admiral Koltchac has been recalled to Petrograd.

In the district of Viborg in Petrograd where the last elections of the district and municipal councils took place, the Maximalists obtained 34,305 votes, the Socialistic block 19,701, and the Constitutional Democrats 4,071.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, June 22.—Martial law has been proclaimed at Tomsk, owing to wholesale murders and robberies by the criminals who have been set free by amnesty and called to colours and also by anarchists. 2300 men have been arrested. Twenty who resisted were killed and a number of men were wounded.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, June 23.—Maximalists decided to organise on June 23 armed street demonstrations of workmen and soldiers against the Provisional Government. Thereupon, the Duma and Council of State required of the All-Russian Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates to take power. After the Provisional Government published an announcement that all attempts of violent actions would be immediately suppressed, the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates issued an appeal to soldiers and workmen not to take part in those demonstrations, calling the appeal of the extremists to such demonstrations as provocational, leading to the disorganisation of democracy. In the morning of the fixed day, no demonstrations of any kind took place on the streets of Petrograd.

At the All Russian Congress of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, War Minister Kerensky, referring to the war aims of Russia, says that Russia is quite independent in working out these aims and trying to make the Governments of other countries join our position. Passive defence, he says, according to the views of experts voluntary agreement to the destruction of the country. Referring to the question of Greece, the minister says that the Provisional Government has ordered that the Russian troops should not be landed at Athens.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, June 24.—All day of June 10th and the morning of the 11th perfect calm reigned in the capital and no manifestations took place.

In the sitting of the All Russian Congress of the councils of soldiers' and workmen's delegates a discussion on the question of their attitude towards the war has proceeded. All speeches delivered by the Mixmalists in the meet have been strongly opposed by the majority of the delegates.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, June 25.—Admiral Koltchak, former Commander of the Black Sea Fleet, states that when the crew of his flagship demanded the surrender of his sword he threw it into the sea saying that the Japanese left him his sword when he capitulated at Port Arthur. He would not give it to the mutineers.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, June 25.—At yesterday's session of the All Russian Congress of the Councils of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, the Belgian Minister, M. Vindervelde, Socialist, made a speech. After greeting the Russian revolution, the Belgian Minister summoned all Socialists to unite for the end of their work. With regard to the question whether the whole world will accept the Russian war aims, difference exists, he said, as to the methods of achieving those war aims. The practical work and energy of the Russian democracy and of the revolutionary Government have given a favourable impression upon the Russian people. He expressed his hope that the Russian revolutionary democracy would save the whole world.

President of the Congress, Tcheidze, in expressing his thanks to M. Vandervelde, said that freedom was as dear to the interests of the Russian revolutionary democracy as it was dear to Belgium. All Russia was imbued with one feeling to achieve a speedy peace on the platform she had declared. Russia would determinately reject any other peace not based on the principles she had declared.

TROOPS FIRED ON WOMEN

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 25.—A telegram from Milan says that a Czech Deputy, has revealed in the Reichsrath that the troops have fired on a crowd of women in a bread demonstration before the townhall of Prohsintz, Moravia, killing 24 and wounding 40.

AN INDEPENDENT FINNISH REPUBLIC

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, June 23.—The congress of the Social Democratic party of Finland has adopted a resolution in favour of the establishment of an independent Finnish republic

HAITI BREAKS WITH GERMANY

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 20.—Reuter's correspondent at Haiti reports that Haiti has severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FIGHT GERMAN AUTOCRACY TO END

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, June 21.—A despatch from Washington says that M. Bakhmetieff, Russian special commissioner, has been formally presented to President Wilson and cordially received.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, June 22.—Mr. Boris Bakhmetieff, the Russian special commissioner to the United States, has published a statement avowing Russia's consecration to war with German autocracy to the end. Only through victory could the stable hold of peace and the fruits of the Russian revolution be secured. "The Russian people," says he, "are fully convinced that it is absolutely necessary to root out the autocratic principles which underlie German militarism which is threatening the peace, freedom and happiness of the world."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington via New York, June 25.—M. Bakhmetieff, Russian special envoy, has addressed a joint session of Congress to-day. He declared emphatically that the Russian people are opposed to a separate peace with Germany on the pretext of "national salvation." The middle classes in Russia he said combining with the Populists, labour elements and Socialists are supporting the Provisional Government, for they realize that in order to preserve freedom they must adhere to the purpose of war. Russia is for a permanent peace. This will be impossible should German autocracy triumph.

A remarkable demonstration was given to the Russian Mission with cheers, shouts and waving of handkerchiefs.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington via New York, June 26.—The Russian mission was received at the Senate. There was a scene of great enthusiasm. M. Bakhmetieff delivered a speech pledging the unfaltering adherence of Russia to the alliance against German autocracy and the unqualified rejection of a separate peace.

THE U.S. ADMINISTRATION'S FOOD CONTROL BILL

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 24.—A despatch from New York, says that the House of Representatives has passed the Food Control Bill. The bill empowers the President to control the distribution of food and feed, to forbid the use of foodstuffs for making intoxicants and authorizes to take over all distilled liquors.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington via New York, June 25.—The House of Representatives passed last night by a vote of 365 to five the administration's Food Control Bill. The Bill gives the President the control of the distribution of food, feed and fuel, includes a drastic amendment prohibiting the use of food-stuffs in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages and authorizes the President to take over the existing stocks of liquors for war purposes.

ENROLMENT IN AMERICA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington via London June 23.—Nearly ten million men aged between 21 and 30 have been enrolled into war service.

TWO BILLION LIBERTY LOAN OVERSUBSCRIBED 50 P.C.

[OFFICIAL FROM THE AMERICAN EMBASSY]

The official tabulation of the Liberty Loan now completed, shows that the subscriptions to the Two Billion Dollar Loan amount to $3,035,226,850, or more than 50 per cent. over the amount offered. More than four million men and women of the country subscribed for the bonds; it is estimated that of these 3,960,000, or 99 per cent., subscribed in amounts from Fifty Dollars to Ten Thousand Dollars. There were 21 individual subscribers to five millions and over, their total subscriptions equalling about $190,000,000.

One of the chief purposes of the loan campaign was to distribute the bonds widely because the strength of government finance, like the strength of government policies, rests upon the support of the people.

The large number of small subscribers shows the loan to have been a great success from this viewpoint. In an official statement, Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo says:

> "The widespread distribution of the bonds and the great amount of the oversubscription constitute an eloquent and conclusive reply to the enemies of our country who claimed that the heart of America was not in the war. The result reflected the patriotism and determination of the American people to fight for the vindication of outraged American rights, the speedy restoration of peace and the establishment of liberty throughout the world. Congress pledged all the resources of America to bring the war to a successful termination. The issue just closed will serve as an indication of the temper and purpose of the American people and of the manner in which they may be expected to respond to future calls of their country for necessary credits to carry on the war."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington, June 23.—It is officially announced that the total of the subscriptions of the Liberty Loan is 3,035,226,850 dollars, the over-subscription being nearly 52 per cent.

AMERICAN RED CROSS CAMPAIGN

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, June 24.—A nation-wide Red Cross campaign to collect one hundred million dollars has resulted in contributions of eighty millions in six days. Many cities are rivalling to oversubscribe their allotments. The final amount will probably exceed the expectations.

U.S. PLANS TO CONTROL EXPORTS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington via London, June 19.—The Government has elaborated plans to control the exports firstly of coal and secondly of wheat. It is believed that no coal will be exportable to any neutral country which refuses to furnish Great Britain with ore, while the control over the export of coal is intended to regulate shipments of food from neutral countries to Germany. It is stated that the Government is refusing to permit cargoes to leave American ports for neutral countries which may retain ships in their harbours.

LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 21.—The convulsion of Lancashire cotton trade which has resulted from the prohibition of transactions in futures at Liverpool owing to the extraordinary rise of prices due to speculative dealing, is attributed by the "Times" to the lack of shipping accentuated by submarinism. The "Times" adds: "It is most obvious that the remedy is in the limitation of output, but the manufacturers would be unable to agree thereon. Therefore, there is growing demand for the Government's intervention including possible rationing of the supplies."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 21.—The high prices of cotton have paralysed the business of Manchester exchange. The news that futures market has been closed, is heartily welcomed, the members being of opinion that the step would check speculation. The proposal that the Government shall control the whole cotton imports is being considered. It is pointed out that the Government is the far biggest purchasers of cotton goods.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 21.—The Liverpool cotton market will be closed, owing to the recent sensational movement.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Liverpool via London, June 21.—Futures market of cotton, both American and Egyptian, is going to be closed temporarily in accordance with the wishes of Sir Albert Henry Stanley, President of the Board of Trade. The directors will have a consultation with the President to-morrow.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 23.—It is understood most unlikely that the Government will assume the control over cotton trade, but it is thought likely that the Government will formulate a scheme by which it may ration the supplies to the cotton spinners.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 24.—Sir Albert Henry Stanley, the President of the Board of Trade, conferred on June 22 with the representatives of cotton trade from Liverpool, Manchester and Nottingham. Owing to the shortness of notice the representatives of the principal trade unions were unable to be present, but they will fully be represented at the conference between Sir Albert and the representatives of all cotton trade interests on June 27 when it is expected that decision will be reached regarding the best means of dealing. Meanwhile the futures market at Liverpool will remain closed.

RUMANIAN COMMISSION IN U.S.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, June 23.—The Rumanian commission to the United States has arrived at a Pacific port.

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SITUATION IN CHINA

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, June 20.—Lu Yung-ting, Inspector-General of Kwantung and Kwangsi, whose attitude hitherto has been uncertain, has replied to the circular telegram of the President concerning the dissolution of Parliament.

The General, in the reply, says that he appreciates the difficulties which the President is confronted with, but, at the same time, he would insist that the Tuchuns should make no further demands and immediately withdraw their troops. Otherwise, the General says he will be compelled to make an appeal to citizens.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, June 20.—The Tuchuns of Chihli, Shantung, Honan and Fengtien have telegraphed to the Government, agreeing to withdraw the respective troops and cancel their independence.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Shanghai, June 21.—A despatch from Peking to the "China Press" says that the Presidential rescript was sent on June 20 to the acting Premier, sanctioning the demands contained in General Chang Hsun's memorial, namely, the establishment of a responsible Cabinet, the formation of the constitution conference for drafting a permanent constitution, amendment to Parliament organisation law for convening a new Parliament with single House and reduced membership, the amnesty of the monarchical offenders and the dismissal of the President's military secretaries who have caused the present political crisis without punishment. In view of preventing the southern opposition, the provisional constitution and the provincial assemblies are left untouched.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, June 21.—The provinces of Shensi and Anhui have also cancelled their declaration of independence. It is expected that the remaining provinces will follow them at once. The cancellations which have resulted from the circular telegram from General Chang Hsun have relieved the situation but the solution of the important questions of organizing a Cabinet and of satisfying the Southern Provinces are not yet in sight.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Canton, June 22.—The Governors here still refuse indirectly to take action against the North, pointing out the lack of funds as the excuse. It is believed that the attempt to avoid trouble will be successful, in view of the facts that Tuchuns are yielding and the people do not desire the outbreak of another civil war. Foreign friends in Canton are urging the necessity of moderation.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, June 22.—Notwithstanding the opposition, Mr. Li Ching-hsi again appears most anxious to assume the Premiership. He has been staying at the Presidential Palace. If he succeeds it is certain that his Ministry will not last long, as all the prominent persons refuse to serve with him. Therefore he is bound to nominate secondary officials.

Chekiang and Shansi have cancelled their independence.

General Chang Hsun has begun a round of calls on the Legations. This morning he called on the Japanese Legation. He arrived there in a motor-car escorted by three others containing bodyguard soldiers. Wherever he goes General Chang Hsun is always accompanied by a bodyguard.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, June 25.—Li Ching-hsi assumed office yesterday. The question of the formation of a council of elders similar to the Japanese Genro is being discussed. A majority of the northern party leaders appear to favour the scheme but the Government is anxious to secure the approval of all the provinces before it proceeds to the organisation of a council.

The Tuchuns of Kwangtung and Kwangsi demanded the restoration of the old Parliament or the election of a new one in accordance with the existing election law. Meanwhile they refuse to recognise the new Cabinet which they consider illegal and will carry on the administration of the two provinces independently.

In case of necessity they will communicate with the President direct.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, June 23.—Li Ching-hsi in a lengthy telegram to the provinces explains that circumstances are compelling him to assume the premiership which, he says, he will do on June 25. He adds that in a few months he will resign and recommend an able statesman to succeed him.

In the meanwhile he appeals to the provincial authorities for support.

The personnel of the cabinet has not yet been settled.

Li Ching-hsi's decision to assume the premiership was arrived at after a conference at the Presidential office attended by Chiang Chao-chung, Wang Shih-chen, Chiang Kwei-ti and Li Ching-hsi, at which Li Ching-hsi was strongly urged to assume office immediately in view of the chaotic condition of affairs.

Li Ching-hsi then consulted Chang Hsun and finally despatched the telegram announcing his decision.

It is expected that much difficulty will be experienced in forming a cabinet which the majority of politicians are unwilling to enter as it is certain to be shortlived.

It is stated that Wang Tah-sieh, Yang Shih-chi and others already have declined posts.

The new cabinet, it is said, will not include members of the Chinputang and Chiao Tung cliques. Tang Hua-lung and Hsiung Hsi-ling were mentioned for posts but both refused.

The attitude of the navy is causing anxiety. Reports from the South indicate that a revolt against the Government, under the direct instigation of ex-Minister Chen Pi-kwang, is imminent.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, June 23.—According to a local report the warships in the vicinity of Shanghai yesterday definitely threw in their lot with the South. Six warships at Woosung left, for the South to join the attack against the Tuchun of Fukien. The second squadron has declared its independence of orders from Peking. Admiral Chen Pi-kwang is reported to be directing the Southerners completely.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, June 24.—A special despatch from Hongkong dated June 23 says that the following is the concluding paragraph of a lengthy proclamation by the Tuchuns of Kwangtung and Kwangsi:

All military and civil affairs of the two Provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi will be placed under the self-Government of the Provinces. As to important matters we will act according to the President's direct instructions and will not accept the interference of any illegally constituted Cabinet until the complete solution of the outstanding questions has been reached. If we fail to effect the peaceful settlement of the questions according to law, we will sacrifice peace and resort to ultimate resource for settlement.

Official circles here yesterday were advised of the inauguration of Mr. Li Ching-hsi as Premier of China on the 24th. The Council of State notice to this effect was published at Peking.

The members of the new Chinese Cabinet appointed up to the day of Mr. Li's taking office were:

Premier and Finance Minister—Li Ching-hsi.
War Minister and Chief, General Staff—Wang Sieh-cheng.
Navy Minister—Sah Chin-ping.
Commander-in-Chief, Navy—Ch'eng Pi-kuang.

GREAT BRITAIN AND U.S. CHINA NOTE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 20.—A telegram received in London announces that the incident connected with the American Note to China has closed. The facts are that when the Note was sent to the Allies on June 6, similar communication, probably owing to misunderstanding, was delivered to the Peking Government without other Powers being informed. After consultation, the British, French and Japanese Governments have replied to the Note. Great Britain agreed in principle to the views of the United States but intimated that owing to her position she could not take the steps proposed. The reply added that the British Government shared the views of the United States regarding the desirability of tranquillity in China.

NEW CHINESE BANK AT HONGKONG

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Hongkong, June 26.—The Industrial and Commercial Bank with a million dollars of capital was formally opened yesterday. The American Consul-General made a speech. He said he took great interest in the bank for two reasons; first, because the capital was largely subscribed by Americans and other overseas Chinese and secondly it is a native bank.

The most of the promoters had been trained in foreign countries and had at one time or another studied American banking methods. He was firmly convinced that the first great need of China was an adequate banking system properly supervised by a responsible government.

CHINESE STEAMER SINKS ON YANGTZE

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Shanghai, June 20.—The steamer Teh Hsing left Ichang on Sunday morning for Chungkaing, and has sunk thirteen miles above Feng Fuhsin. All the passengers and crew were saved.

Note: Teh Hsing, 1642 tons, built 1890; Hoongon S.S. Co., Ltd., the owners.

NO INSTRUCTION TO REINSCH

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Peking, June 20.—The American legation here has received no instruction to withdraw the Note which America had previously presented to China.

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U.S. PRESS STILL ON CHINA NOTE INCIDENT

New York, June 19.—The "New York Times" publishes the following Washington special in to-day's issue:

It is officially announced that the Japanese government has informed the American Government to the effect that the censure of the public opinion in Japan on American Note to China was the result of misunderstanding. It is learned that Secretary Lansing regards the affairs as having been smoothly settled, though the official statement has nothing to say in that respect.

The true aspect of the affair is that the American Government sent a note to Japan trying to induce the Japanese Government to take the same measure as America toward China at the same time when America sent a Note to China with a view to urging various political parties in China to stop strifes and consider measures to accelerate the pacification of the disturbances. Japan did not think that America would have sent the Note to China at the same time with the presentation of the Note to the Japanese Government, so that when it was known that America had sent the Note to China before Japan made any reply to the American proposal, the public opinion in Japan took it for granted that the American Government had made a scoup on Japan in her dealings with China and attacked the American Government as having disregarded and trespassed upon Japan's special position and relationship with China. Japan's predominant position and interests in China have been recognized by Britain by virtue of conventions, while France also recognized them as a matter of practice though not in the form of any convention. That Japan possesses peculiar relationship and special interests in China, historically and geographically, quite different to those of all other powers, is well known and these can be well compared with the special rights and peculiar interests the United States have in Mexico and other Central American states. There is indeed no difference between Japan's special relation with China and America's relation with those Central American states. Inasmuch America claims her special superior rights and interests in those countries, Japan is justified in making a similar claim in China.

Such is the theory advanced by Japanese especially by those who insist on making China enter into the war on the side of the Entente Allies, but what will be the result of China's participating in the war? Because the Chinese Government attaches more importance to the advice of Japan rather than of America, the declaration of war against Germany by China may lead to the possible conclusion of an alliance between Japan and China which will bring about a serious turn of the situation. A Japanese-Chinese alliance, if concluded, may possibly result in placing the control of the Chinese army in the hands of Japan. This is what especially worries the minds of the authorities of the Washington Government. According to information emanating from official source, whereas the political change in Russia has affected in the least the Russo-Japanese alliance, the Japanese Government has withheld giving its recognition of the Russian Provisional Government until the Provisional Government issues a formal declaration that it will respect all treaties concluded by the former Imperial Government of Russia. Such is the attitude of Japan. Perhaps, the Japanese envoy who is expected to come over here shortly, will, after doing respect to America in congratulating on her entry into the war with Germany, start the negotiations on various questions relative to the persecution of the war. Among other things, Japan will, through the special envoy, approach America with the proposal to make the American warships in the Pacific take up the task of maintaining guard against the enemy ships in the Atlantic and Europe, reserving the task of guarding the Pacific and Far Eastern waters exclusively to the hands of the Japanese fleet. The State Department, however, has given out no statement about the Mission of the Ishii commission as yet.—"Asahi."

San Francisco, June 20.—The "San Francisco Chronicle" commenting on the Americo-Japanese question for the third time says that the views of that paper on the Japanese-American question has been endorsed by the Washington Government. It says, "what policy America should take toward the development of Japanese influence in China? As the development of Japan's influence in China is quite unavoidable it is the best policy for America to give recognition to Japan's superior position in China. By Japan's guidance China may attain industrial development and progress, which will not only benefit Chinese but also bring an immense benefit to the world's nations equally. It is absolutely impossible under the obtaining circumstances that China by herself will make any remarkable industrial development to benefit herself and the world's nations."

The "Los Angeles Times" also commenting on the same subject says:

"The American people should recognize and bear in mind that Japan will never change her mind once she decided her diplomatic policy and principle and that for the pursuance of that object Japan always entertains a dissatisfaction towards America's attitude. It should be remembered that this state of things will continue as long as America strives to secure her rights and interests in the Far East and the Pacific Ocean by means of her strong force. The best way for America is to abandon her aspiration to extend her influence to China and leave the task to the hands of Japan. This is the wisest and safest policy for America."—"Asahi."

STAR AND STRIPES AT QUEENSTOWN

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Queenstown via London, June 26.—American Admiral Sims has temporarily taken over the Irish naval command during the absence on leave of Vice-Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly on account of the severe strain of his duties since the outbreak of the war. The stars and stripes is now floating at the naval headquarters.

PORTUGUESE SMART WORK

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 24.—Marshal Haig in his Saturday evening communiqué says that the Portuguese killed or captured the whole German patrol southward of Armentieres last night.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE IMPERIAL DIET

(*Concluded from Page 756*)

taken place to modify our general policy, I do not believe it necessary to reconsider it before you. I shall content myself with putting forth before you some important facts which have taken place recently.

What I ought at first to speak to you about is the state of war which took place between the United States and Germany. Germany having without any mercy continued the unrestricted submarine warfare, against all the hostile and neutral ships, without any distinction, in defiance of all the rules of international law, there were, as you know, violent discussions between the Government of the United States and Germany. But being unable to obtain any satisfactory result, the United States Government broke off diplomatic relations with Germany on February 3rd. Later, in conformity with the vote of Congress, the President of the United States, on April 6th, declared the existence of a state of war between the United States and Germany. The Imperial Government of Japan was informed of the declaration on April 7th.

Gentlemen, we have welcomed with the greatest satisfaction, the entry of the United States in the war. His Majesty the Emperor, in learning the declaration of war by the United States, was eager to send a telegram of felicitation to President Wilson, who responded immediately to His Majesty in impressive terms of the most sincere cordiality.

I have the profound conviction that the entry in war of the United States with the resolute intention of defeating Germany, with her entire forces, will contribute greatly towards the realisation of the aims pursued by our Allied Powers.

I am very glad for the sake of Japan as well as of the United States that the entry of the United States, our great neighbour in the war, an event without precedent in the annals of history, and the close collaboration of the two nations against our common enemies, have a marked tendency of making the cordial relations now existing between the two countries more closer, and uniting all our efforts with the greatest sincerity.

The rupture of the diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany had been the prelude to the similar ruptures between a great number of neutral states and Germany. What interests us most, has been the rupture of the diplomatic relations between China and Germany. I believe I have to give you some explanations on the attitude the Imperial Japanese Government had taken in the matter, which, it is needless for me to say, is a question of great importance to us.

The United States, having broken off relations with Germany, declared the existence of a state of war between the United States and Germany to other nations, and at the same time invited the neutral powers to act in the same manner.

Recognizing the existence of the relation of close intimacy between China and Japan, the Chinese Government demanded us to give our opinion on the subject. We investigated the question with a due and serious consideration, and replied to China that it would be of advantage to China to follow the advice of the United States Government.

Germany having trodden the right of neutral powers under her feet, the United States found herself under the obligation

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of breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany. From the very moment when China could not obtain a satisfactory assurance from Germany, it was quite natural for the Chinese Government to break off diplomatic relations with Germany, even for no other reason but for safeguarding her right of independence. If we consider the question from the Japanese point of view, the fact being undisputable that Germany had begun dangerous machinations against Japan and other Entente powers, in political and other fields, and proceeded actively to the preparation for future for the same aim, it was to our wish that China should sever her diplomatic relations with Germany at all events.

That is why, judging the problem from both the Japanese and Chinese point of view, I have frankly stated to the Chinese Government, the opinion of the Japanese government on the question.

On March 14th, we received an official communication from the Chinese government notifying us of the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany. In making the communication, the Chinese Government declared that the motives which compelled China to break with Germany were based upon the principle of humanity and the law of nations, and that she desired no conditions from the Entente powers for her rupture with Germany She desired, however, that the Imperial Government of Japan would take into consideration her desiderata on the questions of the tariff revision, the postponement of payment of the Boxer indemnity and the modifications of certain despositions made after the Boxer trouble.

The note received the most serious consideration of the Imperial Government of Japan, but no response could be given to China on the note without previously consulting with the powers interested.

Consequently views had been exchanged by the powers interested in China on the subject, and on March 31st, the foreign Ministers at Peking arrived at a decision to follow a joint course in the matter. The negotiations with the Chinese Government as well as with the Allied powers are still pending, I entreat you, Gentlemen, to note what had taken place, even if I can not give you at present more of the details on the question.

After breaking her diplomatic relations with Germany, ought China have pushed her action against Germany further and declared war against her? It was up to the Chinese Government to decide whether it ought to have taken that step or not. I regret infinitely that China had not yet been able to arrive at any decision on the matter, on account of the political dissensions on purely internal problems. This question has a great importance from the Japanese and Chinese viewpoints as much as from the standpoint of all the Allied powers of the Entente. It is the matter of destroying the foundation of the chief cause of dangers in the Far East, and of destroying our common enemy to bring peace and tranquillity in the Far East. I desire sincerely that the men of our neighbouring state could succeed in settling the internal disturbances as soon as possible and decide the question of entering in the war. In resolving to enter the war, and in openly associating with the Entente Powers to defend the most sacred right of humanity, I am firmly convinced that China will obtain the esteem and sympathy of all the powers fighting for the triumph of the great common cause.

What I desire to speak to you next, is the change of Government in Russia. The event took place suddenly on March 8 and was accomplished with an extraordinary rapidity as we all know. The revolutionary movement having started in so rapid a manner, the Emperor Nicholas II abdicated in favour of his brother the Grand Duke Michel Alexandrovitch on March 15th. The latter had renounced to assume the supreme power only up to the moment when a constituent Assembly organized on the basis of the universal suffrage would have established the form of the Government and the new fundamental laws of Russia.

After the events I have just related, a Provisional Government was formed in Petrograd under the presidency of Prince Lvoff, President of the Committee of the Zemstvos and with Mr. Miliukoff, Chief of the Constitutional and Democratic Party, as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Imperal Government was informed officially of the change of the political regime in Russia by a communication from the Russian Ambassador to Japan on March 20th, the communication giving me the information contained in a telegram from the Foreign Minister of Russia sent on March 17th. The new Foreign Minister of Russia in acquainting us with the events which had put an end to the ancient regime and caused the formation of the Provisional Government, assured us that the new Government would remain respectful of the international obligations taken by the former regime and would keep the words of Russia. He assured us that the new Government would carefully cultivate the friendship which united Russia with the other allied nations, and that Russia, faithful to the pact, which united her indissolubly to her glorious allies, would combat by their sides against the common enemy with more vigour.

After deliberately considering the new situation in Russia, the Cabinet decided without any hesitation, to recognize the Russian Provisional Government in due time, and on March 28th, we sent an instruction to Viscount Uchida, Japanese Ambassador at Petrograd to that effect.

We acknowledge, Gentlemen, the particularly cordial relations which have never ceased to exist for past ten years between Japan and Russia. The great common interests which the two countries have in the Far East have been the base of that cordial entente.

Whatever form of government the great Russian nation may adopt, the permanent mutual interest which served as the bases of the treaties signed with Russia, will never disappear. We have the greatest desire and firm conviction that the sincere and amicable relations which have developed between the two countries in past years and in particular since the commencement of the great war, will not cease to become closer and closer.

I am profoundly happy to prove that the relations between Japan and the other Entente powers are cordial and being cemented day by day in a firmer amity.

As I have had the occasion of declaring it before the Parliament in the 38th session, Japan, faithful to her policy towards the allies, continues to collaborate with the Entente powers to the utmost with a resolute perseverance for the great common work.

Without speaking about the measures against the commerce with the enemies and the supply of war materials to the Allies, and also without speaking about the financial arrangements we have made in favour of the Allies, we have, as you know, Gentlemen, sent a part of our fleets to the Mediterranean waters. Let me tender, with you, a homage and admiration to our brave mariners who fought so gloriously in the Mediterranean for the honour of our country.

Gentlemen, we can not yet forsee when the end of this struggle raging over the world for almost three years, will come. Don't believe, Gentlemen, that all the difficulties will cease to exist when the end of the war arrives.

I can say to you, that it will be after the war when the greatest difficulties will arrive. It will be after the war when all our forces and all our energies are required for establishing a durable peace in the world as well as for defending our rights and interests. This is the point to which I beg you to give your particular attention, in ending this address.

Mr. Sugita, interpellated about the proceedings relative to the recent Chinese affairs and the question of China's entry into the war. Viscount Motono replied that the Government being asked its opinion by China as to her diplomatic rupture with Germany expressed its views, which was in perfect consonance with the Government principle declared at the last session of the diet, adding that in response to China's request the Government expressed its wish about her proposal to participate in the war, which was also in consonance with the principle pursued by the Government.

Baron Takahashi interpellated why Japan did not declare her object of the war whilst all other Powers had declared their respective objects of the war, and so forth. To this, the Foreign Minister replied that as far as his knowledge was concerned, no Powers had yet declared its object of the war so far, and though some countries published part of their views on the subject, Japan saw no necessity of following their example. He further stated that he was convinced that the powers would not raise any objection to the position Japan was going to take on the occasion of the peace conference.

The House then took up the day's order. Seven Government Bills on the order were explained by the Ministers of various Departments and committeed. The House rose at 11.30 a.m.

The House of Representatives met at 1 p.m. The announcement that the Premier, Foreign Minister and Finance Minister would deliver speeches respectively on the Government's administrative policy, diplomatic policy and financial policy, attracted a large number of audience. The galleries were packed to overflowing. The ladies quarters, diplomats quarters and the Peers quarters had also full attendance. After

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President Mr. Ooka reported on the presentation of the House's Reply to the Speech from the Throne and announced the Imperial message accepting the respect of the House, Premier Count Terauchi appeared on the rostrum and spoke on the government administrative policy, which was the exact replica of the speech before the Upper House in the morning.

The Premier's speech over, Mr. Shoda, Finance Minister, took the platform and made a speech explaining on the supplementary budget estimates submitted to the House on Saturday last and summarising the recent situation of economic circles, also touching the bills providing for the creation of a special law pertaining to war time savings bonds and the revisions of the regulations for the control of the industrial guilds, hypothec bank, farmers and mechanics banks, and industrial bank. The Minister further dwelt on the future plan of the Government for the improvement of monetary facilities for the benefit of Japanese emigrants in foreign lands, Japanese residens in Chosen and Manchuria, and those engaged in the trade between Russia and Japan.

The Finance Minister was followed by Viscount Motono who spoke on the Government diplomatic principle and reported on the late diplomatic proceedings, in the same line as his utterance before the Upper House in the morning. Immediately the Foreign Minister finished his speech Mr. Shimada taking the rostrum interpellated the reason for the establishment of the diplomatic advisory board, the dispatch of the Japanese destroyer flotilla to the Mediterranean and the diplomatic proceedings toward China. Premier Count Terauchi made some reply, which did not come to the point raised by the member. The opposition members made a roar and the Premier's statement was hardly audible. Being dissatisfied with the Premier's reply Mr. Shimada turned his interpellation to the Navy Minister and asked whether the dispatch of the destroyers to the Mediterranean was an action taken in response to the request of Great Britain and what was the description of the warcraft detailed to the Mediterranean. Admiral Kato, Navy Minister, replied that the dispatch of the warships was decided on by the request of the British Government, which applied to the Japanese Government for the dispatch of warships to the direction in view of the ravage of the German submarines in the Mediterranean. As to the description of the warships detailed there the Minister regretted that he could not satisfy the member's request at the present meeting. The Minister asked the member to ask the Foreign Minister as to the motive of the Government having consented with the request of the British Government. Being asked by Mr. Shimada, the Navy Minister replied that the dispatch of the Japanese warships to the Mediterranean was not only for the purpose of protecting the Japanese merchantmen in that sea, but also was the result of an arrangement of joint military operations with the allies navies. Viscount Motono taking the rostrum stated that though the dispatch of the Japanese warships to the Mediterranean was decided on by the necessity of joint military operations with the allies navies, the chief end and object was the protection of the Japanese merchantmen.

Mr. Shimada then interpellated about the truth of the press report that a certain Nishihara went to China as an emissary and negotiated with the ex-Premier of China on certain important diplomatic affairs. The Foreign Minister denied the report referred to by the member as a pure unfounded report.

Mr. Kotaro Mochizuki interpellated about the declaration of the Foreign Minister regarding the retention of Japan's rights in Shantung and the former German south sea islands and other diplomatic matters in connection with the war. The Foreign Minister replied that in order to secure Japan's rights in Shantung and the southern islands the Government had taken proper measures to assure the retention of Japan's proper rights and interest and the minister had a strong conviction that measures taken by the Government in that connection would bring highly satisfactory results after the termination and restoration of peace. Further interpellations were raised by Messrs. Oshikawa, Saito and Seki, respecting to diplomatic and military affairs, to which the Foreign Minister and Navy Minister replied. Interpellations over the House took up the day's order and listening to the ministerial explanations on eight government bills which were committeed subsequently, the House rose at 5.30 p.m.

ITALY AGAINST RUSSIAN PROPOSAL

Italy denies through the plain spoken words of her Foreign Minister that the Russian proposal for a peace on the principle of non-annexation and no indemnity would make the world any the better.

The Italian Foreign Minister, in his address at the opening of a session of Parliament on the 20th, says a report received in Tokyo Monday, after going over the world situation, declared that should the Russian proposal be acted upon the world would go back to the anti-bellum state of affairs and would perpetuate the brute force.

In view of the existing heterogenity, the Italian Minister is reported to have declared, of races, civilizations, geography and customs among the belligerents, to seek peace with such phraseology as non-annexation or no indemnity as Russia proposes will only take the world back to the ante-bellum state of affairs and perpetuate the brute force.

Reiterating the object for which Italy entered the war, the Minister said that his country cast in its lot with the Allies to secure lasting peace, the security of the border lines, the unification of races and their independence.

The Foreign Minister's address is reported to have been received with great enthusiasm throughout Italy.

MR. HOLSTEIN'S APPEAL CASE

Hearing in an appeal case involving Mr. Christian Holstein in connection with the alleged abduction of a Japanese, Kanekichi Tsukamoto, before the outbreak of the war, for an extended cruise into the South Seas, via Tsingtao, was concluded on Tuesday in the Osaka Appeal Court, and judgement is expected to be rendered soon. Tsukamoto was employed as a swineherd on the North German Lloyd steamer Mark, and on returning home brought an action against Mr. Holstein, Manager of Messrs. Nickel & Lyons, Kobe. The Mark has since been interned in Manila, and recently passed through Nagasaki for the States to be utilized where most needed.

RECENT CANCELLATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN CHINA

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT]

Peking, June 21.—Up to the time of writing, the provinces of Chihli, Honan Shenhsi, Shanhsi, Anhui, Chekiang, Fukien, Fengtien, and Heilungkiang have formally cancelled their recent declarations of "severance of political relations with Peking" and restored normal conditions within their respective jurisdictions. Generals Tuao Kun, Chang Tso-lin, Yen Hsi-chan, Chang Shufan and Yang Shan-teh have asked the Chief Executive to pardon them for their military intervention in the present political crisis between the Cabinet and the Parliament and that as their real objects are for the interests of the Republic of China in accordance with the existing circumstances, they should be permitted to proceed to Peking to offer their personal apologies to him. Gen. Nih Shih-chung says that as he was the starter of this "constitution revolution" and he has now secured his objects, viz: The establishment of a real, responsible Cabinet, The re-drafting of the uncompleted Constitution by popular representatives from the various Provinces. The amendment of the organization law of the Parliament so that a new Parliament may be established as soon as possible. The abolition of the military secretariat of the Presidential Office and an amnesty to all political refugees, which, he says, if actually carried out by the coming Cabinet, the country will derive great benefits therefrom, thus he intends to resign his post as civil governor of Anhui and commander of the "Anwuchun" force after the present political situation is definitely settled. In conclusion, General Nih asked the Ministry of Communications to provide cars for the transportation of his troops back to Anhui from the vicinity of Tientsin. General Tsao Kun, Chao Tih and Chang Chin-yao report the withdrawal of their troops to their original positions in Chihli and Honan and that hereafter they will obey orders of the central Government as previously. The speedy response of the Military Governors and Generals to Chang Hsun's request for the cancellation of the independence and the withdrawal of their troops from the vicinity of Peking and Tientsin is partially due to the receipt of a telegram from Gen. Lu Yung-ting, inspecting commissioner of Kuangtung and Kuanghsi, to the effect that as Parliament has been dissolved by the President the northern leaders should restore normal conditions and that if any body dares to do harm to republic or President, he will oppose it with all his might.

NEW JUJITSU CLUB FOR OSAKA

Osaka will soon have a club for the practice of *jujitsu*, or the manly art of self-defence peculiar in this country. Popular subscriptions made by Osaka citizens for the erection of the club are reported to have amounted to several scores of thousand yen. Mr. Kano, the inventor of the new style of jujitsu, went to Osaka the other day to consider the matter with the promoters there. The club will be styled "Kodokwan."

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

MR. INUKAI AND HIS PRINCIPLE

The "Tokyo Asahi" is not satisfied with the address Mr. Inukai made at the mass meeting of the Kokuminto, and believed that the recent movement of Mr. Inukai is contrary to the principles he had been preaching in the past. In the address he made before the meeting of the Kokuminto, he said that he consented to become a member of the Advisory Board on Diplomatic Affairs, because the purpose of the Board is to unify the national opinion on diplomatic affairs. Formerly Mr. Inukai attacked the Elder Statesmen and went so far as to oppose the existence of the Privy Council, but now he supports the Advisory Board on Diplomatic Affairs, and becomes a member of the Board. It is clear that the principle of Mr. Inukai underwent a change recently.

In this connection, the "Asahi" desires to discuss the fact that the Kokuminto refused to join in the movement against the Terauchi Cabinet in the 39th session of the Imperial Diet. The Kokuminto opened the fight against the Terauchi Cabinet in the 38th session of the Diet, as the non-party cabinet of Count Terauchi was against the principle of the party. Believing that as long as the principles differ, it is not necessary to discuss the administration of the Terauchi cabinet, the Kokuminto brought out the bill of lack of confidence in the Terauchi cabinet at the beginning of the 38th session of the Diet, and it caused the dissolution of the 38th session of the Diet. Consequently it is proper for the Kokuminto to bring out the bill of lack of confidence again in the 39th session of the Diet against the Terauchi cabinet. Even though the Terauchi administration improved slightly recently, as the Kokuminto does not approve the principle of non-party cabinet, the party should open the fight again in the coming session. The public who voted for the Kokuminto candidates at the general election held in April, did so believing that the party will again oppose the Terauchi cabinet.

But suddenly at the establishment of the Advisory Board on Diplomatic Affairs Mr. Inukai consented to become a member of the Board, and was given the privilege of a cabinet Minister, and it became the turning point of the principle of Mr. Inukai, and throwing away the former principle and relation, he is now going to support the Terauchi cabinet. The "Asahi" says that his sudden change in principle has surprised the public of Japan.

Mr. Inukai, in his speech before the meeting of the Kokuminto held on June 20th, said that the Kokuminto did not throw away its principle of party-politics, and had merely "postponed" the problem in view of the more important national question. The paper desires to ask Mr. Inukai what he meant by the more important national question. If he means the European war, it has been continuing since 1914, and if he means the Chinese question, the political disturbance of China has been in evidence for many years. Mr. Inukai had never changed his principle on account of such problems, and until this spring he ideas, he opened the fight against the Terauchi cabinet in January. The "Asahi" followed his former ideas, and upon his does not agree with Mr. Inukai and the Kokuminto that these special important problems had recently arose.

In conclusion the paper declares that the necessity of the unification of the national opinion on diplomatic affairs, which Mr. Inukai is recently saying, is only his pretext and he has taken it up only because it has been favourable for him. When the situation changes, and the unification of the public opinion becomes unfavourable, he will again return to his former stand, and attack the bureaucratic government, and declare that all cabinet members should be party men.

APPOINTMENT OF LI CHING-I AS NEW PREMIER

Despite the opposition of politicians and military men at Tientsin, it is reported that Li Ching-i will be appointed as the Premier of the Chinese Republic, and his appointment will be one step towards the settlement of the political disturbance, and it should be welcomed with approval, says the "Jiji."

But the appointment of Li Ching-i does not mean the establishment of the new cabinet, and the members of the cabinet have to be selected, and although the first step has been taken toward the peaceful settlement of the internal trouble, General Chang Hsun has not yet fulfilled his duty with the appointment of Li Ching-i, and there are various other problems which have to be attended to by the General. The fact that General Chang Hsun appointed Li Ching-i despite the opposition of Tientsin, may lead to another conflict with Tientsin. General Chang Hsun might have made some negotiation with the Tientsin politicians regarding the appointment of Li Ching-i, but dissatisfaction is likely to be felt among those who desired to appoint as the new Premier, General Tuan, Hsu Shih-chang, or Wang Shih-chen.

At present the Tientsin faction under the leadership of General Tuan and Hsu Shih-chang, will not be satisfied with what General Chang Hsun undertakes and three or four provinces along the Yangtse river, with Vice-President Feng as their leader, are endeavouring to occupy a special position, independent of the political conflict. Also there are rumours that the Southern provinces are keenly watching for an opportunity for political gain. It will be, consequently difficult to settle the political disturbance, and the future prospect of the political situation of China is very doubtful.

It will be necessary for General Chang Hsun to give his best efforts for the further settlement, not being satisfied with the appointment of Li Ching-i as the Premier. According to a Peking telegram the General has begun to negotiate with the south as soon as he decided on the appointment of Li Ching-i, and has already requested Vice-President Feng to mediate with the South. The "Jiji" thinks that if the Vice-President desires to assist the General, the negotiation with the south will be successful, and that in including the representatives of the south as well as the Tientsin factions in the cabinet, the peaceful settlement can be obtained, if General Chang Hsun bears the responsibility of assisting the new cabinet. It is the belief of the paper that by establishing such a coalition cabinet there is a way to obtain a satisfactory settlement of the present disturbance.

FATE OF THE NEW CHINESE CABINET

The "Nichinichi" welcomes the establishment of the Chinese cabinet under Li Ching-hsi, and while the members of the cabinet are not yet appointed a report says that Wang Shih-chen and Sa Chen-ping have been selected for Ministers of Army and Navy. For one month since the resignation of General Tuan from the Premiership, the political situation of China has been extremely chaotic, and the establishment of the succeeding cabinet is indeed welcome news.

However the establishment of the Li cabinet is not welcomed by General Tuan, Hsu Chih-chang and others of the Tientsin faction, and it is opposed by I Ssu-chung, Chang Huai-chih and other Military governors, and furthermore the Koumin party is not satisfied with the recent movement of Li Ching-hsi. Thus, the new cabinet is not only opposed by the Northern military party but is not welcomed by the Koumin party, and from these circumstances it could be thought that the establishment of the new cabinet is extremely strange. But the "Nichinichi" says that it is impossible to organize a military cabinet at this moment as the Tuchuns desire, as the establishment of a military cabinet will cause the opposition of the south, and the new cabinet was organized just to bridge over the time until the condition becomes favourable for the establishment of a military cabinet.

Li Ching-hsi carefully watched the surrounding conditions and found that the establishment of his cabinet will not be welcomed, and consequently he hesitated in accepting the appointment as the Premier. The appointment of Li Ching-hsi became a necessity, and finally he consented to accept the position. But Li Ching-hsi himself realizes that his cabinet will not last long. In his announcement of his acceptance of the position he stated that he sacrificed himself to bear the responsibility of running the government, but he intended to keep the position only for three months, and if the political situation is settled within the period, he would resign at the end of three months.

The statement shows that he accepted to organize only a temporary cabinet, and will resign as soon as it becomes favourable for the establisnment of a more permanent cabinet. The fate of the new cabinet being so short, it will be difficult to obtain proper persons to fill the posts as ministers, and it is reported that several have already declined invitations to become cabinet Ministers. Wang Shih-chen, accepted the portfolio of Army, but it is said that he entered the new cabinet with the understanding that he will remain even after the resignation of Li Ching-hsi, and the establishment of the permanent cabinet.

The Military Governors of Kwangsi and Kwangtung declared as soon as the report of the establishment of the new cabinet reached them, that whenever important problems arise, they will directly consult with the President and will not accept the interference of the cabinet. Also the Navy declared that it will not obey the orders of the illegal cabinet.

On the whole, the opposition against the new cabinet has been already shown, and it is doubtful that the new cabinet will be able to handle the situation. The "Nichinichi" says that before three months are over, the Military Governors may request the resignation of Li Ching-hsi, and the future of the Chinese political situation is still doubtful despite the establishment of the new cabinet.

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NEGOTIATIONS OVER U.S. PROPOSAL

The "Chugai Shogyo" is glad that the negotiation over the proposal of the United States to address an advice to China, is satisfactorily progressing, and the paper believes that the problem will be smoothly solved before long.

The proposition of the United States to address an advice to China is not a question in which only Japan is concerned, but it is a subject that concerns all the powers of the world. The proposal was rejected by Japan, and it is reported that England also refused to join the United States. If Japan and England are against the proposal, France and Italy will not join the United States. It is not clear what attitude Russia will take in the matter, but considering the policy Russia took on the question of independence of Manchuria, it is expected that Russia will be also against the proposition made by the United States.

The question will be what attitude will the United States take towards China in future. The political situation of China is still chaotic and nothing can be said about the future of China, and the American attitude will be also undecided. Reports says that the United States gave up the intention of giving China an advice, and as the purpose of the United States in making such an advice is to bring peace to China, when the situation in China is peaceful, there will be no more advice from the United States. But the Southern party of China is still dissatisfied with the power of the military party of the north, and when the south begins a military movement against the north China will be again placed in a chaotic condition. In such a case the United States will not calmly watch the disturbance, especially as South China is pro-American. The paper does not believe that any difficulty will rise between Japan and the United States on account of the American attitude towards China, but there is a third nation which is desiring to cause trouble between Japan and the United States. Germany already said that the American advice to China will eventually bring on war between Japan and the United States. The paper hopes that the matter will be smoothly solved so that no third nation will have an opportunity to take advantage of the situation.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN JAPAN

In looking over the principles and policies of all political parties now existing in Japan, one will be surprised to find that all parties aim to respect the Imperial Family, to develop the constitutional government, and aid the development of the nation, and there is no difference in their fundamental principles, but still they are always regarding one another as political enemies, says the "Hochi."

Only from the sentimental differences, and personal point of view, the parties are fighting among themselves all the time. In their principles and opinions there are slight differences in minor points, but on the whole they are all identical. The paper hopes that all parties will consider the welfare of the nation, and put aside their petty sentimental and personal differences, and establish their fundamental policies. At present all parties lack the proper courage to make such revolutionary improvement, and it is necessary that the public should urge and stimulate the parties to realize their important mission and despise petty fights.

LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE AT ROSI'S OPERA COMIQUE

An unusual interest is caused by the announcement that Signor G. V. Rosi will appear as Gaspard the Miser in Les Cloches de Corneville, an opera by Planquette, which is to be staged at the Rosi's Opera Comique from July first.

Recently the music lovers of Tokyo did not have any opportunity to hear Mr. Rosi on any stage, and the announcement has been received with welcome. Gaspard the Miser is the important and difficult part in the famous opera, and the success of the piece depends entirely upon the singer who takes the part of the Miser, and Signor Rosi taking the part, the July bill of the Opera Comique is certain to be a great success.

Signor Rosi sang the part of Gaspard in His Majesty's Theater, London, for many seasons, and his ability to perform the difficult part is well established. His appearance on the stage will have a strong influence on all members of the company.

Any one who knows the story of Les Cloches de Corneville will realize the importance of the part of Gaspard, and the Tokyo public will have a treat next month in hearing Signor Rosi in the principal part in the opera.

For the benefit of those who are not acquainted with the synopsis of Les Cloches de Corneville, the outline of the opera is given below.

Henri, Marquis of Corneville who has been since childhood, owing to civil war, an exile, returns to his ancestral home on the occasion of the great annual fair, which is being celebrated in the village that receives its name from his chateau. It is one of the old fashioned Norman villages of the seventeenth century.

In the First Act, the curtain rises on an assemblage of village gossips, discussing scandal and small talk. Serpolette, a cross between Foucheon and Boulotte, is the topic of conversation among the belles of Corneville. She comes in just in time to turn the table on the others, and changes their taunts into expressions of rage. Gaspard, an old Miser, wishes to marry his niece, Germaine, to the principal magistrate of the district, the Bailli. This arrangement does not suit Germaine, nor the young fisherman named Jean Greincheux, who pretends that he has saved her life from drowning on a certain occasion. To escape from the power of old Gaspard, Germaine takes advantage of the privileges of the fair (a similar scene to that in the first act of "Martha"), and becomes the servant of the Marquis. Her example is followed by Grenicheux and Serpolette.

The Second Act is taken up with the supernatural visitors who have made the castle of Corneville so long an object of dread. Henri determines to find out the real character of these ghostly appearances, and discovers that it is all the work of the old Miser, who has concealed his treasures in the chateau. The discovery drives Gaspard crazy, especially when he hears the bells of the chateau ringing for the old Marquis.

The Third Act represents the grand fete given in honour of the return of Henri to his ancestral home. Serpolette arrives as a Marchioness, as some papers, found in the chateau, indicate that she is the lost heiress. The Miser, however, recovers his reason, and shows that Germaine is the true Marchioness. A love duet between her and Henri and the reconciliation of all the parties bring the romantic story to a close.

FOOD QUESTION IN GERMANY

The Food Authorities of Germany issued the following statement on June 16, reads a report received at the Foreign Office on the 21st:

"Now that the planting has come to an end, that the quantity of cereals left has become known, and that the calculation can be made as to the quantity that can be imported from Rumania, it has become definitely clear that the distribution of bread at the ratio obtaining up to present can be maintained till the next crop season. However, owing to the damage wraught by frost, potatoes can not be distributed in many districts at the previously promised ratio of five pounds a week. It is difficult to fill this lack of potato with flour."

The report further states that the Socialist newspapers are attacking the authorities for their failure to live up to the promise they have made relative to the distribution of food, and that it is a general observation that the food question in Germany will become seriously difficult.

COMING JULY 4 CELEBRATION

The Fourth of July will be celebrated in Yokohama by the American community. A programme, which will include sports, dances, and other entertainments, is now being planned.

A great deal of interest is being shown over the two baseball games which will be played on the Y. C. and A. C. grounds in the afternoon. The first game will be between the Tokyo Americans and the Y. C. and A. C. team. This contest will be followed by a struggle between the Yokohama Americans and the crew from the U. S. S. Buffalo. A band will lend encouragement to the players during the afternoon, and American ladies will serve tea.

Yacht races will take place in the bay in the afternoon and some good racing is anticipated.

In the evening a dinner and dance will be given at the Grand hotel. As has been the rule since the war started there will be no display of fireworks.

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MONGOLIA SINKS OFF BOMBAY

A telegram from Bombay received at the Nippon Yusen Kaisha yesterday reports the sinking of the P.O. liner Mongolia (9,905 tons), the cause of the disaster being unknown. A telegram also from Bombay received at the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha yesterday reports that the Mongolia was sunk off Bombay through contact with a floating mine.

There are three steamers bearing the name "Mongolia" or "Mongolian" which are plying on the Oriental route. The Mongolia belonging to the Pacific Mail line is a 13,639 tons vessel and boasts of a brilliant record of having the first shot against the German U-boat as the first armed merchantman of the American merchant marine fleet, sending to the bottom the said German submarine. Besides this steamer, there is the Mongolian plying between England and India, which was built at Glasgow in 1891 and has a displacement of 4,800 tons. The Mongolia of the P.O. line which is reported by the telegram as the vessel sunk by the mine or some other origin has a displacement of 9,905 tons as stated and was built at Greenock in 1903. They are all cargo boats plying on the Far Eastern route. No confirmatory reports have, however, been received at the Yokohama branch of the P.O. or P.M. companies up to late last night.

Another report also received here yesterday afternoon and emanating from India says that a Japanese steamer named Mogami Maru whose owner and capacity and other details are unknown has been sunk about the same time as the disaster that befell the Mongolia. The report, however, lacks confirmation.

The Dutch steamer Hellmuth sailing from America for Hakodate, Hokkaido, is reported to have run on a sunken rock off Erimosaki, Hokkaido, on Tuesday and foundered. The steamer is a small vessel of only 774 tons and was built at Stettin, Germany, in 1899.

About the Mogami Maru

Regarding the steamer Mogami Maru, which is reported to have sunk off Bombay, the Murao Shoten of Kobe which is the agent of the steamer was yesterday morning in receipt of a telegraphic message from a certain place in India advising that she left that place for Rangoon on Tuesday, and the company believes that the steamer is continuing her voyage in safety. The Navy Department has received no advice confirming the report referred to until last evening, but Adjutant Captain Osumi hesitates to deny the report as a mere groundless rumour in view of the recent sinking of the Unkai Maru, which has been confirmed as having sunk through contact with a mechanical mine probably laid by German agents in the vicinity of Bombay.

BARON SHIBUSAWA OPENS EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

Baron Shibusawa, who retired last year from the business world and announced to devote his retired life for the improvement of commercial morals and education, has opened the educational campaign by accepting a new chair of practical ethics as honorary special lecturer to the Tokyo Higher Commercial School at Kanda. His first lecture on "Harmony between Morals and Commerce" was given on last Saturday afternoon at the auditorium of the school. The audience of a thousand students and the faculty were moved in many respects by his aspiring speech. He spoke for full two hours. In this long course of the speech Baron Shibusawa, to start with, spoke about his career up to to-day and his resolutions for the future, and then convinced the Japanese public that people are prone to consider money-making as inconsistent with morality, but both of these should be at accord. He quoted many times the teachings of Confucius and Mencius.

It is announced that his lectures will be given more than ten times in one academic year on Saturday afternoons, and his second lecture will be given in September after the vacation.

HELP FOR MANY STRUGGLING PEERS

Considering the fact that recently some of the 1,255 noble men in Japan are suffering from the financial difficulties, a meeting was held on June 21st to discuss the proper means of helping them, and those who attend the meeting were Prince Takatsukasa, Prince Ichijo, Marquis Kuga, Count Ogimachi, Count Shimizudera, Viscount Fujinami, Viscount Takatsuji, and Mr. Ishihara, Vice-Minister of the Department of Imperial Household.

Among the nobiemen of Japan, there are a large number of those who have only the family wealth to support them, but on account of the increased cost of living, many of them found it difficult to keep up their appearance, and it is reported that some Peers have only the income of about fifty yen a month. On the other hand, there are many who lost their properties due to their own mismanagement and extravagant living. There is a special fund to aid Peers in their financial difficulties, but the fund being small, the aid from the fund is not sufficient to help some Peers from disgrace and poverty. The meeting recently held was to consider a new and more practical means of aiding the unfortunate Peers.

TROUBLE IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

About five hundred members of the young men's co-operative society of the village of Sunamura in the suburbs of Tokyo passed a resolution on Monday to cause their children or younger brothers not to attend the Sunamura elementary school in that village on the ground that they can have no confidence in the person and character of the present master of the school. It is learned that the cause of this affair had its origin in the dismissal of the former principal of the school Mr. Bumpei Hagihara, who was regarded as a well-reputed teacher, much in the favour of the local people, but had suffered such a disgrace through the slanders of some malicious people. As the attitude of the promoters of the present cause is firm and uncompromising, together with the declaration made recently by the school board of the village announcing its unwillingness to believe in the present principal of the school as well as demanding that the head school-master be appointed as acting principal pending the settlement of this affair, the prefectural authorities of Tokyo are making serious investigations into the matter.

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JUL 10 1917

The Japan Daily Mail.

WEEKLY EDITION

毎土曜日 一回發行

No. 27] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, JULY 7, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

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Single copies .....Sen 15 each
„ (back numbers)..Sen 25 each
One month .....Sen .50
Three months .....Yen 1.50
Six months .....Yen 3.00
One year .....Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

In place of comfort bags hitherto often sent to the Japanese expeditionary forces, Baron Kondo, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, has requested the Naval Office to distribute 5,000 yen among such bodies, now operating in foreign waters.

Owing to a heavy downpour of rain since Monday night several sections of the Hokuroku railway line in Toyama and Ishikawa prefectures were damaged by a flood and in consequence the train service was dislocated.

The Denki-kwan, a popular cinema theatre in Asakusa park, is now devoting its weekly programme to several comic films representing "Charlie Chaplin." These pictures produced by the Mutual Co. of America are being screened for the first time in this country.

Six cases of para typhus have broken out in the dormitory of the Gumma Girls' Normal School, Maebashi. The patients have been immediately isolated, a thorough disinfection being carried out in the school buildings.

A young girl aged eleven in the village of Itake, Aichi-gun, Aichi prefecture killed her own younger sister four years old, on Monday by throwing her into a river, in the hope of thus getting rid of the trouble of looking after the infant, with which task the young miscreant was always entrusted after school was over by her parents.

About two or three hundred employés of the Tokyo or Uyeno station are reported to be resigning daily on account of their low wages. The authorities of the Imperial Railway Board are much concerned and are taking steps to try and remedy the situation but it is said that unless a rise of two yen per month is allotted to each man more resignations will follow.

The warship Adzuma, which recently conveyed the remains of the late U.S. Ambassador Mr. Guthrie to San Francisco, will return to Yokosuka sometime after the 10th inst., instead of Tuesday, owing to repairs required at sea for her steering gear.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha will declare a dividend of 40 per cent per annum, against 30 per cent for the preceding half year, at a general meeting of shareholders on July 23rd. Profits for the last half year are put at nearly 14 million yen, including over 4 million yen set aside as reserves.

Re the stabbing affray on board the French mail Porthos on June 24th, while the steamer was on her way to Kobe from Shanghai, it is understood that it will be referred to the French Consulate in Yokohama. It occurred outside Japan's territorial waters, and the Japanese blacksmith, who was injured by a drunken French sailor, has no intention of resorting to legal procedure.

Hundreds of thousands of venomous moths have recently appeared in the military parade ground at Sekiyama village, Kubiki-gori, Niigata prefecture, and about 150 soldiers of the 50th infantry regiment which arrived there for manœuvres the other day are reported to have been bitten by these poisonous moths. The poison of the insects is said to take effect so soon that the skin immediately swells up when touched by them. The appearance of venomous moths is creating sensation in the locality.

The Asano Cement Works, built near Kawasaki, have applied to the authorities concerned for their formal opening to business, though part of their premises are not yet finished. Two-hundred workmen are already employed for experimental operations. When their arrangements are completed, they will be the best factory of the kind in the Orient. A branch line between the Government Railway and the said works will be shortly finished, Mr. S. Asano, President of the Works, contributing 400,000 yen for that purpose. The Works will be able to turn out 2,000 barrels of cement daily.

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SPECIAL SESSION OF THE IMPERIAL DIET

Following the excited wordy battle between the Ministers and the opposition members at Tuesday's session of the Lower House, another keen interpellation campaign took place at yesterday's meeting of the Budget Committee of the House. The meeting began at 10.20 a.m. all ministers, except Viscount Motono and Government delegates being present. The first shot of interpellations was fired by Mr. Mitsuchi who asked the Navy Minister whether the Navy programme introduced in the House had any change as compared with the previous plan, a change necessitated in view of the experience of the European war especially the submarine warfare pursued by Germany, whether the appreciation of prices did not necessitate an increase in the estimates of the cost of construction of new warships and whether the outlay for the Navy will be appropriated from the national debt redemption funds as was declared by ex-Finance Minister Mr. Taketomi at the time of the Okuma Ministry. Admiral Kato, Navy Minister, replied that there was change in the plan submitted to the House, and though the naval authorities were making investigations in that direction taking into consideration the experience of the war they had not yet arrived at any conclusion. The Minister further stated that the cost of construction materials had since remarkably advanced, in some cases the advance showing an increase of 15 times as compared with the former rates, so that the navy estimates totalling over 26,000,000 yen showed a deficit of over 10,000,000 yen for the outlay of the present year, and the navy might be necessitated to introduce a claim to meet this deficit resulting from the advance of prices in the next regular session of the Diet.

General Oshima, War Minister, replying to an interpellation raised by the same member regarding the ordnance manufacture, stated that the authorities were devoting themselves to the study of aeroplanes and automobiles for military purpose, and declared that in respect of the manufacture of arms and other weapons of war and ammunitions this country was not inferior to any other powers. In the course of his explanation the War Minister declared that according to the development of the situation it might be possible that the authorities will introduce a claim for the increase of army divisions beyond the limit of 25 army divisions. The member further interpellated about the extension of the Government iron foundry and subsidiary grant to useful scientific researches, to which the Ministers of Agriculture and Commerce and of Education respectively replied.

In the afternoon session, Mr. Yukio Ozaki, Kenseikai leader, opened interpellations on the contents of the Government plan of unifying the administrative system in Chosen and Manchuria. Premier Count Terauchi replied that the Government intended to introduce a change in the official control of the consular authorities in Manchuria and at the same time to transfer the control of the business of the Chosen railways to the hands of the Manchurian railway. Mr. Ozaki then turned the point of his interpellations to the question of the establishment of the diplomatic Advisory Board and other matters pertaining to the administrative principle of the present Ministry, stating that the establishment of the Advisory Board was an attempt of the Ministry to evade its responsibilities. In reply, the Premier said that the establishment of the Advisory Board had no concern with constitution, it having been opened by Imperial order at the Imperial Court, and there was no significance in its having been established in the Imperial Court. In this connection the Premier reserved a full explanation which he declared would be made in the form of a written reply to the House. Mr. Ozaki next attacked the Government attitude in the last general election, in which the government interfered using its influence, pointing to the instance of the Minister of Education who is said to have given supoprt to a certain candidate of a party friendly to the Government. Mr. Okada, Minister of Education, denied the fact pointed out by the member which the Minister declared a pure unfounded fabrication.

The Opposition leader thereon pressed the Premier asking whether the Premier admitted the existence of a Minister in his Ministry who would dare to deceive the nation at the meeting of the representatives of the nation. The Premier being silent the member continued his interpellations and attacked the government measures vis-à-vis China, saying that whilst the government declared the policy of non-interference toward China it was in practice giving support to the northerners or militarist party or at least was taking such measures as to make the southerners entertain such conception, and if it was a mere prejudiced notion of the southerners the Government ought to have taken a step to make clear to the world the true aspect of the situation and remove such misconception on the part of the southerners as well as of the world at large.

After interpellations on the relation between the Premier and a certain Nishihara, alleged to have been dispatched to Peking as an emissary of the Premier on some important diplomatic mission, and other matters, Mr. Ozaki asked the Premier whether the Government believed China's participation in the war was advantageous to this country and the Allies, to which the Premier replied that he thought her entry into the war would bring some benefit in future to Japan and the allies though he did not believe it would bring any immediate or direct advantage to Japan or to the Allies, and from this belief the Government had approved the proposal of the Chinese Government which asked Japan's view about her participation in the war. Mr. Ozaki further asked why then did the government not take the lead in inducing China to participate in the war and for what reason the government recognized China's rupture with Germany and her participation in the war were productive of any advantage. The Premier refused to reply to the member's question saying there was no necessity of replying to that question because the Premier had already stated the reason asked by the member in his previous statement before the house.

After a few more interpellations on other matters, asked by the same member and replied by Baron Goto, Home Minister, Mr. Umeshiro Suzuki, a Kokuminto member, interpellated on the question of national defense. He desired to know the views of the Navy Minister whether in view of the expansion of the world's navies there was not a necessity of a fundamental change in the national defense programme of this country in order to keep pace with the progress and the aggrandisement in the strength of the world's navies. Admiral Kato, Navy Minister replied that considering the experience of the war the navy had decided on mounting all battleships in future with 12 14-inch guns and 8 16-inch guns and as regards the submarines the navy had a plan to build middle size submarines of latest type, but the Minister declined to give their number, as the matter belonged to naval secrets.

Replying to an interpellation of the same member who asked about the views of the War Minister on the question of the national defense, General Oshima stated that the Minister could not say the present condition of the national defense of the country was in a state of ideal perfection. After several interpellations were asked by Mr. Suzuki and replied by the Communications Minister on the question of shipping subsidies, the meeting closed at 4.20 p.m.

The committees on various government bills, of the two houses, met yesterday and after electing chairman and directors and listening to the official explanations on the bills submitted dispersed.

Second Day's Session of Budget Committee

The second day's session of the Committee on Budget of the Lower House presented again some lively verbal battle between the Government and the Opposition party. The session opened at 9.40 in the morning and the first member to take the floor was Mr. Suzuki of the Kokuminto.

Mr. Suzuki said he believed that it was an urgent need of the time to dispose wisely of the specie of the country which had increased tremendously, and asked whether the Government had any constructive programme along this line. Finance Minister Mr. Shoda replied to this interpellation stating that the Government had not been slow to study some methods of properly disposing of the surplus specie of the country and that among the bills presented to the Diet by the Government there could be found a number of measures designed for that purpose. After one or two other interpellations by the same member and the replies to them by the competent Ministers, Mr. Suzuki asked what the Government thought of formulating a wartime income tax. The Minister of Finance replied that the Government was giving due attention to the matter, but that the importance of the question did not allow the Government to introduce any measure in this connection at such a short session like the present. Mr. Shoda said that if the present world situation continued long the Government was ready to give special consideration to the matter.

The next interpellation was by Mr. Muto of the Seiyukai concerning the raising of America's customs tariff rates, to which the Foreign Minister answered. Mr. Muto further asked that, in view of the obsoleteness of the tariff rates of Japan, whether the Government had any plan to revise them. The Minister of Finance replied to this question saying that the Government was contemplating a tariff revision to be adopted at a proper time and that investigations were under way with that object. After a dialect between Mr. Muto and the Premier concerning the Government's industrial policy Mr. Muto turned to the Minister of Communications to explain about what the Government was doing with regards to the development of wireless telegraphy and telephone Baron Den, Minister of Communications re-

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plied that wireless telegraph was being applied to the communications between vessels and comparatively short distant places, and the proposed establishment of wireless communication between Japan and Canada was under investigation. That of wireless telephone, said Baron Den, was still in the stage of trial.

Mr. Shimada, leader of the Kenseikai, the Opposition party, was next allowed the floor. Mr. Shimada's rapid-fire-gun like eloquence, coupled with his antagonistic tone, constituted the most lively feature of the day's session. After demanding the presence of the Premier and showing his determination to exact replies from no other Minister but the Premier himself, the Opposition leader pressed for answer to his interpellation over the limitation of power vested with the Advisory Board on Foreign Affairs. The Premier was more or less evasive when Mr. Shimada deplored that the Preimer should resort to such a means as writing to him in reply instead of verbally giving his answer, and the Premier concluded his reply stating that there was no more need of answering.

Mr. Shimada then turned to the Ministers of the Navy and of Foreign Affairs and demanded their explanations regarding the dispatch of the navy to the European scene of the War. Vice-Admiral Kato, the Minister of the Navy, replied that the Government dispatched a portion of the Imperial navy, not only to protect our own shipping, but also to participate in the general war programme of the Allies, and this, of course, so far as the national defence of the Empire permitted. The Foreign Minister's reply was that since Japan entered the war against Germany under the obligations of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, it was only too proper that this country should give all the support at its command to its Ally in attaining the common and final end. He said he could assert that Japan, however, had made no promise of any kind with the Entente Allies in dispatching the fleet to the Mediterranean. In replying to the further interpellations by Mr. Shimada, the Minister of the Navy declared that the motive from which Japan sent her navy to Europe was the fact that the activity of the enemy submarines became so serious that the danger to our shipping in the Mediterranean became very grave. This situation demanded the presence of our navy there. Naturally, said the Naval Minister, it became the object of the activity of our navy there to co-operate to the fullest extent possible with the Allies in coping with the enemy in that section of the war theater.

At 12.15 the session took a recess and resumed the meeting at 1.45. Mr. Shimada continued his interpellation, now shifting his subject to the Government's policy towards China, which he said was responsible for the present confused situation in that country, and the alleged activity of a certain Nishihara at Peking, around whom some mysterious rumours have woven. Mr. Shimada accused the Terauchi Government for secretly aiding the Tuan Chi-jui party of China by going the length of sending a secret agent, arming him with a letter of introduction from Count Terauchi, and letting him influence the Chinese to decide to participate in the war by exhibiting Japan's willingness to give consent to China's proposals for her tariff reform and other things. When China was on the verge of declaring war against Germany the Terauchi Government retracted the word it had given to the Tuan Government owing to the strong opposition raised in this country against consenting to the increase of the Chinese customs tariff. This was responsible, declared Mr. Shimada, for the downfall of Tuan Chi-jui and its aftermath—the present grave situation of China. Mr. Shimada asked whether the Government was aware of the activity of this man Nishihara and if it knew what it was going to do with him. The Nishihara story was again emphatically denied by both the Premier and the Minister of Foreign Affairs as having nothing to do with the Government. As to the alleged responsibility of the Terauchi Government for bringing about the present situation of China Viscount Motono, the Foreign Minister replied that there were many causes which went towards making the condition in China such as it was to-day, but Japan had not lost the world's confidence with the present Government's China policy.

Mr. Shimada was followed by Mr. Arimori of the Kokuminto, who asked the Government what it was going to do with one of the principles of his party's platform, namely to transfer the government-monopolized industries to the people. Mr. Arimori made a number of other interpellations of lesser significance and received cordial and satisfying replies from the different Ministers. The last to take the floor was Mr. Shimizu of the Seiyukai. His interpellations were in connection with the advisability of establishing maritime banks and the need of far more adequate encouragement to the iron manufacturing industries of the country. The session came to a close at 4 o'clock.

Lower House Budget Committee Meeting

The outstanding features of the morning session of the Budget Committee meeting of the House of Representatives on June 29 were the sacrasic criticism by Mr. Machida of the Kenseikai of the Government's financial and economic programme and the announcement by Mr. Yamamoto, Chairman of the Budget Committee, to the effect that the Committee meeting would make it a principle to follow the rule that all the replies by the Government and its committee men must be given verbally and directly, and the writing of replies would be permitted only when the interpellator desired and consented, or when the reply was to take unreasonably much time should it be given verbally. This announcement by the Chairman was received with applause by the Kenseikai members, apparently considering it a censorious warning to the Premier whose refusal to give any verbal answer to Mr. Shimada's interpellation on Tuesday and Thursday about the limitation of power vested with the Advisory Board on Foreign Affairs, was responsible for Chairman Yamamoto's making such announcement.

The session opened at 9.50 in the morning. Mr. Shimizu of the Seiyukai continued his interpellation about the Government's plan to encourage the iron manufacturing industry of the country. After giving expression to his belief that in order to encourage the iron manufacturing industry a protective tariff policy must be adopted, Mr. Shimizu wanted to know whether the present Government contemplates putting into practice the theory he had explained. This query was replied by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce who said the production of iron in Japan was so small that a large portion of the iron the country needs must be imported from foreign countries and therefore that the protective tariff, if adopted, would only be harmful to the country's industries which need iron as material. After exacting a reply from the Minister of Foreign Affairs for his last interpellation, Mr. Shimizu exhibited his satisfaction.

Then Mr. Machida of the Opposition Party began to assail the Government for its financial policy, by first demanding explanation why the Government had introduced such an enormous sum of supplementary budget at the special session which gave an appearance of a hastily patched-up work. To this Mr. Shoda, Finance Minister, replied that the extraordinary situation which confronted the country demanded the introduction of the supplementary budget and that the Government exercised all the care at its command in preparing the budget. The next point made the target of attack by Mr. Machida was the Government's proposal to increase the sinking fund for the national debts by 20,000,000 yen while at the same time floating various kinds of bonds. This was a flagrant inconsistency in the Government's financial policy. Moreover, continued Mr. Machida, while it might be true that the national revenue had so increased that the Government thought it a wise policy to redeem the foreign debts, what plan did the Government have for such urgent needs as the expenditures for the national defence and the national education. The Finance Minister's reply to this interpellation was that examples could be cited from history as well as from the prevailing practice of other countries to dissipate the anxiety as to the wisdom of redeeming the nation's foreign debts while at the same time floating bonds in the country. The bonds the Government had issued, however, was not to be utilized in redeeming the foreign debts, but they were for the enterprises, for examples, for the improvements in the railways and the telephone service of the country. In reply to Mr. Machida's accusation that the Government lacked definite plan in its financial policy, Mr. Shoda said that the present situation of financial world made it impossible for any government to make any definite programme and the only way left was to adapt its policy to the ever-changing needs of times.

When Mr. Machida's interpellation was over the question was raised by Mr. Nomura of the Kokuminto whether it was not contradictory to the spirit of the Constitution when the Premier refused to reply verbally to Mr. Shimada's interpellation at the previous session, and the establishment of such a precedent in the procedure of the meeting might make it a rule for the Government to evade direct reply. The Premier's reply to this question was that he thought it within the bounds of propriety as there were some precedents for doing so. This opinion of the Premier was reversed by Chairman Mr. Yamamoto's rule that while the Government might deem it convenient to give a written reply when that reply was complicated or took unreasonably much time if given verbally, but as a principle, replies to interpellations should be given verbally as far as possible unless the interpellator would be satisfied with a written reply.

The next interpellator was Mr. Takagi of the Kokuminto who asked the Government

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why it was averse to utilize the Government property, especially the public lands which were lying idle throughout the country. If those lands, according to Mr. Takagi, were properly and wisely utilized the country would be able to make an annual saving of about 1,440,000,000 yen.

After the luncheon recess, the afternoon session was opened at 2.10. Before taking up business the Chairman warned the Government and its committee men for being twenty minutes behind the time, eliciting an applause from the Opposition members. Mr. Takagi was allowed to continue his interpellation and put a number of questions. Mr. Takagi deplored the congestion of freights and asked Baron Goto, President of the Government Railways, what it was going to do. Baron Goto's reply was that the congested freights reached to 580,000 tons at its height, but since it has decreased by about 30,000 tons, showing the Government's efforts to solve the difficult. Among other interpellations put up by Mr. Takagi, there was one in connection with the scarcity of ship spaces for the exportation of goods from this country. Mr. Takagi did not understand why the Government allowed the ship- owners to charter or sell their vessels while the export goods were rotting at the ports on account of the lack of ship space. The Minister of Communications replied to this question by stating that the shipping companies which were subsidized by the Government never sold or chartered their vessels, but the Government was not entitled to interfere with the private firms having no connection with the Government.

The next member allowed the floor was Mr. Akita of the Ishin-kai, who was followed by Mr. Tanaka of the Seiyukai with the interpellation as to whether the Government knew the existing unfair apportionment of land tax to the different prefectures. Mr. Tanaka was satisfied with the reply by Mr. Shoda, Finance Minister.

The last member of the day to interpellate was Mr. Mochizuki of the Kenseikai, the Opposition Party. Mr. Mochizuki expressed his dissatisfation with the replies by the Government at the first day's session of the Diet when he made a series of interpellations in connection with the nation's foreign affairs. After requesting the Premier and the Foreign Minister to be prefectly frank Mr. Mochizuki exacted a number of replies from the Premier concerning the Advisory Board on Foreign Affairs. Then he turned his topic to the Japanese-American relations as affected by the United States' recent advice to China. He said that in spite of the declaration made by Viscount Motono to the contrary, there existed grave misunderstanding between Japan and America, owing, Mr. Mochizuki said, to the ambiguity of the Japanese Government's China policy. A portion of the American people are, said he, in deep doubt as to the true intention of Japan towards China. The Foreign Minister retorted to this accusation by again declaring that the relations between Japan and America had never been friendlier. As to the recent incident arising out of America's advice to China, the Japanese Government approached the Washington Government with perfect frankness and as a result there now existed a most cordial understanding between the two Governments. The Foreign Minister declared that when a proper time came all would be made public, but that that time had not come yet.

Mr. Mochizuki believed that in order to promote and cement the friendly relations between the United States and Japan two things were especially necessary. They were the economic co-operation of the two countries in China and Japan's frank declaration to guarantee the independence and freedom of the Philippines which the American Government was contemplating to grant. The Foreign Minister, in replying, said that the Government was sparing no effort to bring about the first proposal of Mr. Mochizuki and asked the second to be left to the competent authorities. Mr. Mochizuki then turned his attack on the Government's China policy which he characterized as one-sided. He accused the Terauchi Government of aiding the Northern Militarist party at the expense of incurring the ill feeling of the Southern Democrats. Viscount Motono's reply was that the Japanese Government had to be strictly neutral with regard to the internal strife of China and treated the Tuan Cabinet only as the proper seat of authority of China. The session came to a close at 5 o'clock.

The full house mteting of June 28 the House of Representatives was attended by a fair-sized audience as on the previous session despite the unusual oppressive heat The House sat at 1.15 p.m. Usual reports over, the House proceeded with the day's order. Eight financial bills and three Education Department bills were explained on by the Ministers of Finance and Education respectively, and all were committeed. The bill relating to the agricultural warehouse was explained on by Mr. Nakashoji and referred to a committee of 18. The bills proposing partial revision of the regulations for the control of sericultural industry, and relating to the encouragement of iron founding industry, war time reinsurance and the suspension of the grant of shipbuilding encouragement subsidy as well as three resolutions proposing the grant of state subsidiary aid on municipal, town and village educational organs, compulsory education works and a speedy completion of irrigation works, which were all introduced by members, were explained on and referred to respective committee after a few interpellations. The House rose at 3.15 p.m.

The upper house committee on settled account and special committees on the bills for the revision of the hypothec bank, industrial bank and farmers' and Mechanics' banks regulations, the bill relating to the control of industrial property in war time, and the bill relating to the control of the industrial guilds met Thursday morning at the respective rooms and after listening to official explanations on those bills dispersed.

The lower house committees on the bills providing for a partial revision of the regulations pertaining to the Oriental Development Company, the establishment of law courts and other affairs met also on June 28 at the committee rooms of the House. After listening to the explanation of government delegates and asking a few interpellations the meeting dispersed before noon.

The Kenseikai members on June 28 introduced in the Lower House a vote of want of confidence in the ministry. The reasons for the resolution are (1) the present ministry is lacking in the support of any political party representing nation's will and wish in the House, and therefore its existence is against the spirit of constitutional government: (2) the ministry oppressed the speech of the parliamentary members, abused its power to dissolve the legislative and furthermore interfered in the general election: (3) the ministry achieved nothing contributing to the welfare of the state and nation during the past ten months since its coming into existence, but on the contrary prejudiced the national dignity and interests of the country by its diplomatic failures and other misguided administrative measures; (4) the ministry furthermore tried to evade its responsibilities for important diplomatic affairs of state by creating a special super-cabinet advisory board on diplomatic affairs against the principle of responsible cabinet. For the above enumerated reasons the Kenseikai members urge the members of the present ministry to hold themselves responsible for the violation of the spirit and principle of constitutional government and take a proper step. The resolution is signed by Messrs. Ozaki, Taketomi, Kono, Minoura, Kataoka, Sengoku, Shimada and Adachi, all Kenseikai leaders. The resolution was staged on the House's order on June 29.

The session of the Lower House on June 30 witnessed a very animated scene as the vote of want of confidence brought by the Opposition party was on the day's Order. The House was crowded with a horde of audience to overflowing. As soon as the Chair announced the opening of the session Mr. Taketomi, the leader of the Opposition, moved for a change in the Order of the Day and to take up the vote of want of confidence first, the motion being seconded by Mr. Mosuke Kawahara. The change in the Order of the Day being duly reported to the Government, Premier Count Terauchi and all other Ministers came in and took their seats in the Ministerial quarters. Mr. Taketomi taking the rostrum spoke on the resolution. The member began his speech by denouncing the present Ministry which, he said, lacked the support of any political party representing the nation in the legislature and therefore was against the spirit of constitutional government. Not only that, but such Ministry could not be expected to achieve anything to contribute to the welfare of the state and nation. From this standpoint the Kenseikai members in the last session of the Diet introduced a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, but no sooner a member of the opposition party took the platform and proceeded to speak on the resolution than the Ministry took recourse to the dissolution of the House by asking an Imperial Rescript ordering the

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 27.—Interest is increasingly being directed to the Allied front in Belgium. Both the Belgian and the German communiques speak of a violent artillerying there, while a French semi-official report says that the British, French and Belgian artilleries have seriously damaged the German defences from the sea to the Somme.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, June 27.—Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters telegraphing on June 26 says:

The effect of our long sustained pressure around Lens has become still more marked. Indeed, we are now fighting hard into the inner defences of that town. During yesterday, we advanced and occupied German trenches on the Hill 65 which became very uncomfortable since our capture of Fosse at 3 on Sunday night. The enemy fell back without offering much opposition. This movement has uncovered the enemy front trenches on the south side of the Souchez river and to avoid being enfiladed we retired from these points. Our infantry, following hard upon the heels of the Germans promptly occupied this bit of line. There is no doubt that the German confidence has received a rude shock at Messines. I have just seen a copy of order issued by General von Reiser to troops ten days before the battle which concludes as follows:

"All preparations for defence must be tested again by all troops. Every man should know of the impending British attack and must also be firmly convinced that we shall emerge victorious and are superior to the British in every way."

Symptoms of disposition to resume retreat in Lens sector does not suggest that the Hun officers are finding it very easy to convince their men firmly that they are on the points of victory, or of their superiority to the British troops.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 27.—The French, after short artillery preparations, brilliantly attacked on Monday evening a strongly fortified crest northwest of Hurstebiso. They reached all their objectives in a few moments and captured the German first line. The French fire smashed up a German counterattack. The enemy whom the French surprised with their swiftness of attack, has sustained serious losses. The French have captured over three hundred prisoners.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris via London, June 28.—"Le Gaulois" estimates that fifty one German divisions oppose the British on the front of one hundred and forty kilometres while 102 divisions face the French on the front of 570 kilometres. Thus the Germans are twice as strong against the British.

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, June 28.—Reporting recent operations on the French front, Gerald Campbell telegraphs of the signs in various parts that the Germans are either nervous concerning the intentions of the French command or else are preparing to launch a large scale offensive.

A whole series of "feelers" have been extended recently by Hindenburg at various points, principally around the Laon plateau. A big effort was made to break through at Vauxaillan and it temporarily ousted the French from their short trench system on the slopes of Monkey Mountain on which it was important to both armies to possess observatories.

The French counterattacks immediately regained all the ground lost except a salient measuring a few yards.

On this occasion the German troops advanced in their shirt-sleeves and without their packs, after a terrible bombardment in which every yard of the ground had been swept. In a determined effort the "Shockers" gained the trenches which were then turned over to the seventy-eighth German infantry division, who failed when called upon for a defensive effort and were promptly ousted by the French.

Another lively affair occurred near Mont Cornillet where the Germans and French attacked almost simultaneously.

A detachment consisting of only sixty two French grenadiers and portable machinegun bearers occupied a position attacked by the Germans and not only drove off the assailants but pursued them and captured considerable length of the German trenches, in doing so killing more than 200 Germans.

Campbell concludes: "As for the difference between the French and the German systems it seems to me the French plan of having no shock troops but of training all the regiments to act in that capacity when the effort is demanded of them is decidedly better than the German method of creating special corps for special occasions."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 28.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: All the objectives in the operations on Monday night northwestward of Foutainelexcrosedle have been attained. Our losses are slight. We drove off two strong counterattacks. We extended the gains southward of Lens and captured the positions astride the Souchez river on a front of two miles and to the depth of one thousand yards. We also occupied the village of Lacoulotte.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London via New York, June 29.—An official report says that the British have captured a German position on a front of two thousand yards in the Arras sector and have also gained south of the Souchez river, entering Avion.

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, June 29.—In their brilliant victory in the Hurtebise sector of Chemin des Dames, reported yesterday, the French troops took a strong position known as the dragon's cavern. It comprised a formidable and mysterious combination of trenches with deep underground galleries reaching along the whole plateau. Numerous entrances and exits permitted the enemy to prepare counterattacks and from tunnels which reached the surface, they were able to keep up murderous machinegun fire. The infantry rivaled in courage with the chasseurs after they received an order to take the German trenches encircling the system known as "the finger of Hurtebise." The base of this system was the dragon's cavern.

As the French troops advanced they were held up a little on the left, but the opposition was soon overcome and all their objectives were obtained and held. The exits of the galleries had been practically demolished by the French artillery shells and were surrounded by the French grenadiers. The garrison, threatened by asphyxiation and by the falling in of the roof, were forced to come out with their officer leading. The men happy at their escape cried that the battle was finished and threw their caps in the air with unconcealed joy. When the French General in command saw from his observation post the men of his regiments leaping out of the trenches in fine order he cried "as brave men who are always the same as on the first day of their battle."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 29.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports; We have made further progress southward of the Souchez river, and captured a number of prisoners. In this area, we have again advanced on a front of two miles, reaching the outskirts of Avion.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 30.—The British attacked and captured Thursday evening a forward position on a front of 2,000 yards south and west of Oppy, reports Marshal Haig. The whole objectives were gained and a number of prisoners and machine-guns taken.

"We continue to gain ground on a wide front south of the Souchez River," says the Communiqué. "We entered Avion and captured more prisoners and six machine-guns. We repulsed an enemy raid north of Cher-isy and successfully raided the enemy positions southeast of Loos."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, June 30.—Following up a violent bombardment by most lively attacks in the region of Cerny, southeast of Corbeny and northeast of Rheims, the Germans were most active at night time on the Aisne front. "All attempts were shattered by our fire," says a communiqué, "or thrown back by our counter-attacks, and our positions were maintained." The official report continues:

"After fierce bombardment Thursday evening, the Germans powerfully attacked our front two kilometres west of Hill 304 on the left bank of the Meuse. Our fire disorganized the attacks, which gained footing at some points in our first line. Another enemy attempt east of Hill 304 Friday morning was completely repulsed."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 1.—Marshal Haig in an additional information confirms our success in the neighbourhood of Lens. We have made an important advance on a front of four miles to a depth of over one mile and captured series of strong defensive positions on both banks of the Souchez River covering Lens. We gained the whole objectives and inflicted considerable casualties upon the enemy. Our losses were slight. The enemy's positions of great sternght and of tactical and strategic importance are now in our hands.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 1.—Marshal Haig reports that we have captured two hundred and

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forty seven prisoners and twelve machine-guns in the operations in the neighbourhood of Oppy southward of the Souchez River.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris via London, July 1.—After a bloody defeat was inflicted upon him on Thursday evening in the region of Cerny, the enemy further attacked the positions northeast of the village, and after several fruitless attempts costing him heavily, the enemy succeeded in re-penetrating the first line of positions from which we had driven him. Southeast of Carbeny the Germans have launched a particularly violent attack on the same night and made several attempts to carry the salient of our line on both sides of the Laon-Rheims road. Waves of the assault were broken by our fire and rolled back with heavy losses.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London via New York, July 1.—It is officially announced that the British have captured a series of strongly organized defensive systems on both banks of the Souchez river covering Lens.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London via New York, July 2.—It is officially announced that continuing to encircle Lens, the British have captured the defences on the north bank of the Souchez River.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 3.—Marshal Haig in his Sunday evening communique reports that there has been considerable activity by the enemy artillery in the Scarpe valley, in the neighbourhood of Lens and north of Lys river. During the month of June we have captured 8686 Germans including 175 officers, sixty seven guns including two heavy guns, 102 trench mortars, 345 machineguns, and great quantities of other materials.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris via London, July 3.—In the Cerny-Ailles sector a big-calibre shell bombardment was redoubled in its intensity towards the end of the night. Shortly afterwards a violent enemy attack was made east of Cerny on a front of five hundred metres on both sides of the Ailles-Passy road. The enemy has occupied a line of trenches levelled by shells and evacuated by the French. The concentrated artillery of the French has greatly havocked the enemy, who despite of all their efforts, are unable to push their attack further.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 3.—On Saturday northeast of Cerny the enemy renewed strong attacks, launching two attacks on Labovelle supported by a stream of liquid fire. After a violent fire the enemy gained a foothold at a salient which had been completely flattened out by bombardment. An artillery struggle continued in extreme violence throughout the Avocourt and Morthomme regions. The French counterattacked west of Hill 304, regaining a portion of the trenches previously occupied by the enemy. Simultaneously the Germans undertook a violent offensive west of Morthomme on a front of more than two kilometres. The enemy at first penetrated the first line along the whole length of the front but was repulsed in the greater part by energetic counterattacks except the western slopes of Morthomme Hill where the enemy has retained his footing.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 3.—The French briskly counterattacked on Sunday evening both sides of Ailles-Paissy road and threw back the Germans beyond the trench line which they had occupied yesterday.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, June 26.—On the Asiago plateau fighting was resumed yesterday. Since the night of June 15 our troops have opposed desperate efforts of the enemy who, notwithstanding heavy losses, is attempting to retake the positions recently lost.

Attacks and counterattacks are being made on the contested positions and diversions carried out at the same time by the enemy on other positions of the front, were completely stopped.

On the Carso last night we rectified somewhat the advance of our front line in the south of Versio.

The aircraft were very active yesterday. One enemy machine was brought down, falling within its own lines.

North of Asiago during the night our aircraft bombed the military works of Nebrahina and Prosece. All the machines returned safely.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, June 27.—The Italian communiqué issued to-day says: On the Asiago plateau in the Mount Ortigara sector, the enemy's efforts slackened yesterday. Some parts of the position on the summit which were completely destroyed and offered no shelter from the murderous enemy fire, were not reoccupied by us. We captured 47 prisoners including one officer. In the Mount Zebio sector, the activity of our patrols gave rise to short and sharp engagements in the neighbourhood of St. Lucea (Tolmino) and on the Carso and disturbed the traffic on the Brestovizza-Mohorini road.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rome, June 28.—Fighting yesterday was confined mainly to artillery activity, says a communique issued to-day. The bombardment was particularly intense in the Colbricon area, in Garnia, east of Gorizia, and in the Mount Faiti area. During the night of the 27th the enemy attack on Agnella pass, recently captured by the Italians on Asiago plateau, but was immediately repulsed.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, June 29.—The artillery struggle was fairly active on the whole front yesterday in reply to the enemy fire. We repeatedly shelled the railway station Callieo. On the Asiago Plateau the enemy concentrated a violent fire on Ognella Pass near Santa Lucia. Traffic was repeatedly interrupted by our fire. Enemy aviators displayed grea activity during the evening. They were effectively engaged by our antiaircraft batteries.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, June 30.—During the night of June 29, on Asiago plateau our advanced posts were withdrawn from Agnella pass owing to a prolonged and violent bombardment by the enemy. We occupy the eastern end of the pass. On the same night the enemy attack on our position on Piccolo, Colbricon failed completely despite a careful artillery preparation. The artillery was active yesterday on the Carso south of Versic. During the day one of our aeroplanes east of Gorizia brought down an enemy machine and forced down another. Our air squadrons effectively bombed the enemy hutments in the Monte Hermada region. During the night enemy machines dropped bombs on our lines of communication on the lower Isonzo and various localities on the northern Adriatic coast. No victims and only very slight damage was done. As a reprisal our machines bombed the enemy aviation grounds at Prescocco.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, July 1.—An Italian communique says: On the fronts of Centino and Carnia, the fighting yesterday was confined to the artillery. The artillery duel was more active on Asiago plateau and in the Julian front. Last night the enemy made a surprise attack southeast of Wertoiba and penetrated into one of our trenches. After a sharp fight the enemy was driven back with severe losses, on the arrival of our reinforcements. An attempted assault on our advanced post south of Versio was completely stopped.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 1.—An Italian communique says: Our advanced posts were withdrawn yesterday from Agnella pass on the Asiago plateau, owing to a prolonged violent bombardment. We occupy the eastern end of the pass. The enemy attack at Picgolo Colbricon ended in failure.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, June 27.—Caucasus front. North West of Serdesht the Russian vanguards seized Nanila and Molialoh. In the Vistan region the Turks were driven into the mountains. The Russian advance in the Pendjivin direction is in progress, the trenches on the Abishirvanriver, South of Bana being seized. South East of Erzindjan near the Akbaba mountain the Kurds attacked the Russian positions, but were repulsed by rifle fire.

Black Sea. The cruiser "Breslau" which had not been seen on the Black Sea during 11 months, bombarded on June 25 the Russian radio station on the Fidonisi island landing there a detachment, which destroyed some of the constructions on the island. She left being pursued by the Russian men of war.

Western front. In the Zolochov direction a strong enemy party tried under artillery support to approach the Russian trenches, but was repulsed by rifle fire. South of Brzozany near Svistelniki the enemy's infantry reached after a strong artillery fire the advanced trenches of three Russian companies. They succeeded for a time in entering these trenches, but were by a counterattack soon repulsed. The enemy's heavy artillery is developing a strong fire in the Kotov region.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, June 29.—There is reason to believe that the Russians have begun offensive at two points.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 1.—An Austrian communique says: Russian artillerying increased in the past few days, became most intense on Friday at Koniuchy. The enemy infantry attack launched near Koniuchy was broken down.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 1.—Apart from vague references made by the German and Austrian communiques to a renewed activity in Galicia, nothing further is reported from the Russian front.

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KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Petrograd via New York, July 2.—M. Kerensky, the Minister of War, has telegraphed to Prince Lvoff, the Premier, that the Russian revolutionary army resumed the offensive on July 1.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Petrograd via New York, July 2.—An official report says that the Russian troops have captured Koniuchy on the Galician front taking one hundred and sixty four officers and eighty four hundred men.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, July 2.—A despatch from Berlin reports that the Russians have stormed the German positions eighteen miles from the Stryj front after a destructive bombardment. The Berlin despatch alleges that the Russians have been forced to return.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, July 3—A despatch from Petrograd says that the Russian advance continues in the direction of Zlochoff and that the prisoners now total more than sixteen thousand.

VICTORIOUS AIR FIGHT ON MONDAY

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 27.—An official statement published by the Admiralty says: Three patrolling aeroplanes engaged with ten machines of the enemy in the vicinity of Roulers on Monday. The air fight lasted for sixteen minutes, and we brought down one of the enemy planes in flames. It is believed that two others were driven down or made uncontrollable, though clouds interrupted view. Our machines returned safely.

FRENCH CRUISER KLEBER STRIKES MINE AND SINKS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, via London, July 1.—The French cruiser Kleber (7,578 tons) which was on her way to Brest from Dakar, struck a mine and sank near Brest. Thirty eight men, including three officers, are missing.

London, July 2.—A Paris dispatch says that the French cruiser Kleber, has been blown up by a mine and sunk off St. Martin on the northern coast of France. The crew numbering 308 have perished.—"Asahi."

POLITICAL TROUBLES IN AUSTRIA GROWING ACUTE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 30.—News from Austria indicates that the political and racial troubles are becoming more acute. The Czech and Slav deputies in the Reichsrath continue to bitterly attack the government and condemn the war. They demand the establishment of separate states in both halves of the monarchy as the only solution of the racial tangle. The Austrian censorship is suppressing more violent anti-government speeches and also further news of the revolutionary movement in Bohemia.

MESOPOTAMIA EXPEDITION WAS JUSTIFIABLE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 28.—The report of the Mesopotamia Campaign Investigation Commission finds that the expedition was justifiable in military enterprise, but the responsibility should be shared between the India Office and the Indian Government in connection therewith. The unworkable scope of the objective of the expedition, the report says, was never sufficiently defined in advance. The advance toward Bagdad in October, 1915, was the offensive based upon political and military miscalculations, being attempted with tired and insufficient forces and inadequate preparation which resulted in that disaster.

The weightiest share of responsibility lies with Sir John Nixon whose confident optimism was the main cause of the disaster. The others responsible were Viceroy of India Baron Charles Hardinge, Commander-in-Chief in India General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Military Secretary of the India Office General Sir Edmund George Barrow, and Rt. Hon. Joseph Austen Chamberlain, member of the War Committee of the Cabinet. The Commission point out that the last two were responsible as political heads who cannot secure complete immunity through adopting expert subordinates' wrong advice. General armament and equipment were quite insufficient. The whole system of the commissariat was badly organised. The authorities at Simla bestowed meagre attention, and illiberal treatment on the expeditions' wants during the years 1914 and 1915.

The supply of reinforcements was insufficient not only in connection with the advance on Bagdad but also in connection with relief operations. The Indian military authorities insufficiently realised from the first the paramount importance of the river and railway transport in Mesopotamia. Their responsibility was grave. Viceroy Hardinge was generally responsible by virtue of his position.

The Commissioners proceed to say that severer censure must be passed upon the Commander-in-Chief in India who not only failed to closely superintend the adequacy of medical provision but until the Viceroy's authority forced him, he declined to notice the rumours which were true.

The final conclusion of the report seriously censures the Indian Government for the lack of knowledge and foresight shown in the inadequacy of preparations and for the lack of readiness to recognise supply deficiencies.

ITALY WILL ASSIST IN PALESTINE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 27.—A despatch to the "Daily Mail" says that Baron S. Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, speaking at the Italian Chamber of Deputies, has stated that the Italian troops will participate in the now vigorous British offensive in Palestine.

GEN. ALLENBY IN EGYPT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 1.—General Allenby has arrived in Egypt and has taken over the command of the British army in Egypt.

THE UNITED STATES TROOPS HAVE LANDED IN FRANCE

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington via New York, June 28.—While the epochal landing of the American troops in France was made, it can not be discussed fully. At present it is only permissible to say that the troops are a part of the regulars under the command of General Pershing, which President Wilson has directed to go to France "at the earliest possible time." As soon as the given period of training behind the front is over they will take their part on the battle front.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 28.—Reuter's correspondent telegraphing "somewhere in France," describes the arrival of the first United States contingents on French soil. Huge transports escorted by destroyers were sighted at six o'clock in the morning. Great crowds assembled as the vessels were slowly brought alongside. Troops came to salute at eight and raised cheers to which the populace heartily responded. The German prisoners who were working at the breakwater gazed astonishingly at the spectacle of the American General who is a Cuban, Philippine and Mexican veteran. He was received by the French officers in the most friendly manner, and proceeded to inspect his encampments. Stores were quickly landed. Men will land presently.

SERVICE MERCHANTMEN OF UNITED STATES

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, July 2.—President Wilson has delivered to the Shipping Board four service merchantmen which were seized when the war was declared. The remaining fourteen vessels are already in possession of the Navy Department.

GERMANY AGREES TO CEDE STEAMERS TO HOLLAND

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Hague via London, June 28.—An official statement of the Dutch Government says that Germany has agreed to cede a certain number of steamers now in Dutch East Indies. The value of the vessels is equivalent to that of the seven vessels which were torpedoed by German submarines on February 23. Germany also makes compensation for the crews of the lost ships.

SUBMARINES FOR HOLLAND

KOKUSAI-REUTER

The Hague via London, June 30.—The Dutch Navy Department has signed a contract with the Schedule Company, Flushing, for the construction of three submarines for the Dutch Indies.

THE LOSS OF THE MONGOLIA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 29.—The steamship Mongolia (9505 tons, built in 1903) of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Navigation Co. was sunk on June 23 as a result of striking a mine. It is stated that four British engineers and ten Lascars were killed by the explosion. Two Europeans and one Parsee passenger are missing.

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RELATIONS BETWEEN NORWAY AND GERMANY STIFFENING

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 27.—The French newspapers speak of the possibility of a rupture between Norway and Germany and mentions the report that Admiral von Hintze has newly been appointed German Minister to Norway, but the Norwegian Government has not yet consented to his appointment. Therefore, Admiral von Hintze is only going to Christiana to deliver certain demands. These demands are apparently connected with the opening of a German official mail, by which a German plot against Norway has been defeated.

BRAZIL NO LONGER NEUTRAL

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, June 29.—Brazil has revoked the decree declaring her neutrality toward the war between the Entente Powers and Germany.

SWISS AGENT OF GERMAN INTRIGUE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Berne via London, June 30.—In a debate at the National Council on the Hoffmann affair, an Italian deputy accused Croulich, a socialist deputy for Zurich, of his visiting Italy with the object of offering money to Italian socialists to oppose the war. Croulich admitted that he went to Milan and Bologna on behalf of a third party who asked him to transmit the offer of money by a person whose economic interests in Italy were endangered by the war but "the affair went no further."

WAR WILL END WHEN ALLIES HAVE ATTAINED OBJECTS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Glasgow, June 30.—The war will end when the Allies have attained their object, Premier Lloyd George declared in an address here to-day.

"We have set out in accepting Germany's challenge against civilization," he said. "If the end comes a single hour before, it would be the greatest disaster that ever befell mankind."

THE WEEK'S SHIPPING

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 29.—The Admiralty announces that during the last week 2816 vessels arrived at and 2923 vessels sailed from, British ports. Twenty one steamers over 1600 tons and seven under the same tonnage have been sunk and twenty two unsuccessfully attacked.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rome via London, June 29.—Shipping returns show that during the week ending June 24 583 ships arrived at and 536 ships departed from Italian ports. One steamer and two sailing vessels have been sunk.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris via London July 1.—During the week ending on June 24, 1088 vessels arrived at French ports, 969 sailed, and 2 steamers over and 3 steamers under 1600 tons were sunk, while three steamers were unsuccessfully attacked.

POSITION OF NEUTRAL STATES

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 27.—The position of the neutral states which is daily becoming more difficult is the chief topic at this moment. The introduction of martial law was the first indication in London that the situation has become so serious a fact which shows the rigorousness of the Spanish censorship. There is a disposition to regard as incomplete the official Spanish reasons for the suspension of the Constitution. While many other local factors have doubtless contributed toward the crisis, undoubtedly three outstanding factors are; first, the semi-rebellion among the army officers against the alleged court favoritism in the matter of promotion, and so forth; second, the political movement of the left parties which are said to be in favour of a republic and third, the extreme Socialist movement; especially in Barcelona and Bilbao which have long been the hotbeds of anarchism.

Meanwhile, Switzerland is still convulsed by the Hoffmann affair and reorganizing the department of foreign affairs regarding Germany. Norway is an object of pressure similarly like the rest of the Scandinavian states. Germany is apparently suffering, through the continued observance by the neutrals of the agreements with the allies in the matter of exports to Germany; hence the renewed pressure by Germany with the view to inspiring the neutrals with sense of fear. The submarinism having failed to intimidate, it is now resorting to terrorism by means of bombs.

The revelation that the Kaiser's couriers carry these bombs in their valises shows to what length the campaign was being carried on. The explosives discovered in Christiania show a great variety including round and rectangular bombs, firebombs, ordinary infernal machines, bombs looking like pieces of coal, fountain pens, with electric batteries attached and acid piece of explosive substance on pens, evidently intended to set things afire; also rolls and twist of tobacco, bundles of cigarettes containing pulverised carborudum which, if exploded, would ruin all machinery.

This discovery and the report that Germany intends to demand something like an apology from Norway for opening the German official mail by which the discovery was made, has created a strong resentment in Norway. Meanwhile the French newspapers call attention to the immense amount of money Germany is spending for its propaganda in neutral countries. Germany is spending more than two million francs a month. In Spain alone altogether 16 millions sterling have been spent yearly.

ITALY DENOUNCES TREATIES FRANCE TO FOLLOW

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 29.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law has announced that the Italian Government has denounced all the commercial treaties, excepting two, under which the Italian tariff rates and duty are fixed. The French Government has intimated its intention of taking similar action without exception. The British Government is considering the subject. This action will enable the Governments to be free to make new treaties after the war.

SPAIN SUSPENDS CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Madrid via London, June 27.—The Council of Ministers has decided to suspend the constitutional guarantees. The Premier has gone to the Palace to ask the King for a decree. It is officially stated that the suspension of the constitutional guarantees is more necessary than at any time since 1873, owing to nortorious persons provoking disorders and a section of the press attacking the foundations of social order, attempting to destroy military discipline and representing Spain as if ripe for a revolution. A censorship is going to be established.

DIOSY ON JAPAN'S PART IN WAR

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, June 28.—Arthur Diosy, Vice-President of the Japan Society of London, in a lecture before the Japan Society yesterday said it is unfortunate that the press and public knew so little of the tremendous work Japan is doing in the war. The fact that there is at times a certain amount of mistrust in the minds of the people of this country as to the part that their Far Eastern ally is playing was entirely due to the machinations of the German emissaries who had carried on the work of sowing suspicion in all the far corners of the globe. Apart from the enormous importance of the capture of Kiaochow, the Japanese army by the very fact of its existence had been of the greatest imaginable service to the Allies.

In the matter of providing munitions the Japanese had saved the situation for Russia earlier in the war. Our Far Eastern ally has been like a conjuror who produces anything that the audience likes to name and she had performed the unique act in returning to Russia in her time of need nine hundred thousand rifles and bayonets captured by the Japanese army during the Russo-Japanese war. These rifles and other material were sent to Russia in a battleship and two cruisers which had previously been part of the Russian fleet and which the Japanese Government intimated need not be returned. A Russian officer had told the speaker that the rifles after eleven years of stay in Japan were cleaner and in better condition than they had ever been before. Colonel Sir William Murray who presided expressed the opinion that more should be made known of the really magnificent work that is being done by Japan.

KING GEORGE CONGRATULATES BEATTY

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London June 28.—The Press Bureau announces that the King has sent a message to Admiral Beatty congratulating the Grand Fleet upon its high standard of preparedness. The Navy, says the King, has never stood in higher estimation of friend and foe before. Admiral Beatty has replied assuring their unswerring loyalty and devotion.

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MUNITION MINISTER ON WORK OF DEPARTMENT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 29.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Christopher Addison, Minister of Munitions, strikingly reviewed the work of the Ministry of Munitions since it was started two years ago. The Minister paid a tribute to the courage and uncanny insight of Mr. Lloyd George, and to the unique and splendid efforts of the men and women employed, providing an imperishable memorial of the British genius and resource. The magnitude of production of explosives is instanced by the fact that Great Britain's capacity, of production in March, 1917 was four times the capacity in March, 1916 and twenty-eight times the capacity in March, 1915. The Minister mentioned that the large quantity of explosive of new kind proved most valuable, facilitating the spring offensive and saving life. A large reserve of fieldguns and ammunitions is provided and the arrangements are now working so smoothly that despite the enormous expenditure in the front, the stock of shells only decreased by seven centum after the first nine weeks of the offensive.

Regarding the supply of railway material for the Army, Mr. Addison said that altogether over two thousand miles of tracks have already been supplied while the number of the locomotives supplied is over one thousand.

The Imperial Munitions Board is now the greatest business organization in Canada, employing over 200,000 workers. The Minister further stated that Britain's output of steel which was seven million tons before the war, now is ten millions. He hoped it would reach twelve millions by the end of 1917. Steel plates of Britain cost less than a half of the cost in America and shell steel cost thirty centum less. We are now producing all tungsten we need and also supplying much toward the Allies. The reduction of the cost of shell components in comparison with last year, would be represented by the fact that we can save forty three millions sterling this year.

VALUE OF WAR PURCHASES

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 30.—The value of war purchases has exceeded 700,000,000 pounds, including 200,000,000 on behalf of the Allies, according to the memorandum of Mr. Ulick Fitzgerald Wintour, the Director of Army Contracts at the War Office, on provision supplies to the army.

The present annual value of purchases is about 350,000,000 including 100,000,000 for the Allies. The purchases of the war have included 500,000,000 rations of preserved meat; 260,000,000 tins of jam; 167,000,000 pounds of cheese; 115,000,000 yards of flannel; 105,000,000 yards of cloth. It has cost six million and a half pounds sterling to purchase home woolclip and thirty-five million to purchase Australian woolclip. The control of wool has resulted in great economies to the State, estimated at thirteen millions. An instance of other economies is British hides, bought at five pence per pound below the world prices. It is estimated that the control of Indian kips has resulted in an economy of 1,125,000, and the control of jute in an economy of six and a half million.

THE COTTON CONTROL BOARD

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 27.—A despatch from Manchester to the "Morning Post" says that the importance of the Cotton Conference to be held on June 27 cannot be exaggerated. The Lancashire cotton trade has reached its crisis. It is comparable with the great cotton famine in the American civil war. How best and equitably to distribute the small available supply of cotton in England at a reasonable price and keep mills running to alleviate as far as possible the threatened widespread of distress until new supplies can be shipped are the questions of primary importance, which demand undivided attention of employers. Operations of 400,000 bales will not keep the machinery running until the crop is available, for the average consumption of mills is from 150 to 200 bales weekly.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 29.—It has been officially confirmed that the Liverpool Exchange will re-open on Friday under the conditions framed by the directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association with the view to avoiding all further speculations. A Board of Control will be established at once which will include the representatives of spinners, manufacturers, importers, distributors, of principal operatives' associations, and also representatives of the Board of Trade.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 29.—It is expected that the Liverpool Exchange will re-open on Friday. According to both official and private statements, the Cotton Conference has decided to form a Board of Control for raw cotton.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 30.—The features of Liverpool Cotton Futures Regulations are as follows: Firstly; trading in futures is confined to buying by spinners in the United Kingdom to cover the sales of yarn, to buying by importers against the sales of actual cotton to spinners in the United Kingdom, and to selling of hedges by importers and spinners against the purchased actual cotton for shipment to or in the United Kingdom.

London, June 30.—No transfer of open contracts to other positions is permitted except hedges by importers against actual cotton shipped to the United Kingdom and purchases by spinners against the sales of yarns. Secondly, the prices of features will be advanced or reduced time by time by the committee who use as the basis the prices prevailing in the southern states in America for American futures, and in Alexandria for Egyptian.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 1.—The Board of Trade has prohibited the dealings in raw cotton except under licensewise. The conditions under which licences are granted may include the conditions regarding the maximum price, but the maximum price does not apply to the sale of the parcels of cotton, the purchase of which has previously been contracted for, so as to reduce the selling price thereof below the amount necessary to give reasonable profit. All importers and dealers in raw cotton and cotton spinners must comply with any direction of the Board of Trade regarding the sale, disposal, delivery or use of raw cotton. The rationing of raw cotton and the reduction of the output of yarn and cloth are regarded practically certain. Probably a census on the stocks of cotton yarn and cloth will be one of the first steps to be taken for control by the Board of Trade.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 1 (Delayed in transmission).—The Cotton Control Board announces that the cotton associations of Liverpool and Manchester may purchase cotton abroad without licence. The board is prepared to consider applications for licences to purchase cotton abroad, filed by spinners and others who have habitually imported cotton direct from foreign countries. Cotton spinners requiring licenses to purchase spot cotton to meet immediate requirement, must state their weekly requirements and a week's supply they held. Licences will be granted, for the present, for no more than a week's supply at one time. The Board is about to take a census of the supplies of cotton.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Liverpool, via London, July 1.—The cotton market is pessimistic. A number of prominent houses threaten to retire from trade. It is declared that if the restrictions be enforced during the period of war the market may cease to exist.

BRITISH WAR MINISTER ON QUESTION OF REPRISALS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 27.—In the House of Lords, Lord Derby, the Minister of War, dealing with the question of reprisals, has emphasized that our aircraft is daily bombing the enemy's rear. He declared on the authority of the head of our aircraft in France that he would be well within the mark if he said that for every bomb of the Germans dropped behind our line we dropped a hundred bombs behind the German lines and that our bombing was done with military object. Lord Derby thought that the whole country should associate itself with the suggestion that we should not try to imitate the German brutality. The idea of eye for eye and tooth for tooth in massacring women and children was absolutely repulsive to the British nation. Reprisals must have a definite military objective.

URGES TO ADOPT METRIC SYSTEM

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris via London, June 27.—The general assembly of French chambers of commerce has expressed a hope to Great Britain, Japan and Russia to adopt metric system in order to promote closer economic approachment with France.

OPIUM TRAFFIC RESTRICTION

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 28.—Replying in the House of Commons to a question whether communications were exchanged between Great Britain and Japan concerning the restriction of opium traffic to China through Japan, Mr. Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that Sir Conyngham Greene, Ambassador to Japan, has been consulted but Japan has not yet been actually approached on the question. Other Departments concerned are presently considering proper steps to restrict the traffic in morphia.

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SITUATION IN RUSSIA

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, June 26.—The All-Russian Congress of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, by an enormous majority of votes, has passed a resolution of war which was proposed by the block of the Revolutionary Socialists, the minority Socialists and Democrats. The resolution declares that to fight for a speedy termination of war constitutes a most important problem of the Revolutionary Democrats. The All-Russian Congress of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates recognizes, it says, that the termination of the war by defeat of one of the belligerent parties would leave intact the source for new wars; that it observes that a separate peace would reinforce one of the belligerent parties, giving her the possibility of gaining victory over other party and would not liberate Russia from the yoke of the hold of Imperialism. Consequently the All-Russian Congress blames any policy which practically directs to the conclusion of a separate peace or its prelude an armistice. The Congress also recognizes that Russian Revolutionary Democracy must by all means co-operate to increase its fighting power of the army in active and defensive action. At the same time, the resolution summons the Provisional Government to take determinate steps in order to review treaties and secure an agreement with the Allied Powers to the Russian platform of peace.

At the sitting of June 25 the All-Russian Congress of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates decided to lay wreaths on the tombs of the victims of the revolution, and to organize for this purpose a general manifestation on July 1 with the participation of all the revolutionary parties and organizations. On the same day similar demonstrations will be organized in Moscow, Kief and other large centers.

At the same sitting, the Congress voted a resolution blaming in most severe terms the action of the Maximalists planning secret preparations for demonstrations on June 11, and it was decided to institute a special committee in order to investigate such actions.

The Central Food Committee has issued a decree prescribing a requisition for rye, wheat, beans, peas and other products; also sugar and salt in all stations on the main railway to Petrograd, at wharves, gates and causeways leading to the capital.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has elaborated a project for the freedom of conscience.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, June 27.—The Provisional Government has published a decree abolishing the field court-martial, transferring all the military affairs to permanent military district and army corps for the prompt trial of urgent cases by a jury consisting of officers and soldiers.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, June 27.—In an interview with representatives of the press, M. Shipoff, the manager of the State Bank, declares that though he considers the situation of the State Bank to be serious, yet he can state that the present condition of bank operations is comparatively normal. The best proof of that is the present rate of discount which the bank has no intention to increase. It has also no intention to undertake any extraordinary measures.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, June 30.—It was decided at a private meeting of the Duma to-day to decline to comply with the demand for its dissolution made by the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, July 1.—In order to economise fuel the Government has resolved to advance by one hour normal time in all Russia from July 13.

In view of the grave crisis in Russia which needs all the moral and physical forces of the country, an order of the Minister of War prescribes summoning a special commission in order to draft a law for the mobilisation of women for the civil work connected with the war.

SITUATION IN GREECE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Athens via London, June 27.—The Zaimis Cabinet has resigned. The King told M. Jonnart, the Allied representative at Athens, that he agreed on Venizelos' forming a new Cabinet. M. Venizelos has arrived at Athens.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Athens, via London June 28.—A new Cabinet has been formed with following personnel; Premier and Minister of War, M. Venizelos; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Repoulis; Minister of Marine, Condouritis.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, via New York, June 29.—The Associated Press correspondent at Athens telegraphs that although war has not yet been declared, the Greek Government considers that a state of war exists since its advent to power yesterday. The recall of the Greek representatives from the Central Powers is imminent.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Athens via London, June 30.—A decree is about to be published convoking Parliament elected on March 31 last year. In Parliament the Venizelists had a large majority, and it was arbitrarily dissolved by Constantine.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Athens, June 30.—Greece to-day severed relations with Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey.

The new Greek Government, under M. Venezelos as Premier and Minister of War, has considered a state of war existed with the Central Powers since its advent to power. Venezelos had practically joined the Allies during his early skirmish with King Constantine, so an actual war declaration against Germany and her allies may now be expected. A Reuter dispatch announced last Friday that a decree was about to be issued convoking Parliament, which on account of the support it gave M. Venezelos, was arbitrarily dissolved by Constantine.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Athens via London, July 1.—The Greek Ministers at Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople and Sofia have been recalled. A state of war virtually exists between Greece and the Central Powers. It is expected that Germany will declare war against Greece.

COUP D'ETAT AT PEKING TO REVIVE IMPERIAL REGIME

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Peking, July 1.—General Chang Hsun went to see the President at three o'clock this morning and informed the President that the latter must retire and that Emperor Hsuan Fung is restored to the throne.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Peking, July 1.—Much interest is aroused by the arrival at Peking of a wellknown monarchist Kang Yu-wei. He first stayed a Chang Hsun's residence but later removed to a small temple in the northern part of the city. It is stated at some quarters that his visit is connected with the movement to restore the monarchy but Kang Yu-wei declares his trip to the capital has nothing to do with political affairs.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Shanghai, June 30.—A special despatch from Canton says:

The leading Republicans who have arrived here, when interviewed, strongly condemned Feng Kuo-chang of his unwillingness to support President Li Yuan-hung and allowing Chang Hsun and other militarists to coerce the President. Former Tutuh Hu Han-min has returned from Kwangsi. Many former revolutionarists have come to Canton.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Peking, June 30.—The President's mandates accepting the resignation of Chang Yueh-tseng, Minister of Justice, and also of Ku Chung-hsia, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and appointing Chiang Yung, Li Sheng-to, and Lung Chien-chang the acting Ministers of Justice, of Agriculture and Commerce, and of Communications respectively have been issued. It is understood that the new Ministers were somewhat disinclined for being appointed merely in acting capacity whereas Wang Shih-chen has been appointed a full Minister.

Chang Yueh-tseng and Ku Chung-hsia departed toward south sometime ago. Lung Chien-chang was formerly the Director-General of Telegraphs.

Press dispatches from Peking received Sunday report a sudden change in the political situation in China and the resumption of the movement for the restoration of monarchy. According to those reports General Chang Hsun, supported by Hu Chao-tsung, Kang Yu-wei, Liang Ting-fen and other compatriots, after holding conferences among themselves on Saturday night decided to carry out their premeditated intrigue aiming at the overthrow of the Republic and the revival of the Imperial Government and the reinstation of the ex-Emperor Pu I. Early Sunday morning Liang Ting-fen repaired to the residence of President Li Yuan-hung and demanded his retirement from the Presidency. Soon after, at 4 o'clock in the morning ex-Emperor Pu I ascended the throne as Emperor of China, the restoration of the Imperial Government and the ascension of the young Emperor being formally announced at the same time. The whole city of Peking has been placed under the guard of the garrison and the troops belonging to General Chang Hsun. So far the press reports handed here Sunday evening. No report confirming the above press messages has, however, been received in official quarters up to Sunday night.

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According to further press dispatches, Kang Yu-wei who is a great sympathiser of General Chang Hsun and the leader of the Conservative party, arrived in Peking on Saturday evening and seeing Chang Hsun was occupied in secret conferences with him. Immediately the restoration of the Imperial Government was decided upon General Chang Hsun, summoning all important civil and military officials of the Peking Government, at 3 o'clock Sunday morning proclaimed the revival of the monarchical government and the reinstation of the ex-Emperor Pu I. At the same time two battalions of troops under Chang Hsun were detailed to the Palace of the young Emperor at 4 o'clock in the morning and took up the duty of guarding the palace and the person of the Emperor. Subsequently an Imperial edict proclaiming the revival of the Imperial regime and the re-enthronement of the Emperor, countersigned by Chang Hsun, in his capacity as the Prime Minister of the Cabinet, was issued under date of the 9th year of Hsuan Tung. A detachment of the troops under Chang Hsun occupied the Government printing bureau and ordered the officials to print the Imperial rescript proclaiming the restoration of the Imperial dynasty and Government. Already the whole of the Guard Division and the troops of the 13th Division have joined the cause of the new Imperial Government.

The whole city is in a state of siege being strictly guarded by the troops of the new government. The traffic in the neighbourhood of the Imperial palace has been strictly prohibited and the Government telegraph office has been occupied by the troops under Chang Hsun. An envoy from Chang Hsun called on the Japanese Legation on Sunday morning and seeing Baron Hayashi, announced to him the restoration of the monarchical government and stated that the new Government will make it a policy to nurture a better relationship between Japan and China, and will also make endeavours for perfect peace and the restoration of good order in China.

The representatives of the Entente Powers in Peking pay little attention to the new turn of political affairs in China. The British authorities take an indifferent attitude toward the situation and are of the opinion that any form of government is welcome if China can maintain a perfect peace and keep up a good order. Baron Hayashi, being asked his views about the new turn of situation by the British Minister, replied to the effect that there will be no fear of any further disturbance to crop up as the result of the new development.

The sudden resumption of the monarchical government restoration movement which has been carried out with such alacrity has taken by storm the officials of the presidential office, who have been seized with a great consternation. Liang Ting-fen, who is the tutor to the Emperor, is in the presidential office and insists on the retirement of the President from his post in favour of the Emperor. President Li Yuan-hung is determined to defend the cause of the Republican Government with his life, while Wang Shi-chen, the lieutenant of the President, is powerless and remains silent apparently being at a loss what to do. The President, taken aback at the unexpected development summoned a ministerial council, to consider measures to take with regard to the situation on Sunday morning, but none responded to the call of the President. The President is in a sorry plight being practically isolated with no supporter to defend his cause.

The Imperial Government under Chang Hsun, who will assume the post of Premier, will appoint Liang Tung-yen Foreign Minister, Chang Cheng-fang Minister of Finance, Lei Chen-chung Minister of War, Wang Shi-chen Chief of General Staff, and Chu Chia-pao Minister of Interior. The appointment of these ministers have been already announced, according to later report. An address urging the resteration of the Imperial regime has been presented to the President, it being signed by Chang Hsun, Feng Kuo-chang (Vice-President), Liu Jung-ting and others. On the establishment of the new Imperial Government Emperor Pu will formally appoint Chang Hsun, Feng Kuo-chang and Liu Jung-ting Grand Councillors of State and entrust them with important affairs of state with a view to achieving the wishes entertained by the late Emperor Kuang Hsu in faithful observance of his will. The Emperor will soon issue a proclamation promising the nation a perfect constitutional government.

Chang Hsun is well known as a warm advocate of the restoration of the Imperial regime and the present movement started by him is nothing but the execution of a premeditated scheme, though it seems to have come very suddenly and taken the public quite unawares. When President Li Yuan-hung dismissed Premier Tuan Chi-jui some time ago, the Military Governors approached Chang Hsun and planned to bring a pressure upon the President by dissolving Parliament with the assistance of Chang Hsun, who seeing a fine opportunity for carrying out his cherished idea of the revival of the Imperial regime secretly conspired with Hsu Shi-chang, Tuan Chih-kuei, Tuan Chi-jui and other compatriots for the realization of the restoration of the Imperial Government, and has been since watching and waiting for the arrival of a mature opportunity.

Official reports reached here Monday confirming the earlier press dispatches that a sudden movement had been started in China to restore the monarchical form of government by bringing the former Emperor back to the throne.

These official reports say that General Chang Hsun, who is leading the movement, entered the Palace where the former Emperor, eleven years old, is living at 4 o'clock Sunday morning with two battalions of troops behind him. The general, obtaining an audience with the dethroned Emperor, urged him to consent to return to the sovereign rulership of the nation as the only way to work out the national salvation. On the other hand, a body of leading statesmen, including such men as Wang Sieh-cheng, Chiang Chao-yuang, and Li Cheng-hsi, called at about the same time on President Li Yuan-hung and counselled him to retire from the presidency. So far the President remains undecided.

Another report states that Kang Yu-wei, the scholar statesman who has been unfiringly advocating constitutional monarchy as the best suited form of government for China, arrived in Peking Sunday and appears to be secretly engaged in the activity to back the monarchical movement.

Judged from these official reports from Peking and other information received from various sources, an authority keeping in close touch with the situation in China was of the opinion yesterday that the restoration movement did not look like a well calculated scheme. Neither was this authority inclined to believe that the young ex-Emperor's ambitious will was responsible for giving life to such movement. The reason put forward by the monarchists is that no Premier can form a Cabinet able to pull the nation together under the republican form of government, and therefore the restoration of monarchy now alone will be able to save the country from endless and calamitous disorder. Whatever might be the phraseology of the contention of the leaders and backers of the movement, the authority referred to said that it was the sense of self-interest or the desire of power which actuated them to conjure up such a wild movement.

Up to yesterday afternoon no report was received in official circles as to the attitude of the Southerners. However, it is no hard task to forecast what they may do if this movement gives sign of its ever succeeding. It is being feared here that this movement may give rise to the last decisive struggle, between the incorrigible North and the South which may at last divide China into two states,—the North and the South—or more than two. The disastrous disorder that must attend such a tremendous event will be appalling.

There is, however, one thing which China cannot put out from her consideration, and that is, "what will foreign countries interested in China do?" So far the Allied Ministers in Peking are reported to be quietly watching the movement just started.

The Japanese Government is standing on the principle of strict non-interference policy toward China; because it is convinced that this policy is one of the best means of cultivating a closer relationship between Japan and China. However, the Imperial Government is receiving for some time many complaints from throughout the country for the losses and damages suffered by the continuing disorder in the continental neighbour. It is not unlikely that, should China become involved in such calamitous upheaval as feared, the Allied Governments, including of course the Japanese Government, would find it impossible to remain mere lookers-on as heretofore.

Further dispatches from Peking report the restoration of the Imperial regime has been carried out absolutely at the hands of the Imperialists belonging to Chang Hsun and his sympathisers, none of the Northern leaders having anything to do with the movement. Only they were informed by the Imperialists of their resolution to carry out the scheme. The sudden upheaval has taken aback all Chinese and foreign communities in Peking, and a great uneasiness and consternation reigns throughout the city. The Imperial palace and neighbourhood are strongly guarded by the troops whose number is being increased gradually, troops of the former guard division having joined the troops under Chang Hsun. Wang Shi-cheng is making endeavours for the maintenance of order in Peking. Chang Hsun has intimated the restoration of the Imperial regime to President Li and demanded his recognition. The President does not, however, yield to his demand but is determined to strongly oppose it. If threatened with force, the President will take refuge outside Peking.

Another Peking message says that the

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personal safety of President Li is endangered, but he is strongly determined not to hand over the seal of state and recognize the enthronement of Emperor Pu I at all hazards. The President has now made up his mind to stick to his post with his life which he will sacrifice for the cause of the republican government. He has issued orders to his men and instructed them to treat Japanese with respect and cordiality, declaring that he wanted to save the situation by relying upon the assistance of Japanese. Lieutenant General Aoki, military advisor to the President went to the President's office early on Sunday morning in response to the call of the President, and is still staying there with the President.

A Tienstin dispatch says that eighty Japanese troops of the Japanese garrison at Tientsin hastily left for Peking early Sunday morning, for the purpose of providing against any serious turn of the situation and to attend the protection of the Japanese interests in Peking as the greater force of the Japanese garrison there are absent from the capital having gone to Shanhaikwan for manoeuvres. In this connection, however, no report has been received by the military authorities in Tokyo up to yesterday evening, and the report lacks official confirmation.

Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister, was in receipt of a notification from Chang Hsun on Sunday morning about the restoration of the Imperial regime, but the Japanese Minister is inclined, it is reported, to observe the attitude of "watch and see" for the present. It is said the Minister has instructed his juniors to take an indifferent attitude about the situation and closely watch the further development of the situation.

Another Peking dispatch reports that the Allied Ministers held a conference on Sunday afternoon and exchanged views on the situation. The "Peking Gazette" commenting on the new state of affairs remarks that the departure made by Chang Hsun is a prelude to the split of China into two divisions, the South and North, and the country will be soon involved in a most serious disturbance.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 2.—The restoration movement, the object of which is to establish a Constitutional monarchy, is apparently by the entire military in Peking and a majority of the Northern Governors. It is understood that General Chang Hsun will be appointed Commander-in-Chief in North China and General Feng Kuo-chang, Commander-in-Chief in South China.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 1.—While it was known that a movement to restore the monarchy was afloat and Kang Yu-wei's arrival was regarded in some quarters as an indication that a coup d'etat might be attempted in the near future, the suddenness of the event has caused a sensation in Peking. The first indication that something important had occurred was the increased number of troops and gendarmerie in the streets and a strong guard was posted at the telegraph and post offices consisting mainly of General Chang Hsun's men. Moreover, the road through the northern part of the Imperial City which the late Yuan Shi-kai opened as public thoroughfare, was closed. The Emperor Hsuan Tung was placed on the Throne this morning at three o'clock. A deputation consisting of Liang Ting-fen, tutor to the Emperor, Chiang Chao-chung, Commander-in-Chief of the Troops in Peking, Wang Shih-chen, Chief of the Staff, Chen Kuan-yuan, Commander of the Twelfth Division, and Li Ching-chang, was then received in audience by the President and requested him to retire from the Presidency.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 2.—The announcement of the accession to the Throne of Hsuan Tung, though frequently prophesied recently, nevertheless come as a bolt from the blue. The censorship in Peking is holding up Reuter's telegrams, but reliable reports reaching other quarters state that the restoration of the monarchy has been planned by General Chang Hsun, the famous constitutional monarchist Kang Yu-wei, and the late acting Premier Chao-chung, who is the Commander of the Peking Gendarmerie.

Undoubtedly the lower classes and also a large majority of older officials welcome the restoration while Dr. Sun Yat-sen is said to prefer monarchy to a dubious Republic as affording a favourable opportunity to re-galvanize pure republicanism.

The attitude of Feng Kuo-chang will probably depend upon the monarchists' offers. It is noteworthy that the Southwestern Provinces, especially Canton, will raise hullaballoo, but Lu Yung-ting, the Inspector-General of Kwangtang and Kwangsi, who is believed to be a strong restorationist, will probably maintain order.

Peking, July 1.—This afternoon at 2 o'clock the boy Emperor Pu I or Hsuan Tung by his era issued an Imperial edict accepting President Li Yuan-hung's offer to restore the political power of China to the throne. Shortly after 3 o'clock another Imperial proclamation announcing the restoration of the monarchical form of government in China was issued. The proclamation taking the form of an oath was composed of the following 11 articles.

(1) The establishment of a constitutional monarchy in accordance with the will of the late Emperor Kuang Hsu.

(2) Parliament will be called and all state affairs will be decided by public opinion.

(3) There shall be no discrimination between the Manchu and Han peoples.

(4) Members of the Imperial family will not participate in political affairs.

(5) The abolition of all obnoxious taxes.

(6) Political offenders will all be pardoned.

(7) Treaties and agreements with foreign countries will be strictly observed in continuation and friendly relations with the Powers will be fostered.

(8) National institution conflicting with civilized ideas will not be adopted.

(9) The adoption of the criminal code promulgated in the third year of Hsuan-t'ung.

(10) Perfect freedom as to wearing or not wearing the cue.

(11) All officials civil and military, shall remain in their respective posts pending the promulgation of the new government organization.—"Jiji."

The Imperial mandate further promises the nation a perfect constitutional government under monarchical system and to respect the opinion of nation in carrying out all administrative affairs of state as well as the abolition of the distinction between the Manchus and Hans, the maintenance of all treaties and agreements arranged or concluded with various foreign powers by China, the abolition of stamp duty and the adjustment of all bad taxes, the repealment of the republican criminal code and its replacement by the old criminal code enacted by the former Imperial government, and other matters. At the same time, the Imperial mandate appreciates the distinguished services rendered to the state by President Li Yuan-hung and grants him a special honour by installing him as First Marquis.

A dispatch from Peking reports that on Sunday morning Liang Ting-feng interviewed President Li Yuan-hung and transmitting him the wish of the Emperor intimated the President re accomplishment of the restoration of the monarchical government, demanding in consequence the President to resign his post. President Li sternly refused the request and replied that such great matter should not be settled by a decision of a few persons and he could not comply with such request because he held the presidency of the state as the sole chief representative of Chinese Republic, hence he could not entertain the wish of the Emperor though he was always ready to quit the post any time the country and nation required his retirement.

According to later dispatches from Peking and elsewhere the personal safety of President Li Yuan-hung is ensured and there is no fear of danger to his person, perhaps as the result of the warning by the allies ministers, who after consultations about the measures to take towards the new situation have decided to give a warning to the new Government of China calling its attention not to take any action as to imperil the person of the President.

It is reported from Peking that ex-Premier Tuan Chi-jui is opposed to the present restoration movement. The Chinese press observes strict reticency on the situation, making no comments nor expressing congratulation on the revival of the Imperial regime. Only the papers of the opposition group take rather pessimistic views of the situation. There is a sure indication of Feng Kuo-chang, Lu Jun tieng, and the military governors of 13 provinces to support and join the restoration movement. It is generally observed that Hsu Shih-chang will also support the restoration movement in view of his especial relation with the ex-Imperial house of the Manchus, to which he served with the spirit of sincere loyalty. But another version opines that because Chang Hsun had excluded Hsu Shih-chang and Tuan Chi-jui from his present scheme breaking his promise for the postponement of the execution of the monarchical movement made to them some time ago, the two will probably oppose his movement, should some of the military governors in the southern provinces join the southern leaders against the Imperialists, which is not altogether impossible, serious consequences are sure to follow. A perfect order and quietude prevail in Peking in spite of a temporary confusion and uneasiness felt during the excitement consequent on the outbreak of the upheaval.

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SPECIAL SESSION OF THE IMPERIAL DIET

(*Concluded from Page 420*)

dissolution of the Diet, thus muzzling the speech of the parliamentary members representing the nation. Furthermore the Ministry interfered in the last general election to bring pressure upon the opposition party, persecuting those who in public utterances denounced the Ministry with the charge of their having trespassed upon the dignity of the Imperial House.

Contrary to its fine proclamation professing to satisfy the nation with good administration declared at the beginning of its inception, went on Mr. Taketomi, the Ministry failed to do anything to contribute to the welfare and happiness of the nation during its tenure of office of full nine months. The incompetence of the Ministry is well illustrated in its failure to devise proper budget estimates for the current fiscal year, destroying the distinction between the administrative and political affairs of all departments of the Government, and making Prefectural Governors involve themselves in the current of political strife. Not only in internal affairs but also in international affairs the Ministry committed many serious blunders, especially interfering with the internal affairs of China, notwithstanding its declaration professing non-interference and improvement of relations between that country and Japan. The misguided diplomatic policy toward China has brought about a serious disturbance in China which is still going on in that country. Having found itself in an awkward situation the Ministry devised a plan to establish a special advisory organ outside the Ministry for the purpose of discussing important diplomatic affairs of state and to evade its own responsibilities. These measures of the present Ministry are absolutely against the spirit of constitutional government and responsible cabinet, but are liable to make the responsibilities of the Ministers to the state very ambiguous.

Perhaps the Ministers of the present Government are too eager to have their posts assured by resorting to such measures and evading their responsibilities for the failure of its diplomatic policy. No Ministry which was truly loyal to state and nation could be expected to take recourse to such measures. The member concluded his speech by urging the Ministers to reflect on this and answer for their responsibilities.

Mr. Naohiko Seki, a Kokuminto member, spoke against the resolution, and stated to the effect that though the Kokuminto party did not approve in principle the system of the present Ministry which lacked in the spirit of constitutional government as the Kenseikai member pointed out, his party thought it unwise to wage a political war on the Government and waste the precious time of the moment in idle discussions over the want of confidence in the Ministry. He stated that the present grave situation of the world did not allow the country to indulge in such petty questions, but the nation required to act in perfect harmony for the furtherance of the welfare of state and country by giving whole-hearted support to the Ministry, lest it should take a wrong step in the management of state affairs in connection with the situation. The member declared that the Kokuminto party had decided to support the Government as against the present resolution introduced by the Kenseikai on account of the above stated reason, and especially as it found the diplomatic policy of the Ministry quite in accord with the policy of the party. The member concluded by stating that although the Kokuminto party did not place full confidence in the present Ministry it must make efforts to avoid further political strife at the expense of the nation's welfare and for that reason the party did not approve the idea of the resolution.

The speeches of Mr. Taketomi and Mr. Seki were subject to an occasional uproar started by the members of the contending parties.

Mr. Yukio Ozaki, a Kenseikai leader, then took the rostrum and delivered a lengthy animated oration, vehemently attacking the Government amidst constant uproars of his political opponents and deafening cheers of his fellow partisans. In his usual strong and impressive oration the member denounced the Government for its diplomatic failures, its interference with Chinese domestic affairs, its intervention in the last general election, its abuse of power and violation of official discipline, and other administrative mismanagements. Mr. Ozaki attacked Baron Goto, Home Minister, in connection with the publication and circulation of secret pamphlets regarding the activities of the Japanese in Manchuria and other parts of China, which was alleged to have been published by Baron Goto at the time of the previous Ministry with a view to wrecking the good relations between Japan and China.

Referring to the dispatch of the Japanese squadron to the Mediterranean, the member denounced the measures taken by the Government, which he said would bring no good to the country and nation but sacrificing many brave men of the Japanese navy and also no insignificant expenditure. He insisted that the activities of the Japanese navy should be limited to the east of India, because the motive of Japan for declaring war against Germany originated in her duty toward her ally, Great Britain, bound by the Anglo-Japanese alliance. As the Mediterranean was outside of the zone stipulated for the protection by the Japanese navy in the provisions of the treaty of alliance, the result of Japan's activities in the Mediterranean would be only to give benefit to the Allies and bring no good to the interests of this country nor would it attain the object of protecting Japan's shipping interests in that part of the world's sea route. The Kenseikai leader spoke for about nearly 2 hours blandishing the edge of his weapon of speech on the Premier, Foreign Minister, and Home Minister. The House presented a disorderly scene during the member's speech owing to constant uproar made by the Seiyukai and Kokuminto members, which together with the loud cheers of the Kenseikai members almost deafened the audience. Still the Kenseikai leader finished his long speech undaunted and successfully with his usual eloquence and strong oratorial capacity.

Mr. Ozaki was followed by Mr. Kinya Sakamoto, of the Ishinkai, who spoke in defence of the Government opposing the Kenseikai resolution. Mr. Masayoshi Oshikawa was next speaker on the side of the opposition party, who made his maiden speech in the diet as a newly returned member, but there was nothing remarkable and impressive in the member's utterance, which only brought ejaculations and ridicule from the pro-Government camp. Dr. Uzawa followed Mr. Oshikawa and detailed the reason for his opposition to the resolution brought by the Kenseikai, mainly insisting on the necessity of harmonious co-operation of the nation for promoting the welfare of the nation in view of the grave international situation. Mr. Shimada, another Kenseikai leader, next took the rostrum and spoke in support of the resolution and denounced the measures of the present Government pointing out its unconstitutional attitude and its oppressive measures toward the freedom of speech guaranteed to the nation by the constitution. When Mr. Shimada finished his speech the clock struck six and the chair with the consent of the house extended the regulation time limit to proceed with further discussions.

Mr. Matsumuro, Minister of Justice, was then given the platform and replied to Mr. Shimada's accusation charactering it as too romantic. The Minister declared that not once since he had taken office was he obliged by any Genro or the Premier to surrender the independence of his department. Then Mr. Nakamura of the Seiyukai spoke in opposition to the resolution. He went over the records of the Okuma Cabinet with regard to the China policy and supported the present Government by asserting that it was only endeavouring to reconstruct what the previous adminisitration had destroyed. As to the accusation that the Government interfered with the election Mr. Nakamura said it was insignificant when compared with what the former Government had done. Mr. Nakamura was followed by Mr. Shimooka of the Opposition Party who denounced the creation of the Advisory Board on Foreign Affairs as unconstitutional.

Foreign Minister Viscount Motono then rose and again emphatically denied that Japan was responsible for the present state of affairs in China. The Foreign Minister defended the establishment of the Advisory Board on Foreign Affairs as necessited by the extraordinary situation of the time and said he believed the Board would be conducive to the better execution of the nation's foreign policy.

After Mr. Hayashi, an Independent, took the platform and denounced the Kenseikai for insulting the national will by introducing the Want-of-Confidence resolution despite the nation's verdict which was shown in the result of the election, the Premier was allowed to speak in behalf of the Government on the resolution. The Premier briefly reviewed the points upon which the resolution was based. He refuted the points of attack by the Opposition Party as far-fetched and inspired by party prejudices. In view of the gravest world situation ever confronted the nation, the Premier regretted that the Kenseikai should continue to indulge in unnecessary political disturbances by again introducing the resolution of want of confidence, and expressed his belief that any member who had the best interest of the nation at heart would never support such measure.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

RESTORATION OF MONARCHY IN CHINA

Although the ex-Emperor Pu I of China has been restored to the throne by General Chang Hsun and compatriots, the "Tokyo Nichinichi" does not believe that the restoration of monarchy can be smoothly carried out, as not only the southern people, but many of the bureaucrats of the north are opposed to the restoration.

However this attempt to restore the former Emperor is a serious problem for China, and should not be treated as a mere passing event. The plan to restore monarchy has been considered by the supporters of the ex-Emperor Pu I for many years, but as they did not possess the proper power to launch the plan, the attempt was confined to rumours. But General Chang Hsun was different from other supporters of the ex-Emperor, and not only he possesses a power, but his recent political attitude made the people think that when the proper time arrives, the restoration of monarchy may be possible under the leadership of the General.

At the recent political disturbance, General Chang Hsun tried to mediate between President Li and the Tuchuns, and dissolving the Diet, oppressed the Koumin party. As the succeeding Premier he recommended Li Ching-hsi, with whom he had a very close relation, but the establishment of the cabinet under Li Ching-hsi was unexpectedly opposed by various factions, and it became almost impossible to organize the Li cabinet. In the meanwhile the President Li became only a normal president, and he lost all his power and influence, and even the southern party that supported the President began to attack him for his weak policy. The Tuchuns and the northern party were also divided into many factions, and the present condition of China became so chaotic that the whole country is separated into several different political factions.

General Chang Hsun realized that it was the most opportune moment to attempt the restoration of the ex-Emperor Pu I. The restoration has been planned by the supporters for many years and it was not attempted suddenly, and since the time General Chang Hsun arrived at Tientsin, the plan was seriously considered. Also the fact that the declaration made to announce the restoration of the ex-Emperor was signed by General Chang Hsun, Vice-President Feng, and Liu Jung-ting, proves that before making the declaration a thorough campaign was made.

However, the "Nichinichi" doubts the success of the restoration, as not only the Koumin party is against it, but even among the northern Tuchuns and bureaucrats there are many who strongly oppose the restoration of monarchy. The national tendency is not for the restoration of the ex-Emperor, but for the establishment of a sound republican government. The attempt at restoration may score a temporary success, but the paper does not believe that it will be able for the ex-Emperor and supporters to establish the monarchy on a sound basis.

INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE AND JAPAN'S EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

It has been decided that the Educational Investigation Committee will be placed under the direct supervision of the cabinet, and slight changes in the organization of the Committee will be effected. The "Tokyo Asahi." says that the Educational Investigation Committee has been regarded as a trouble-some organization. It sounds strange that an institution for the educational investigation is regarded as troublesome and useless, but the "Asahi" declares that such a tendency is natural in Japan where the Minister of Education is always an insignificant member of the Cabinet.

Under Mr. Takata, former Minister of Education, many changes and discussions were brought out for the Educational Investigation Committee. Mr. Okada, present Minister of Education, is opposed to the plan of his predecessor, and consequently, Mr. Okada found it necessary to plan some changes in the Investigation Committee.

At this moment, Mr. Okada found that Count Terauchi, the Premier, is advocating the policy of placing everything under the direct supervision of the cabinet, and the Minister of Education brought out the plan of putting the Educational Investigation Committee under the direct supervision of the cabinet. Count Terauchi who believes in the military system of education, willingly consented to the plan of Mr. Okada.

In making the change, Mr. Okada declared that in order to plan for the education after the war, it is necessary to undertake the educational investigation on a larger scale. He further states that the change of the educational policy is necessary after the war. The "Asahi" points out that the educational policy of one nation should not be changed whenever a war takes places. While the present war is causing changes and influencing every form of human activity, and there is a certain point in education which has been effected by the war it is not necessary to change the general educational policy of a nation. In England, Mr. Lloyd George is planning the improvement of the educational system. Such improvements according to the progress and changes of the world are necessary, but Mr. Okada does not think of such improvements. The change of the Educational Investigation consists of only the following three items, (1) It is to be placed under the direct supervision of the cabinet, (2) its name will be changed to Special Educational Investigation Committee, (3) the number of the members will be increased to thirty five.

The "Asahi" says that such a plan is utterly meaningless. The educational system of the country is under the control of the Minister of Education, and what benefit can be obtained by placing it under the direct supervision of the Cabinet? Such a plan shows the insincerity of the officials of the Department of Education to faithfully consider the improvement and development of the present educational systems of the country.

TO IMPROVE RAILWAY SYSTEM OF MANCHURIA AND CHOSEN

The plan of the Government to place the Chosen Railway under the control of the South Manchuria Railway, says the "Jiji" will facilitate the better railway administration, but the paper states that to improve the railway system of Chosen and Manchuria, it would be much better to sell the Chosen railway to the South Manchuria Railway, and place the whole system of railways under purely business administration. The "Jiji" is opposed to the plan of making the Governor-General, a military officer, head of the railway system.

The Government plans the changes of the administrative system of Chosen and Manchuria, and it is reported that the Government intends to put the Japanese Consuls stationed in Manchuria out of the influence of the Foreign Office, and place them under the direct supervision of the Governor-General. If the Government really plans such a change, the paper can not understand the reasons for making such a change.

In the past the Government policy towards China has been always characterised by disagreement between the diplomatic officials and military officers. There has been the tendency that the diplomatic officials have been always oppressed by the military power. The failure of the Government in dealing with China, has been always caused by disagreement in the Government, and the constant friction between the diplomatic officials and military officers.

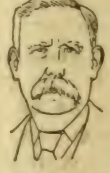
The military officials are enjoying enormous influence in the Japanese Government, and almost all cabinet Ministers in the past suffered from the oppression from the military influence. Count Terauchi, the present Premier being a military officer, the "Jiji" hopes that he would be able to control the military officials and bring harmony in the Government.

But according to the reported change the Government intends to make in the administrative system of Chosen and Manchuria, it is evident that the diplomatic affairs will be placed in the hands of the Governor-General, an army officer, who will also control the railways.

Manchuria is Chinese territory, and diplomatic affairs arising in the territory should be handled by the Foreign Office, and to attempt to make the Governor-General supervise the diplomatic affairs of the territory is absurd. The "Jiji" says that such an attempt will not only hurt the feeling of the Chinese, but will also cause fear and doubt in the mind of the people of a third nation.

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NEW TOWN HALL OF YOKOHAMA

Favoured by fine weather, the ceremony of opening the new Town Hall of Yokohama built in commemoration of the opening of the port to foreign trade fifty-nine years ago came off without any hitch on July 1st. There were over one-thousand persons present in a splendid and spacious auditorium. Shortly before 2 o'clock the ceremony was opened by Mayor Ando, and the assemblage rose on its feet as the band struck up the national anthem, Kimiga-yo.

Chief Engineer Yamada, who reported on the work of construction was followed by Mayor Ando, who said, when one thinks of fifty-nine years ago, one seems to belong to another world. But in order to make Yokohama really adapted to the world's traffic, many years of common efforts should be required.

Premier Count Terauchi was unable to be present, but his address was read by Governor Ariyoshi. He fervently hoped the citizens of Yokohama would unite their efforts for the maintenance of the prestige of Yokohama in the world's commercial warfare.

Marquis Okuma, ex-Premier, rising amidst prolonged cheers, told the audience that being able to be present at the ceremony, his heart was filled with varied emotions. Personally, he had close connections with Yokohama. Five years after the appearance of Commodore Perry's squadron in Yedo Bay, treaties with five Powers were concluded in 1859, and four years later the Imperial regime was restored. When the American warships appeared off Yokohama for the first time, the Marquis, then Mr. Okuma was only fifteen years old. Then Yokohama was only a small fishing village. Nobody could prophesy the wonderful progress it was destined to make in a little over a half-century. At the time of opening Yokohama to foreign trade, samurai were not allowed to bear swords within its gates. But English and French garrisons were present there, ostensibly for the protection of their own nationals. While the entire Europe is embroiled in the present gigantic war, Yokohama is able to enjoy unprecedented activity in trade, inasmuch as Yokohama has hitherto greatly contributed to the development of Japan's foreign commerce. One thing specially noticeable is the introduction of western civilization through Yokohama. Acting as a grateway for such introduction, Yokohama had done meritorious services for the improvement of national institutions and productive industries. The position of the Japanese at large and citizens of Yokohama in particular via-a-vis foreign representatives and merchants has since greatly risen up. As he has been interested in Yokohama, he was doubly gratified with the completion of the new commemoration Hall, and wished Yokohama every success in the future.

Prince Tokugawa, President of the Upper House and legitimate successor to the Shogunate, remarked in his congratulatory address that the new Town Hall was a very suitable memorial of the opening of Yokohama to foreign trade, while adding another ornament to the City.

Governor Ariyoshi of Kanagawa Ken had no doubt that the new Town Hall would not only give substantial convenience, but also furnish the citizens of Yokohama with spiritual benefits. Yokohama had been opened to trade, in order to have intercourse with foreign Powers, and the new structure implies Japan's earnest desire to enter into still closer trade relations with them.

Sir Conyngham Greene, British Ambassador, sent a congratulatory address, which was read by Mayor Ando. Great Britain is not behind other Powers in having keen interest in the progressive development of Yokohama. In the name of His Britannic Majesty's Government, the Ambassador was pleased to extend his heartiest congratulations to the Mayor of Yokohama on the occasion of the opening of the Yokohama commemoration Hall and also wish the City of Yokohama continued prosperity. Mr. Chas Bastin, doyen of the Consular body, declared the Commemoration Hall would serve as a stimulus for the conviction in Yokohama's future, while signifying its splendid development in the past. Descendants of Japanese and foreign residents of Yokohama will see therein a reminder of the services rendered by their ancestors for the progress of Yokohama. On behalf of his colleagues, Mr. Bastin hoped the opening ceremony on Sunday would mark another epoch in Yokohama's progress and development. Mr. Alex. Cumming, Chairman of the Yokohama and Tokyo Foreign Board of Trade, said that extensive trade arrangements in Yokohama, regarded as rather too much some years ago, would be felt insufficient before long, even without the great war, and asserted from geographical and natural conditions that the entire frontage between Sugita and Kawasaki ensured sufficient qualities to maintain Yokohama's position as a great trade port.

Mr. M. Ono, representing the contributors to the construction fund, looked forward to a centenary celebration on a larger scale. Mr. C. Ohama, President of the Yokohama City Assembly, insisted Yokohama should not be content with the existing arrangements, but ought to strive for further progress and development, in view of the immense situation at stake. Mr. K. Otani, President of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, predicted the prosperity of Yokohama as a leading port of the world could not but imply that of Japan in general, and Yokohama should consequently spare no effort for its steady development.

A grand civic dinner took place at the Grand Hotel 6 p.m., when about 60 Japanese and foreign notables were present as guests and over 140 residents as hosts. In response to Mayor Ando, Marquis Okuma and Prince Tokugawa spoke in appropriate terms. The night portion of fireworks was given at the front of this assemblage, and the Bund and neighbourhood were thronged by spectators from other parts of the town and adjacent districts.

Besides exhibitions of products made in Yokohama on view in the Memorial Hall and historical documents and articles in the old Y.C. and A.C. house, baseball games in the Yokohama Park under auspices of the "Yokohama Boyeki Shimpo" was a prominent feature of the day. In a match with the First Kanagawa Ken Middle School, the Yokohama Commercial

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SIGNOR ROSI SCORES AS GASPARD THE MISER

A tremendous success was scored by Signor G. V. Rosi in the part of Gaspard the Miser in Les Cloches de Corneville, three-act comic opera by Planquette, which is now being staged at the Rosi's Opera Comique, Akasaka Mitsuke. It is to be remembered that Signor Rosi made a reputation in London as Gaspard the Miser almost ten years ago. At the Alhambra Theatre, Signor Rosi played Gaspard more than six months continuously, and he was the mainstay of th excellent company. While Mr. Rosi has not played the part for almost ten years, in taking the part again, he found himself still able to perform the part just as well as ten years ago. In his part he is so above the others, that in some scenes he predominates others on the stage who become mere backgrounds for Gaspard the Miser.

However in Les Cloches de Corneville he has the excellent support of Miss Hara, Mr. Taya, the new tenor of the company, and Mr. T. Ishikawa, the Musical Director, whose skilful interpretation of the music made the success possible. It is not necessary to say anything about Miss Nobu Hara who is well known to the music lovers of the country. Mr. Taya appeared on the stage only one month ago, but his natural clear voice, and musical talent have shown a wonderful development under the direction of Signor Rosi, and he is one of the main features in the present opera. Mr. Ishikawa, who recently succeeded Mr. Takeuchi as the Musical Director has begun to learn the delightful art of directing an opera company, and in Les Cloches de Corneville, he directs so well and so accurately that the whole company is made to give their best all through the four scenes.

In Les Cloches de Corneville, Mr. Shimizu takes the part of Marquis Henry of Corneville, but the part does not suit him, although his singing is excellent, Mr. Shimizu is a comedian, and when he takes a comic part like General Boom, he is at his best, but when he plays a serious part, he seems to be out of his elements. However his good voice and singing are always appreciated by the audience. Miss Hara, while she has not proved well in the present piece, is an extraordinary good actress when she, as Serpolette finds herself as a Marchioness. The sudden rise of a village maiden to the position of Marchioness is well pictured by her. Mrs. Shimizu plays the part of Germaine, and except when she does not force her voice too much, she carried herself excellently well, and especially in the Third Act, she is exceptionally good.

The principal casts of the opera are as follows:

Serpolette ..... Miss Nobu Hara.
Germaine ..... Mrs. S. Shimizu.
Henri (Marquis of Corneville) .....
..... Mr. K. Shimizu.
Grenicheux ..... Mr. R. Taya.
Bailli ..... Mr. K. Hotta.
Gaspard (Miser) ..... Mr. G. V. Rosi.
Notary ..... Mr. S. Moghi.

The first Act is pretty, and in the opening Miss Hara sings a lovely solo, and she is followed by another by Taya. The sudden appearance of Henry, Marquis of Corneville and the surprise of villagers in finding a stranger, hold the attention of the audience in the first scene of the First Act. The scene at the Fair where Serpolette, Germaine and Grenicheux become

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the servants of Marquis Henry is beautiful.

The Second Scene is the feature of the whole opera. The stage scenery pictures the abandoned castle of Corneville, into which Marquis Henry enters with his servants to find out the origin of the ghostly appearance in the castle which made the people afraid to enter the castle for many years. In the castle, Henry finds that Germaine was the girl he saved from the sea some years ago, but Grenicheux the fisher-boy pretended that he saved Germaine, and also that Serpolette is the Marchioness who was placed under the charge of Gaspard the Miser.

The mystic entrance of Gaspard into the castle in the dark of night, and his skilful manoeuvre to make the people believe that some ghostly things are inhabiting the castle, are excellently done by Mr. Rosi and the electrical arrangements. Gaspard counts his horded gold in the seclusion of the castle, but he was startled by the sounding of the Castle bell which announces the return of Marquis of Corneville The sudden discovery drives Gaspard insane. Mr. Rosi proves in this part that he had rightly won the reputation in London as Gaspard.

In the Second Act, Mr. and Mrs. Shimizu sings several lovely duets which were repeatedly applauded by the audience.

The Third Act is the festival in honour of the return of the Marquis of Corneville, and Serpolette appears as Marchioness. But Gaspard comes out bringing a document which proves that Germaine is the Marchioness instead of Serpolette. Germaine also learns that it was not Grenicheux who saved her from drowning but it was Henry the Marquis. Serpolette again becomes a common village maid. Marquis Henry and Marchioness Germaine agree to marry when the bell of the Castle rings to welcome the owner of the castle.

In the Third Act, Mrs. Shimizu and Miss Hara are excellent, and many pretty voices are heard in the act.

On the whole the present bill at the Rosi's Opera Comique is one of the greatest success of the company, and the beautiful music which characterizes the opera is well rendered by the orchestra under the direction of Mr. Ishikawa. However the first honour of the success of Les Cloches de Corneville rightly belongs to Signor Rosi who so skilfully takes the part of the Miser.

NEW TOWN HALL OF YOKOHAMA

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School was victorious by 13 to 3. A contest between picked Yokohama men and those from Kobe, specially coming for the occasion, was most exciting. Players on both sides were largely old Keio and Waseda stars, Ishikawa, formerly of Keio pitching for Kobe, and Kato, late Captain of Waseda, acting as its short stop. Fortune at first favoured Kobe, but Sugase and Higo of Yokohama turned the table by big hits, the result being 6 to 5.

JULY'S BILL AT THE IMPERIAL THEATRE

The Imperial Theatre offers three one-act and one two-act plays for the first half of July, and in all four plays, the actresses of the Theatre take the leading parts, with only the assistance of a few old school actors.

In criticising the bill at the Imperial Theatre during the months when the actresses take the principle parts, allowance should be given, as it is almost an impossibility to select three or four different plays, in which leading parts could be taken by the actresses.

The three one-act plays are "Kokorono nazo Chugino yeawase," "Gi-o", and "Udewa" (translation of Bracelette by Swatow). The "Kokorono nazo Chugino-yeawase" is a play of a familiar plot woven around the loyalty to the Feudal Lord, and there is nothing remarkable in the plot, and the play was fairly well performed, thanks to Tozo, an old school actor of the Imperial who takes the leading man part.

"Gio" is a beautiful tale of women's jealousy, but to the actresses who took the leading parts, the piece was a little too difficult, and in places, the piece became dull and uninteresting. "Gi-o" and her sister "Gijo" become Buddhist nuns and instead of praying for their own salvation, they pray for revenge upon "Hotoke-gozen" whom they believe to be their rival who stole the affection of Kiyomori. One evening, "Hotoke-gozen" visits the two sisters at their secluded house in the mountain, and begs to be allowed to become also a nun. Touched by the sincerity of her wish, "Gi-o" confesses her ill-feeling against "Hotoke-gozen." Soldiers of Kiyomori arrive to bring back "Hotoke-gozen" and as she leaves with the soldiers, the two sisters doubt the true heart of "Hotoke-gozen." But suddenly the soldiers again return to the hut and inform the sisters that "Hotoke-gozen" cut her hair in the "Kago" in which she left the hut for the palace of Kiyomori.

Namiko, Hideko and Fusako play well in their respective parts, but they are not yet experienced in the art and they are unable to keep the interest of the audience. The stage settings, however, are excellent, and the dreamy and fairy characteristics of the piece are well reproduced on the stage.

"Udewa" is a kind of comedy, success of which entirely depends upon the clever and comic actings of those taking part in the piece, and while they did their best, the actresses and actors failed to bring out the principal points of the comedy. Their failure, to some extent, may be due to the faults of translation. It is regrettable that this excellent comedy was not properly interpreted by the actors and actresses.

The comic feature of the play lies in the peculiar and forward nature of Alice, and the comic circumstances her husband puts himself to by his own well intended overtures to the Governess.

The last of the bill "Meisaku Kirikomeno Akebono," is the principal play of the entire bill, and is a story of complicated love affairs, in which two girls are persuaded to marry men other than of their own choice. In this play Miss Ritsu Mori takes the part of "Osen" the leading woman, and she and Tozo carries the play well throughout the two acts. However the two lacked the necessary supports from other actresses, and dull moments were felt by the audience.

As a whole, the present bill may not be a great success, but without the help of the experienced old school actors, it is too much to expect a brilliant success from the actresses of the Theatre. As a summer bill, the variety of plays, and the fact that three of the plays are one-act affairs, are delightful.

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9.52 W

The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

毎土曜日 一回發行

No. 28] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, JULY 14, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

THE JAPAN MAIL

AND

THE JAPAN TIMES

BOTH WEEKLY EDITIONS

SIX MONTHS YEN 5.50

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NEWS & NOTES

Mr. Kamesaburo Yamashita, president of the Yamashita Steamship Company, has offered the sum of 5,000 yen to the Naval Department to be distributed among the officers and seamen on board the Japanese squadron on active service in the Mediterranean.

The authorities of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are now conferring on the application from the seamen for the same protection and treatment as are given in the case of a wartime charter of the Government, in consideration of the increasing danger in the European line.

The holding of dog shows is prohibited by regulations recently published in the "London Gazette." Anybody who finds a stray dog must immediately hand it over to the police or return it to the owner. It is an offence to keep it. If the dog is not claimed within three days the police may destroy it.

The increased tariff of commutation tickets of the Yokohama Tramways came into force Tuesday. During four days since the announcement of the new tariff over 410,000 commutation tickets were sold until midnight on Monday. These and other old commutation tickets will be effective until October 15th, and thereafter the balance must be paid.

Mr. D. E. Douty, General Manager of the U. S. Conditioning and Testing Co., New York, who has been touring through China, is expected at Yokohama toward the end of July. Prior to his departure for home, he will be given a farewell by Mr. Shido, Chief of the Yokohama Silk Conditioning House, and local silk merchants.

It is reported that the Yamanashi Prefectural Office's Sanitary Bureau has decided to establish a nursery for fire-worms. This strange but scientific scheme is expected to have a preventive effect against the epidemic malady in Yamanashi prefecture, 'Schistosomiasis japonica'. The germs are, according to Dr. Miyajima's special investigation, developed in the interior of a shellfish, 'Miyairi'; whose flesh serves as good nourishment for the larvæ of fire-worms.

In view of the unusual frequency of suicide of late committed by young people in this country on the volcano Asamayama in Nagano prefecture which is the favourite resort for the love-sick or the people who have lost interest in life, the prefectural authorities concerned are reported to be contemplating to post a police force on this dreary mountain in the near future to prevent further incidents.

A hall for "No" performances will be erected in Uwosaki town in Hyogo prefecture for the benefit of Mr. Tsunenori Hattori, a master "No" performer, as well as for the purpose of encouraging this unique, noble play, by Mr. Kentaro Kawachi, a war millionaire of the locality, at the cost of 20,000 yen. The construction work of the proposed building is expected to be started from September next.

The Kanagawa Kencho has been approaching the Government Railway Board for the establishment of a small park in front of the Sakuragi-cho Station. The Yokohama authorities propose to erect a fountain there, besides planting trees. If their plan be approved by the Railway Board, a few houses on the river-side opposite the Station will be ordered off. The reconstruction of old station premises are now going on with despatch.

The Nagoya Municipality's health-board bought the other day 43,544 rats for microscopic examination at one yen per head from Tajiro Tanaka and Ichimatsu Tanaka, citizens of Nagoya; but it was discovered on Monday that the rats were brought from Tokyo by the above said two men and some others, who are said to have begun to collect them since last February, and the guilty jobbers were soon arrested by the police.

The Scientific Laboratory has decided to send Dr. M. Nishikawa, of the Tokyo Imperial University, and Mr. G. Asabara to America in order to prosecute their studies and it is expected that some more scholars will be sent abroad next year. The officials of the Laboratory held a conference on Tuesday, when the meeting formally decided to purchase a part of the ground owned by the Sugamo Insane Asylum as the site for its buildings.

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SPECIAL SESSION OF THE IMPERIAL DIET

Tuesday's session of the House of Representatives was no exception in presenting a series of loudly animated scenes during the debates on a number of motions introduced by both the Seiyukai and the Kenseikai. On the motion by Mr. Yokota of the Seiyukai, Mr. Ozaki, leader of the Opposition Party, was demanded to retract some of his utterances of an extreme nature which he poured out in speaking in support of the resolution of want of confidence in the Terauchi Government at Saturday's session. Mr. Ozaki's refutation against this motion and refusal to retract what he had declared on technical ground aroused the contending parties to an angry excitement and no less energetical uproaring from the Kenseikai, at last forcing the Speaker of the House Mr. O-oka to anounce a recess to facilitate the settlement of the dispute out of the House. Another vociferous scene was the debate on the motion demanding that the interpellation by Mr. Higuchi of the Kenseikai and placed on the day's order concerning the secret meeting at the previous session be withdrawn. In both cases the Opposition Party lost the day.

The session opened at 1.20 p.m. The first motion was put by Mr. Yokota of the Seiyukai. Taking the platform, Mr. Yokota criticized some of the hot words uttered by Mr. Ozaki of the Opposition Party against Baron Goto, Minister of Home Affairs, last week, such as "an agent of German spies." Mr. Yokota declared that such utterances, especially by the leader of a party, was a disgrace to the dignity of the Imperial Diet, as well as an abuse of the freedom of speech and demanded that Mr. Ozaki retract what he had said. Mr. Ozaki, also from the platform refused to comply with the demand by explaining that, though he might have been indiscrete in his phraseology, the charge he made against the Home Minister was true, basing his contention on the false stories of German invention contained in the secret pamphlets which the Minister circulated with a malicious intent to wreck the former Administration. During the speeches by Mr. Yokota and Mr. Ozaki, the contending parties to the motion strived to drown each other by making louder hues and cries against the opponent speakers.

At last when a vote was taken the motion was won by 192 against 92. This result of the vote did not succeed in bringing Mr. Ozaki to his knees. The Kenseikai leader refused to comply with the motion on a technical ground, demanding that, though he had always respected the verdict of the House in his twenty years' parliamentary life, a legal prescription for the House taking such measure against him be pointed out. This stubborn attitude of Mr. Ozaki further exasperated the Seiyukai and other pro-Government parties and one of the most vociferous scenes since the opening of the present session ensued. Mr O-oka, the Speaker, told Mr. Ozaki that the motion was put to the vote in accordance with the Article 78 of the Parliamentary Rules and ordered the latter to respect the resolution of the House. Coming out in aid of Mr. Ozaki, more than a half dozen of members of the Kenseikai emulated with one another in defending their leader and denouncing the Speaker for his unfair attitude. During this deafening disorder, Mr. Ozaki, seeing his hopeless straits, announced that he retracted his words as the motion demanded.

Mr. Ozaki's announcement, however, was hardly audible to the majority of the members in the hall as it was made amid the dinning disorder. The Speaker and the members of the hostile parties, dissatisfied with this announcement of Mr. Ozaki, demanded that he take the platform and retract formally what he had said from there. This demand against Mr. Ozaki again caused a riotous scene, several members taking part in the ensuing hot and excited debate for and against the demand. At length the Speaker saw the wisdom of settling the dispute out of the House and announced that the House would go on a recess for a few minutes.

When the session was resumed at 3.35 after a recess of about an hour Mr. Ozaki took the platform and formally retracted his utterances. Then another motion was introduced by Mr. Morita of the Kenseikai demanding that Baron Goto, Minister of Home Affairs, also retract the words the Minister had employed in replying to the charges made against him by Mr. Ozaki. When the motion was seconded and passed, the Home Minister did not hesitate a moment and frankly declared from the platform that he was more than willing to comply with it and retracted what he had said.

The next motion was introduced by Mr. Uzawa, leader of the Seiyukai. Mr. Uzawa moved that Mr. Higuchi of the Kenseikai withdraw the interpellation introduced by him and which had been placed on the day's order. Mr. Uzawa was against allowing the interpellation on the ground that what the Opposition member was going to question was connected with the diplomatic secret of the country and that it was not proper for any member to indulge in such queries for partizan purposes. After Mr. Higuchi's refutation of the Uzawa motion a number of members from the contending parties spoke in favour of and against the motion. When finally pros and cons were counted, Mr. Uzawa's motion carried the floor, and Mr. Higuchi expressed his consent to comply with the verdict of the House.

Mr. Mochizuki of the Opposition Party was then given the platform. The Kenseikai member made a lengthy interpellation with regard to the Government's diplomatic failure, as he alleged it to be, in connection with the settlement of the Chang-chiatung affair. Mr. Mochizuki was replied to by the Foreign Minister Viscount Motono who declared that he was sorry that Mr. Mochizuki could not reconcile his view with that of the Government's which the whole nation, the Minister was convinced, approved. Mr. Koyama of the same party next took the platform and put an interpellation on the Government's suppression of the freedom of speech. He was replied to by the Premier in an usual manner. The last member to interpellate was Mr. Nemoto of the Seiyukai who asked the Minister of Education about the aid and support that ought to be accorded to primary school teachers. The session came to a close at 6 o'clock.

The Sectional Committees of the Lower House on the supplementary budget estimates for the Foreign Office, the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the Home Department and the Communications Department and Railway met Tuesday morning and resumed interpellations on various subjects, carried forward from the previous day's meetings. Interpellations pertained mainly to subjects concerning administration in Chosen, the proposed purchase of the Yokohama-Hachioji Railway, the amalgamation of the Chosen Railway with the South Manchuria Railway, etc. Replies to the interpellations were given by the Ministers of Home Affairs and Communications. The meetings came to a close about noon.

The Special Committees of the same House on Bills relating to the flotation of telephone work loan and Chosen enterprise loan, the revision of the Oriental Development Company regulations, the war time reinsurance law, the law for the encouragement of iron industry and other Government Bills held their meetings yesterday morning. After interpellations and replies by the Government Delegates the meetings dispersed about noon.

At the meeting of the Lower House Sectional Committee on the supplementary budget estimate for the Foreign Office held Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock during the recess of the session of the Lower House. Mr. Shidehara, Vice-Foreign Minister spoke in detail on the items for which votes were asked for the department. The official explanations over, Mr. Kotaro Mochizuki, of the Kenseikai, raised an interpellation about the revival of the monarchical movement in China. Replying to the member's query, Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, stated that the resumption of the monarchical movement was an event which attracted a keen attention of the public at large, especially on account of its unexpected suddenness, but because the affair was, after all, an internal question and pertained to only domestic interests of China, the Japanese Government had nothing to do with the matter and had to take an observing attitude. The meeting was brought to an abrupt close owing to the resumption of the business of the house.

The interpellation stage of the general meeting of the Lower House Committee on the Supplementary Budget was closed with the Saturday session of the Committee when further questions were asked by the Opposition members, Mr. Mochizuki again dwelling on the dispatch of the Japanese warships to the Mediterranean.

At the meeting of the sectional committee for the Army and the Navy Departments, the Ministers of the Army and the Navy explained on the items of claims of the respective Departments placed in the supplementary budget. Mr. Mochizuki, of the Kenseikai, asked the War Minister whether the Government was going to abolish the system of military administration in Tsingtao. The War Minister replied that as the place was still under military occupation it was placed under the military administration for the time being, but though military in name it was practically the same as civil administration, and that the Minister expected the time would come soon when the present system will be abolished and be replaced by pure civil administration. Mr. Mochizuki, turning to the Minister of Navy, asked whether the construction of six destroyers placed in the estimates for the Navy Department was for the purpose of repletion of the warships in connection with the dispatch of the destroyers to the Medi-

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terranean. The Navy Minister replied that the construction of those new destroyers was partly intended for that purpose, in supposition of some damage or loss accruing, but there was no fear of the dispatch of those destroyers to the Mediterranean causing any deficit in the strength of the coast defense of the country. The Kenseikai member again asked whether the dispatch of the destroyers to the Mediterranean was not inconsistent with the spirit of the Imperial Rescript of the declaration of war against Germany. Replying to this Admiral Kato stated that he did not think the dispatch of the destroyers to the Mediterranean was in any way contradictory to the spirit of the declaration of war on Germany, which in the Minister's opinion was not of so narrow a comprehension. He said that the sphere of joint operation of Japan and Great Britain in the present war has assumed a remarkable change since the declaration of war on Germany. Consequent on the extension of the sphere of co-operation and its significance since the warships of the Imperial Navy were engaged in active movement not only in the Far Eastern waters but also in the North and South American waters, the North and South Indian Ocean and the Australian waters, and in future they would be detailed even in the direction of the Atlantic Ocean when such necessity occurred.

At the meeting of the sectional committee on the Supplementary Budget for the Finance Department, Mr. Seinen Takagi, of the Kenseikai, questioned the Finance Minister about the measures for the disposal of the surplus funds of the previous fiscal year, the compilation of the general budget for the next fiscal year, the apportionment of the naval repletion funds for the next and the subsequent financial years, and the Government loan policy. Mr. Shoda, Finance Minister, replied to the member's interpellations in detail and stated that the Government was making efforts for making investment in foreign markets as a means of disposing of the accumulating specie which was gradually increasing, this of course being a temporary phenomenon brought about by the abnormal situation consequent upon the war in Europe, and that the Government considered it the best and wisest way to employ the accumulating funds for the redemption of the foreign loans. Replying to the question of Mr. Kakugoro Inouye, who asked the Government's views on the subject of the regulation of the money situation in the provinces and the financial policy in war time, the Finance Minister said that the Government was paying a keen attention to the improvement of the monetary facilities for the benefit of agricultural community and as a means for relieving monetary difficulties in the provinces the Government was contemplating the establishment of special banks for giving money facilities to merchant, farming and industrial, communities in the provinces, in addition to the improvement of the existing system of monetary organs and the industrial guilds. As regards the establishment of a definite financial policy to meet the need of war time the Government was, said the Minister, engaged in investigations for the creation of a new legislation concerning the holding of the extraordinary receipts accruing from the active commercial and industrial situation through the war and for that purpose the Government had decided on the creation of a tax on the war profit which proposal, however, being a matter of grave bearing upon the interests of the nation the Government was not going to introduce in the present session of the Diet but wanted to make further deliberate researches on the subject.

Special committees of the Lower House on various Government bills including those relating to the issue of temporary treasury bills, war time reinsurance, the purchase of light railways and others, also held their meetings and devoted the session to interpellations.

The Lower House will meet this afternoon at 1 o'clock. Before taking up the day's order which includes no bills of very important significance, Mr. Mochizuki (Kenseikai) will make an interpellation regarding the Government diplomatic dealings with China re Chengchiatung affair; Mr. Koyama also on the question of the Government oppression on the freedom of public speech; Mr. Higuchi will also bring about interpellations addressed to the Premier and Foreign Minister.

The House of Peers met at the usual time Monday morning and after listening to various reports took up the day's order. The committee reports on the bill for partial revision of the regulations pertaining to the control of the sale of opium and three other government bills were announced by the chairmen of the respective committees and carried as submitted. Count Okudaira, the chairman of the committee on the Government bill for the revision of the regulations pertaining to the control of industrial guilds, reported on the results of the committee investigations into the bill. Mr. Seitaro Kimura proposed an amendment to the original draft and wished for the postponement of the discussion on the bill. Interpellations on the bill were raised by Mr. Sannosuke and Viscount Hirata, to which Mr. Nakashoji, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Chairman Count Okudaira replied. Seconded by Dr. Yamawaki, Mr Kimura's motion was put to vote but was dropped as the result of the voting. Put to the third reading, the bill was passed as submitted. The House rose at 11.25 a.m.

The Lower House Committee on the Supplementary Budget Estimates held a general meeting on the 6th at 9.30 o'clock. Prior to the opening of the discussions on the Budget Bills, Mr. H. Ogawa, of the Seiyukai, asked an interpellation regarding Japan's diplomatic measures in connection with the situation in China. The Seiyukai member attached great importance to the allegation that the present Ministry had supported those Chinese belonging to the northern party and demanded to have a clear statement of the Government about the matter. He said, whereas the Government declared it had nothing to do with the Northerners the Kenseikai leaders, Messrs. Ozaki and Shimada, asserted that the Government had given a support to the Northerners, and the alleged unscrupulous doings of certain Kamekichi Nishihara in China and the measures taken by the Japanese military authorities in China made the member entertain a certain amount of doubts as to the policy of the Ministry toward China. Not only that, but some of the politicians of China and some of the Chinese friends of the member harbour suspicions that the Japanese Government had given support to the northern party, a telegram from Shanghai received by the members only a few days ago stating that the revolutionists in Shanghai suspect Japan's support of General Chang Hsun in connection with the present monarchy restoration movement. The member further alluding to the declaration of a certain Chinese politician who declared himself to be in possession of strong evidence testifying the fact that the Japanese Government was supporting General Chang Hsun, asked the Government what step it intended to take in order to clear all such doubts as stated above.

In the absence of Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, Premier Count Terauchi replied to the member's query and stated that the Government had never supported either notherners or southerners. The Government was pursuing the same diplomatic policy toward China as decided upon last spring, which made it a principle not to interfere with China's internal affairs. In these circumstances the Government had never taken such a measure as to support the northerners in whatever connection. As to the various rumours that the Japanese Government had given or was giving support to the Northerners they are all mere rumours circulated by some of the southern partisans. The Government had been taking measures to remove all those unfounded rumours when available opportunity arises. The Premier declared that "Stand out of China's sunshine and let China manage her own affairs!" was Japan's motto.

Mr. Ozaki of the Kenseikai, also put an interpellation to the Premier and stated that though the Government denied that it had assisted the Northerners the loan which the Japanese Government had recently advanced to China was not appropriated for the use of an administrative organ but was accommodated to the communications organs, which was a veritable monetary organ to the Northerners, and the consequence was that the Japanese Government had practically given monetary facilities to the northern partisans. The Kenseikai leader further suggested to the Premier that in order to clear the doubts entertained by the Southerners the Government had better publish the telegrams exchanged between the Government and Kamekichi Nishihara if it did not inconvenience the Government to do so, adding that the Government must be in possession of such telegrams unless the authorities committed the destruction of official documents. Mr. Ozaki also suggested that the Government had better make public official reports about the situation in China before the Diet, as he thought the Government must be in constant receipt of latest information about the trend of affairs in China.

Premier Count Terauchi replying to Mr. Ozaki said that Government would acquaint the Diet with such information regarding the situation in China as will be considered to be of very important character, but at present the Government had not received any report of grave importance on the subject. Regarding Kamekichi Nishihara the Premier declared that the Government had no business nor whatever concern with the man.

After a few more interpellations by other members, the meeting listened to the reports of the Chairman of Sectional Committees on

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the results of the committee investigations into the Bills submitted. Subsequently the supplementary budget bills were put to debate in a group. Mr. Suzuki, a Kokuminto member, representing the party, proposed an amendment to the Government proposal with a view to curtail a sum of 23,900,000 yen in the expenditure estimates. Mr. Kato, of the Kenseikai, representing the party enumerated the items to be amended, stating the reasons for the curtailment. Mr. Mitsuchi, of the Seiyukai, opposed and attacked the reasons advanced by the Kokuminto and the Kenseikai for their opposition to the original proposal, Mr. Tsukuda, of the Ishinkai, also supporting the original proposal. Put to vote, the amendment proposed by the Kokuminto and the Kenseikai was rejected and the Supplementary Budget Estimates were passed by a majority without amendment. The meeting came to a close at 11.30 a.m.

The Lower House will meet at 10 a.m. to-day and discuss various Bills bearing upon the Supplementary Budget Estimates in the morning and the Supplementary Budget Estimates in the afternoon.

The Session on the 7th of the Lower House attracted a large audience though nothing important was on the day's order, except the Supplementary Budget Estimates which is, however, the most important Bill of the present session. The House sat at 10 a.m. and continued business till nearly 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The morning session was devoted to the discussion on various Bills providing for the new undertaking bearing upon the Supplementary Budget Estimates and the afternoon session to a debate on the Budget Bills. Every Bill was carried smoothly and without a hitch and the Supplementary Budget also passed with no amendment as in the same way as at the general meeting of the Budget Committee on the previous day. Nor any interesting discussion occurred throughout the day's sitting.

Various reports over several Government Bills were submitted and explained on by the Government delegates, these consisting of three financial Bills and seven other Bills including one providing for the enactment of special regulations for the control of industrial properties in war time. After a few interpellations the Bills were all referred to Special Committees.

The reports on the committee investigations pertaining to the grant of state subsidy on light railways, and pension on army and navy officers, and others were announced by the chairmen of the respective Committees and adopted as reported omitting second and third readings.

Mr. Shiraishi, chairman of the special committee on the Bill providing for the issue of a loan intended for telephone extension works, reported on the results of the committee investigations into the Bill. Mr. Hayami raised opposition to the proposal, and Mr. Tetsuta Kawakami spoke in support of the Government proposal. Put to vote the Bill was passed as reported, omitting further readings.

After taking a recess at noon the House remet at 1.10 p.m. and at once resumed the discussions postponed from the morning session. The House listened to the committee reports on the six government bills including the regulations pertaining to the control of agricultural warehouses and the war time reinsurance regulations, the Bills being subsequently passed as reported by the respective Committees. The committee reports on the Bills for the flotation of extraordinary treasury bills and the regulations providing for the disposal of the revenue accruing from the issue of the above mentioned Bills were then announced by the chairman of the Committee and unanimously passed.

The House then took up the Supplementary Budget Bills. Mr. T. Yamamoto, the chairman of the Committee on the Bills, reported on the proceedings of the committee. Mr. M. Kato of the Kensei-kai, taking the rostrum proposed an amendment to the original estimate insisting on the curtailment of 20,000,000 yen in the amount of the national debt redemption funds and the cancellation of the proposed establishment of a colonial bureau, deliberating the reasons for the necessity of the curtailment. Mr. U. Suzuki, of the Kokuminto, representing his party, seconded the amendment proposed by the Kenseikai and pointing out the defective arrangements and incomplete conditions of the national defense, imperfect condition of the national productive industry and other matters which called for the immediate attention of further improvement and perfection involving an immense outlay, opposed the idea of increasing the national debt redemption funds and laying out funds for several unnecessary undertakings placed in the Budget Estimates. Mr. Mitsuchi, of the Seiyukai, spoke in support of the original and Mr. Hayami endorsed the amendment proposed by the Kenseikai criticising the principle of the Government for the compilation of the Supplementary Budget, which the member said was anything but opportune and adapted to the requirements of the moment. At the motion of Mr. Tsunematsu the debate was closed and put to vote, the amendments proposed by the Kensei-kai and the Kokuminto were defeated. Subsequently the supplementary budget estimates proposed by the Government was put to vote and passed by a great majority consisting of the whole of the Seiyukai and the Ishin-kai members and a section of the independents. After official explanations on three Government Bills, which were all referred to Special Committees, the House rose at 4.40 p.m.

The Upper House committee on settled accounts met at 10.20 o'clock in the morning on the 7th and listened to the reports on the results of the sectional committees. The Bills were all passed as reported with a few exceptions, on which the meeting passed the resolutions refusing recognition but warning the authorities against the repetition of similar measures in future. The meeting was closed at 3.30 p.m.

The Kenseikai M.P.'s held a meeting on the 7th, and passed a resolution to introduce in the present session of the Diet a resolution proposing the abolition of the Diplomatic Advisory Board on the reason that the establishment of the board was contradictory to the principle of the constitution and is liable to confound and make ambiguous the responsibilities of the Ministers of the Cabinet for the affairs of state. The resolution was formally introduced into the Lower House yesterday in the name of Messrs. S. Morita, T. Saito and Y. Furuya, all Kenseikai M.P.'s.

Despite Sunday and sultry weather the House of Peers had a very busy session on the 8th. The House met at 9 in the morning to discuss the Supplementary Budget Estimates. The session was attended by a large audience, the floor and Ministerial quarters being fully attended. At the outset Mr. Shoda, Finance Minister, took the rostrum and spoke on the Budget Bills, which over interpellations were raised by Baron Ishiguro, Baron Ozaki and Count Yanagisawa, to which replied Premier Count Terauchi, Mr. Shoda, Finance Minister, General Oshima, War Minister, and other Government Delegates. What was most notable was the interpellation asked by Count Yanagisawa, who among other things questioned the Premier on national morality, implicitly referring to Mr. Okada, Education Minister, who was alleged to have recommended an ex-convict as a Parliamentary candidate in a certain prefecture in the last general election. Premier Count Terauchi made a reply, merely stating that the Government shared the same opinion with the member in attaching great importance to the maintenance of national morals and was exerting itself for the maintenance and promotion of good morality. Count Yanagisawa, dissatisfied with the Premier's reply, went into the details and pointedly attacked the Education Minister.

Mr. Okada, Education Minister, appeared on the rostrum and explained his standpoint giving the reason why he recommended the candidate in the election in Shimane prefecture. Among other things the Minister stated that he had introduced to some franchiseholders in that prefecture a candidate who was convicted in connection with some criminal case some years ago, but as that candidate had since then been several times returned in the Lower House and as he believed the said candidate had sincerely repented his past conduct and was a quite reformed man, he recommended him as a good candidate for parliament. But reflecting on the matter, declared the Minister, he found that the act he had done was prejudicial to the principle of morality in that he had recommended a man with a dark spot in his past career, especially considering that he held the portfolio of Education. With these words the Education Minister expressed his sincere regret for his imprudent conduct and asked the indulgence of the House with a promise that he would atone for the regrettable matter in exerting himself for the maintenance and promotion of morality in future.

Various financial bills bearing upon the Supplementary Budget were subsequently submitted with official explanations and were committeed with more or less interpellations. The session was closed at 2.55 p.m.

After the close of the full house meeting the House held a general meeting of the Committee on the Budget Bills at 3.20 p.m. The session was devoted to interpellations on the questions pertaining to national defense and especially the naval repletion programme. The Ministers of the War and Navy respectively replied to the questions which were practically on the same line as replied to the members of the Lower House recently. At the second meeting of the budget committee held yesterday morning at 9.20 Baron Ishiguro interpellated on the Government diplomatic policy and wished to hear a detailed explanation of the Foreign Minister on the subject. Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, replying to the member's question, stated that the Government was making elaborate study as to the coming change in international situation after the termination of the present war and the measures to be taken by the Japanese Government on the occasion of the peace conference, which formed the

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, July 4.—Commenting on the numerous German desperate attacks on the French front during the last few days, "Le Matin" says that before the French offensive in the spring the Germans had 146 divisions available on the western front of which only 105 were effectively engaged. The lull on the Russian front has enabled them to bring up new forces, the number of divisions from East to Vosges up to June 20 being 155 divisions.

Of these 110 had been engaged; some of them as many as 23 times. Out of the 43 divisions which had not been engaged, 18 Landwehr divisions were considered incapable of taking serious part in the fighting, thus leaving 5 divisions of fresh troops.

These troops, adds the "Matin," are doubtless now operating against the French and it seems evident that the Germans who have been held on the defensive for a month are now preparing to take initiative but the French high command has certainly considered this eventuality and is ready to meet it

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 4.—On Monday evening, the Germans launched a series of violent attacks on the trenches which the French had recaptured on both sides of the Poissy-Ailles road. The most violent struggle lasting all night long ended in a complete defeat of the enemy. The Germans on Tuesday morning attacked a front for five hundred meters on the southeastern extremity of the Avocourt wood. The French fire smashed the assaulting waves which were unable to reach the French line.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 6.—The Germans on Tuesday evening attempted a strong offensive which prolonged all night long against the French positions north of Jolly as far as the eastern edge of the California plateau. On this immense front, they launched violent and repeated attacks of large forces, principally east of Proidment farm, west and southwest of Cerny, north of Poteandailles and also a casemate on the California plateau. The defeat of the enemy was complete, and his losses heaviest. The enemy was unable to retain a single metre of our positions.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 8.—All the night, there was an intense bombardment from north of Laffaux Mill to Froidmont farm. Following the bombardment, attacks were made by the Germans in four different sectors on this front. After a desperate fighting, the enemy masses were driven off with very heavy losses. North and east of Laffaux Mill and east of Pantheon, the French positions are entirely maintained. Between Lefbovettes and Froidmont farm, an attack developed on a front of three kilometres, but after a struggle for several hours the enemy was ejected from the first line elements into which they had penetrated. The French brilliantly carried three strong salients on the left bank of the Meuse.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, July 5.—The Italian communiqué issued on July 5 says: Yesterday throughout the day the artillery was more active on the whole front.

On the Asiago plateau our batteries fired on the enemy columns marching in Val Galmarara.

North and south of Gorizia, our patrols made raids into the enemy lines, causing great damage and alarm.

South of Costagnavizza the enemy attack which was preceded by violent artillery preparation, was completely checked.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, July 6.—During the night of July 4th the detachments, by a surprise, pushed our line forward northwest of Selo in the Carso capturing some of the enemy outpost and prisoners. We maintained the ground gained notwithstanding prompt and violent counterattacks by the enemy.

On the following night the enemy after violent artillery preparation again attempted to retake the lost ground, but was mown down by our barrage machinegun fire. He retired in disorder suffering considerable losses and leaving more prisoners in our hands.

During yesterday our artillery very effectively shelled the enemy troops in the Adige valley and Travenanges valley, the Chiapovano road and near Aisovizza, East of Gorizia.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, July 7.—Reconnoitring parties attempted to reach our lines to-day but were repulsed in the Pasubio area on the slopes of Piccolo Lagazuor and Vadil in the Tolmino district.

On the Carso our reconnaissance patrols were able to carry out the work effectively despite the enemy patrols.

Our artillery dispersed enemy columns marching towards Seluccio and the traffic on the Calmahara valley and shelled the workers and troops. A violent enemy bombardment was concentrated on Vodice. The positions were kept under fire from the enemy lines.

In Albania on the night of July 6 the enemy aeroplanes which attempted a raid on Valena were repulsed by our anti-aircraft guns and had to leave without doing any damage.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 8.—A French communique states that from June 21 to June 30 our chasing-planes have brought down nineteen enemy aeroplanes and a captive-balloon. In addition to this, fourteen enemy machines were seriously damaged and fell down on their own lines.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 6.—The Russian offensive has already achieved a brilliant success and promises greater one to follow. It is recognized in London and Paris that the battle now being fought will probably take some weeks to reach its conclusion. The first staggering blow on a twenty-mile front has been dealt on Bothmer, an old antagonist of General Brussiloff, but there are indications that the battle is spreading northward.

A German official communication already announces an increased fighting activity between the Baltic and Pripet, while from Petrograd comes the news of the Russian advance guard having recrossed the Stokhod in the direction of Kovel after a surprise attack by which the Russians captured Austrian trenches. The Germans have become alarmed to find the Russians well-equipped for the offensive which has already affected the Austrian pressure on the Italian front. The extension of the Russian offensive northward is bound to relieve the Anglo-French front.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, July 7.—The newspapers here have published details of the events which led up to the Russian offensive on the southwestern front.

On the eve of the offensive, General Goutor, the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army on the southwest front, issued an order for an offensive, saying "rush forward, brave fighters, for the sake of freedom."

Mr. Kerenski, the Minister of War, inspected the work of the artillery on the front. While preparations are going on for an attack he was at an observation post. He visited the batteries and greeted the gunners in the name of fatherland, democracy and the Provisional Government. He said that he believed the artillery would help the revolution by doing their duty. Russia wants peace, he continued, not because she is weak but because she is strong and such is her will.

Then the War Minister visited the regiments which were to take part in the offensive to see what spirit and conscience reigned over all the regiments with regard to the gravity of the moment.

All the regiments had fully discharged their duties allotted them. The first fighting was the Eighth Atransamurlen regiment, which received the first visit of Mr. Kerenski to the front. The troops of the regiment welcomed the Minister, waving banners with the words "Away with the war." The regiment carried out its task brilliantly.

Returning from the front, the War Minister visited hospitals and thanked the wounded for their brilliant fulfillment of duty and distributed St. George Crosses among them.

The War Minister was on an observation post with General Gouter and received half-hourly reports on the operation. Several regiments, which the Government had previously intended to disband on account of insubordination, also participated in the offensive.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Petrograd via New York, July 7.—A violent fighting is going on westward of Pinsk which town is in flames.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, July 7.—M. Kerensky, the Minister of War, has wired to the Minister President that the Russian revolutionary army began a great and enthusiastic offensive on the southwest front. The regiments which have participated in the

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battle received, by the order of the Minister President, red banners and the names of regiments on June 10. The battle took place near the village of Koniouka, and prisoners and machineguns were taken.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, July 8.—A violent fighting has begun near Pinsk which is reported to be ablaze.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 8.—A Russian official report transmitted by wireless message says that in the direction of Zolochev we attacked fortified positions and occupied three lines of trenches. We pressed back enemy counterattacks. Our offensive westward Koniuchy continued throughout yesterday, positions constantly changing hands. Heights northwestward of Presovce, villages of Lavrikovce and Travotloki and heights eastward of Codov have remained in our hands in the evening. We pressed back the enemy in the Jamnicapasechna sector northwestward of Stanislau and also advanced in the direction of Lianhovce and Dzvinianiatch, occupying the latter. We have captured 689 prisoners.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, July 8.—From authoritative sources the following details of the Russian offensive are announced:

Several Russian army corps and a Finnish division have attacked under heavy fire and occupied an enemy position and captured two lines of trenches north of Koniouklii. They resisted two counterattacks by the enemy. Certain elements of the Russians have suffered great losses especially officers. On the remainder of this sector, our artillery continued to destroy the trenches of the enemy who answered with a violent fire.

In the sector of the sixth army corps, our troops have captured all trenches on a fortified hill east of Koniouklii and occupied the village of Koniouklii and a forest west of this village and also all enemy trenches south of this village. We have taken numerous prisoners and machineguns.

On the sector of another army corps the elements of the third Trans-Armureen division have occupied three lines of enemy trenches southwest of Brzejany. Other army corps have captured two lines of enemy trenches southeast of Potoutory and southeast of Mitchischou. We took numerous prisoners.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 8.—A Russian official report says that in the direction of Kovel in the region of Volaparska the enemy has released gas. Enemy counter-attacks on Godov and a wood westward of Koniuchy have failed. Dense attacks supported by armoured cars westward of Vyohka has been repulsed. An intense artillerying has taken place eastward and southeastward of Brzezany.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Petrograd via New York, July 9.—After capturing several villages westwards of Stanislau, the Russian cavalry pursued the enemy as far as the Litvka river. Seven thousand prisoners and thirty eight guns were taken.

SATURDAY'S AIR RAID THE BIGGEST YET

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 8.—An official report says that at about 9.30 Saturday morning considerable numbers of hostile aircraft probably in two parties appeared over the Isle of Thanet and the east coast of Kent. After dropping bombs on the Isle of Thanet, the raiders proceeded to London, moving in parallel with the north bank of the Thames. Approaching London from the northeast, they changed their course and proceeded north and west and crossed London from northeast to southeast. Bombs were dropped at various places in the Metropolitan area. The number of the raiders is uncertain, but probably about twenty. Our artillery and a large number of aeroplanes attacked the raiders. Reports on the results of the engagements, damage and casualties have not yet been received.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 8.—An official report says that according to the latest reports, the casualties caused by Saturday's air raid are twenty eight men, six women and three children killed, and seventy-four men, thirty women and thirty-seven children injured. An enemy aeroplane was brought down at the mouth of the Thames.

The Admiralty announced that a report from Dunkirk says that British fliers which were watching for the returning raiders, missed them but later encountered the raiders and destroyed three enemy seaplanes and also brought down four aeroplanes.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 8.—Saturday's raid was the biggest one ever attempted. The enemy came over London hawk like flying low in close formation, despite the perfect veil of shells from our anti-aircraft guns. On approaching the city, the pace seemed to slow down. The raiders were plainly visible to the naked eye. They appeared like huge blackbirds, There was a perfect rain of bombs as they proceeded southwest over the Metropolitan Area. It was a splendid view from Reuter's News Agency's roof at Old Jewry. Bombs were dropped on Great Cross.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London via New York, July 8.—An official report says that the casualties caused by the air raid on Saturday are 37 dead and 141 injured. During the raid the assailants travelled at a great speed keeping lower altitude than in previous raids. They flew straight across London, dropping many bombs. Anti-aircraft guns immediately opened fire and British aviators rose to engage the raiders. One enemy machine fell down on the sea off the mouth of the Thames. The remainder of the squadron was pursued by the British who engaged the raiders forty miles off the east coast. Two enemy machines were observed to fall on the sea and the third one fell aflame off the mouth of the Scheldt.

BRITISH DESTROYER TORPEDOED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 8.—The Admiralty announces that a British destroyer was torpedoed and sunk in the North Sea on July 6th. One officer and seven men were killed.

SUDDEN POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 10.—Germany has been suddenly plunged into an unprecedented political crisis by a sensational speech by a Catholic deputy Erzberger. At a secret sitting of the Reichstag committee, he roundly denounced the German admiralty and Pan-Germanism as great obstacles to peace. The deputy declared that the results of the submarine warfare have been exaggerated. Erzberger, who is although denounced by regular leaders of the clerical party, has a powerful following, has also demanded a real parliamentary system in Germany. The speech has elicited placatory speeches from Hollweg and Helfferich.

These have absolutely failed to convince the influential newspapers which are now clamoring for the dismissal of the Minister of Marine Capelle and even ask whether Hollweg can remain in office. The "Berliner Tageblatt" has openly declared a coalition cabinet is becoming inevitable, and that the leading members in the Government circles no longer disguise the necessity therefor. The imperialist organ "Taegleche Rundschau" mentions a rumour that a committee wants to hear the evidence of Hindenburg regarding the military situation. Further developments are expected to-day and Monday, but Hollweg has been warned that shilly-shally will not be permitted this time.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH AIR RAID

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London via New York, July 5.—The British Naval Air Service dropped several tons of explosives Monday night on docks, bridges, ammunition depots at Liesterveide with good results. Twelve to fourteen German air raiders have dropped bombs on Harwich to-day, killing eight and injuring twenty-two.

Two of the German machines were brought down ablaze while a third in damaged condition by the British airmen who suffered no loss.

BRITISH AND ITALIAN SHIPPING

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 6.—The Admiralty announces that during the last week the number of merchantmen arriving at British ports was 2745, and that of departing from was 2846. Fifteen steamers over 1600 tons and five under the same tonnage and eleven fishing vessels were sunk. Sixteen vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

SUBMARINE ATTACK ON TRANSPORTS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington via London, July 6.—It is officially announced that German submarines twice attacked in force the transports containing the first American expeditionary force but were outfought by American destroyers. At least one submarine was destroyed. "There is reason to believe that the accuracy of our fire has sent others to bottom. No American ship was hit nor any life was lost."

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GERMAN AGENTS AND HINDU CONSPIRATORS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

San Francisco, July 8.—A great conspiracy to promote a revolution against the British authorities in India has been disclosed. The plot is on a wider scale than it has hitherto been suspected. Ninety eight persons ranging from millionaires to Hindu labourers, including prominent businessmen, former German Consuls at Chicago, Honolulu and Shanghai and former attaches to the German Embassy in Washington have been indicted. Their names will be published when the arrests have been made. The charges against them indicate that the consipracy has been organised and financed from Berlin since 1914.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

San Francisco, July 8.—That German agents in the United States and Hindu conspirators had prepared for a war on England a year prior to the outbreak of the European war, has been disclosed in connection with the announcement of 98 cases indicted for plotting to forment a revolution in India. It has also been declared that German agents were sent to Japan and China to attempt to bribe the press to procure secret treaties.

Upon the outbreak of the war the Hindu leaders and members of the German Consulates in the United States began to carry out the plans already formulated. They sent emissaries to Berlin where an India committee adjunct to the German Foreign Office under the direction of von Zimmermann was created thereafter. The plotters were directed and financed from Berlin. Large quantities of arms and munitions were purchased. Men were recruited and sent to India. Ammunition was smuggled through China and Japan. The whole conspiracy was well defined in an effort to force Great Britain to keep large forces in India, which otherwise would be used against Germany.

SHIPPING AT FRENCH PORTS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, July 8.—During the week ending on July 1, the arrivals at French ports were 947: departures, 1053; sinkings, 4 over and 4 under sixteen hundred tons, and steamers unsuccessfully attacked, 3

U.S. INCREASING DIVER CHASERS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington via London, July 7.—The Navy Department is greatly increasing submarine chasers and building these on a standardised principle. Hundreds of these submarine chasers are at present under construction, and orders have just been issued for doubling the supply. The trial experiments of the chasers show that they are of great value in a fight against submarinism.

ARREST OF JOSEPH GRABER

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Scranton, Pennsylvania via London, July 7.—Joseph Graber, the organiser of the Industrial Workers of the World, has been arrested. He was charged with being a spy in the employ of Germany. The federal authorities state that German money has poured into the anthracite coal districts where a dozen strikes have recently broken out.

UNDESIRABLE GERMANS IN AMERICA

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, July 7.—A notification has been issued by the State Department to the effect that the continued presence here of Germans who were formerly connected with the German Embassy or Consulates, is undesirable. The notification applies, among others, to certain clerks of the German Embassy who were transferred by request to the Swiss legation when ex-Ambassador Bernstorff departed from America.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, July 8.—Heinrich Schaafhausen, one of former attaches to the German Embassy and later connected with the Swiss Legation looking after German interests, proves to be one of those who, the United States has determined, should leave the country. The agents of the Department of Justice have placed him aboard a Norwegian steamship. Orders have also been issued for the arrest of all German agents, financial or otherwise, suspected of activities against the United States, while a statement of the State Department disavows suspecting as being spies any of those whose presence in the country, the State Department has notified, is undesirable to the United States.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, July 8.—A movement is now on foot to prevent by every way possible news of value to the enemies of the United States from getting out of the country.

FRENCH SUBMARINE SUNK

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris via London, July 8.—An official report says that a French submarine has been torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean. Several officers and crew were lost.

NORWAY'S SHIPPING LOSSES

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 3.—Reuter is informed that Norway lost in June forty three steamers with the total tonnage of sixty thousand from German submarines and mines. Twenty six lives were lost.

ENORMOUS WAR-TIME PROFIT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 4.—Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of Exchequer, replying to complaints made in the House of Commons, said that it was absolutely disgraceful that any class in war time is able to make such profit as he was about to disclose. A man, he said, invested 8,110 pound sterling in fifteen steamship companies. Those owned by the companies were all tramp steamers, and he could receive 3,623 sterling as interest in 1915 and 3 847 sterling in 1916, exclusive of excess profits. One steamer was sold or sunk. He invested two hundred sterling in that ship, and besides handsome dividends, he received further one thousand sterling.

GERMAN CONSPIRACY AGAIN IN AMERICA

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington via New York, July 3.—The agents of the American Government have disclosed the German conspiracy to destroy and hinder the shipping on the great lakes thereby to delay the organization of the American war armies and to check the flow of food and munitions to the Atlantic coast. During the past month, three lake steamers were sunk and two disabled. Other acts of sabotage to the American shipping were noticed. At first it was thought that these were accidents. The Canadian Government is now co-operating with the American officials to trace the plotters.

SUBMARINE ATTACKED U.S. EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington via New York, July 5.—Mr. Daniels, Secretary of War, in a statement, announcing the safe arrival of the last contingent of the American Expeditionary Force in France, says that the German submarines attacked the transports in force and were fought out by the American destroyers. One of them, at least, was sunk, while no American ship was hit, or no life was lost. The first attack was made on the night of June 22, in which the enemy discharged, at least, five torpedoes. The attack occurred in a part of the Atlantic considered usually free from the German submarines. Our heavy gunfire dispersed the U-boats. The second attack was made a few days later. Oil and wreckage of a U-boat covered the surface of the sea after we shot the periscope of one of them. There is reason to believe that other submarines were also destroyed.

DESTROYER MINED AND SUNK

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 6.—The Admiralty announces that a British destroyer of an old type was mined and sunk in the North Sea. Eighteen of the crew were saved.

JAPANESE STEAMER TORPEDOED

An official dispatch reaching the Navy Department recently from the naval attache to the Japanese Embassy in London states that the Japanese steamer Shinsan Maru was torpedoed by a German submarine in the middle of the Mediterranean and sunk on July 2. The Captain and two others are reported to be missing. The ill-fated Japanese steamer whose tonnage was 3,312 tons, was built in England in 1898 and was owned by the Shinsan Steamship Company at Dairen.

AMERICAN AVIATION BILL

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, July 5.—The War Department has transmitted the Government's aviation bill. The House Military Committee is contemplating immediate construction of 22,625 aeroplanes for which an appropriation of 639 million dollars will be asked.

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THE MOST PERILOUS TIME OF THE WAR

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, July 8 (Delayed in transmission).—The French Chamber of Deputies this morning passed the order of day by a vote of 375 to 23, expressing confidence in the Government. This vote took place at a public sitting following seven secret ones during which the conduct of the recent military operations were discussed. Premier Ribot, the Ministers of War, of the Navy and of Interior, all took part in the discussion. The adopted order of the day contained the following points. Among others, the Chamber welcomes the arrival in France of the first American regiments and the offensive of the armies of Free Russia as new pledges of common victory. The Chamber addresses to the valiant troops, officers and soldiers of the Republic and of its allies a renewed expression of the gratitude of the nation.

Painleve, the Minister of War, in his speech, said that they had passed in these last months the most perilous time of the war. The old regime in Russia had led to a paralysis of that ally's armies. Treason had brought about the possibility of a separate Russian peace. Revolution stopped that possibility and swept away the intrigues but in the period of reconstruction which followed, it was possible for the Germans to throw on to the western front all her effectives. On the line of battle in France, her whole force was concentrated and yet in spite of that the German troops had everywhere been beaten back. There had been some mistakes, Painleve continued, in the last offensive and it was not necessary to hide nor extenuate them as France could look truth in the face. Losses had been heavy and price had been high for success obtained. Henceforth a policy of prudence not without energy but having regard to the limits of human achievement was necessary and that would be the policy of the Government. In General Petain, who is now the Commander-in-Chief of the all French Armies, they had such a leader as this policy demanded. He had been one of the first to recognize that it was impossible to use infantry against artillery without thorough artillery preparation and his wise and careful tactics must be followed.

On co-operation of the Allies, the War Minister declared that France would never fail nor falter in her task. All the allies have recognized that, but they know also that France had poured out her blood as vanguard of civilization. It was that which had brought the United States to her side as this country was not willing to see France extinguished in her own splendid funeral pyre.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO AMERICA

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington via New York, July 5.—M. Bakhmetieff formally presented himself to President Wilson as the first Ambassador to the United States under the new Russian Government. Cordial greetings were exchanged.

RUSSIAN MINES TO BE PUT IN AMERICAN HANDS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York, July 7.—The Associated Press correspondent in Petrograd telegraphs the following:

"The Special Mining Committee of the Russian Ministry of Commerce has decided to recommend the transfer to American hands of the bulk of Russian mines and mineral deposits. M. Maliavkin, the Director of the Mining Department, has submitted to the Committee a scheme including the offer of the Island of Sakhalien to American capitalists for working petroleum and coal deposits, and the similar transfer of several districts in Siberia, and also gold mines in Altai, copper mines in the Caucasus and railroads in the Urals.

"The American Railway Commission, under Mr. John F. Stevens, which is investigating the Russian railways, has reported, advising the purchase of larger cars and locomotives. The Commission, with the Provisional Government's approval, has already ordered from the United States rolling-stock to the cost of 750,000,000 roubles."

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER EXPORTS IN AMERICA

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, July 8.—The Government control over exports has been ordered to be put into operation on July 15 with President Wilson's issuance of a proclamation tonight requiring licensing shipments of coal, coke, fuel, oils, kerosene, gasolene, including bunkers, food, grains, flour, meal, fodder, feeds, fats, pig iron, steel billets, ship plates, structural shapes, scrap iron, manganese, fertilizers, arms, ammunition and explosives.

The proclamation states that the first consideration has been given to American needs, next to the Allies' requirements and lastly to neutral necessities. It is made clear that every effort will be made to see to that no supplies reach the Central Powers.

PROMOTING INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

[Delayed in Transmission]

Petrograd, July 5.—English promoters of industry in Russia addressing a petition to the Government, demand to take under state control their concerns. A conference under the presidency of M. Shingareff, the Minister of Finance, was held yesterday, with the participation of Foreign Minister Tereschenko and Sir Buchanan, the British Ambassador to Russia. The conference declared that state control was very desirable, and also ordered the elaboration of concrete measures in order to realise such a control. A Government decree has been issued instituting the Government Economical Council and the general economic committee for the control over the organization and production.

LORD NORTHCLIFF'S PLAN

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington via London, July 4.—Lord Northcliffe has submitted to the American Government a plan to regulate the speculation of cotton futures. It is understood that the British Government is seeking a co-ordinate measure to check wild movements of prices in New York.

GERMAN JOURNALIST'S PROTEST AGAINST SILLY ILLUSIONS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 9.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" correspondent condemns such statement as that England is completely blockaded and such prophecy as that the submarine warfare will bring the war to a decisive juncture in August. The correspondent considers that the submarine in the war is one of the most effective weapons, but cannot of itself produce peace.

Regarding the statement attributed to Marshal von Hindenburg that "on land we are only to hold our ground until the submarine war has done its work," the writer says: "Whether von Hindenburg has said so or whether this has been inaccurately reported cannot be judged, but it has become a bad custom in recent times to drag the Marshal's personality continually before the public. His replies to some telegrams have been published as highly important political statements. He must have been interviewed or must have written letters, etc. to answer to these telegrams, but all these are such things with which he has nothing to do and which must be repugnant to his genuinely soldierly character."

NEW SECRETARY APPOINTED TO FRENCH EMBASSY HERE

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, July 6.—Viscount Robert de Dampierre, a Secretary of Embassy, whose gallant conduct on the firing line won him a war cross and who was recalled four months ago from the army by the French Foreign Office to be entrusted with a press service in Paris, has just received a new appointment at the French Embassy at Tokyo.

Before the outbreak of the war, Viscount de Dampierre had successively occupied posts at Vienna and then at Constantinople.

SERIOUS RACIAL TROUBLE AT EAST ST. LOUIS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York via London, July 4.—A labour dispute has led to serious racial troubles at East St. Louis. Negroes killed a policeman. A crowd of whites caught two negroes when they shot and killed. The crowd were most aggressive. They wrested arms from a militia to attack the negroes who were well armed. Mobs shot or killed at least fifteen negroes as they fled after burning houses. The flames now threaten the business district of the town. The damage is already estimated at three million dollars. Forty negroes and six whites were injured and taken to hospital. Mobs were temporarily unmanageable, but the military now controls the situation. Three hundred whites have been arrested.

COTTON TRADE IS SATISFIED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 4.—The cotton trade is most satisfied with the Government control. It is generally opined regarding cotton abroad that the Government should make big efforts to provide ships to fetch it so as to keep eight hundred cotton mills, employing three hundred thousand workers.

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CHINESE MONARCHY DEAD TO ALL PURPOSES

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 3.—The "Daily News" says that it is not believed that South China will accept monarchy. The immediate result of the coup d'etat will be to rally all the Republicans under one standard. It further says that the differences between the navy and army around Shanghai have vanished on Monday morning and both have decided to uphold Republicanism.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 3.—Tang Shao-yi has made a statement in the "China Press" in which he says that the coup d'etat of Chang Hsun has affected the whole world. "I leave it to the world to decide," he continued, "whether it is right. The Chinese Republic had never a chance of real republic from the beginning. It had been checked by the reactionaries and now when the whole world is talking liberty, seeking to liberate itself from autocracy, China is reverting to the past. It is a challenge to new China."

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 3.—The Kokusai-Reuter News Agencies' correspondent learns that the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs has wired to General Feng Kuo-chang, the Vice-President, yesterday reminding him of an interview held on June 15 when General Feng stated it to be his policy strongly to oppose any monarchical movement, to support President Li Yuan-hung, to strengthen relations between North and South, to insist on the country remaining united, and to use all his influence toward having political problems and agitations of the country solved according to the law.

The Commissioner yesterday urged General Feng Kuo-chang to take punitive action against the monarchists. The General replied to-day saying that he will fight to the end, and never yield to the monarchists. General Lu Ying-siang, the Military Commissioner of Shanghai, is also strongly opposing the monarchy while ex-Premier Tuan Chi-jui is anxiously expected to come out as the leader of the movement to maintain the Republic and unity between North and South.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, June 3.—Prominent Chinese in London opine that the accession of Hsuan Tung will not cause serious trouble and that the change is not likely to alter China's foreign relations.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 4.—General Lu Yung-ting denies his having petitioned Hsuan Tung to resume the crown.

Chu Ching-lan is being offered the command of punitive expedition while the Provincial Assembly passed yesterday special defense appropriation laws providing an immediate war fund.

The people of Canton are optimistic; they do not believe that Chang Hsun will be able to control the situation for any length of time while the restoration will enlarge the chance of the Republicans for their eventual success. Citizens representing southwestern provinces will meet in Canton on July 10. The Yunnan troops in Canton are greatly excited over the news of the restoration. They declared their willingness to march immediately.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 4.—The Republicans at Shanghai have wired to Peking inviting President Li Yuan-hung, who has taken refuge in the Japanese Legation, to proceed to Shanghai at once.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 4.—At the conference of Admirals Cheng Pi-kuang, Sah Chen-ping and Lin Pao-yi, Generals Lu Yung-hsiang, Ma Hung-lieh, also Tang Shao-yi, Sun Yat-sen, Sung Hung-yi, Chan Ping-ling, Wang Chao-ming, and the ex-Secretary to President Li Yuan-hung, a resolution was passed against the establishment of a Provisional Government in Shanghai, and favouring the transfer of the central Republican Government to Shanghai. Tang Shao-yi has pointed out that until the Powers recognize the Monarchy, the Republic is the only legal Government.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 4.—A despatch from Hongkong reports that a majority of newspapers in Canton do not favour the restoration. Chinese inhabitants in Canton and Hongkong are undemonstrative. Apprehension exists for a serious clash between the North and South.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 5.—Hostilities have broken out and an engagement is reported to be taking place at Langfang, half the distance between Tientsin and Peking, where the troops have been concentrated. All trains have been held up between Peking and Tientsin since yesterday evening.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 5.—The situation is more complicated than ever. Four parties have now arisen. Firstly Restorationists; secondly, Bureaucratic Republicans headed by General Tuan Chi-jui who has announced that the eighth Chihli division is marching toward Peking from Machang, forty miles southward of Tientsin; thirdly, Feng Kuo-chang who is alleged to be intriguing for the presidency with the provisional Government at Nanking; fourthly Shanghai Republicans who have despatched the cruiser Haichi toward Chingwantao, hoping to bring Li Yuan-hung to Shanghai.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 5.—Every train in the past few days has been packed to overflowing by Chinese fleeing to Tientsin. The interruption of the communication has now caused a panic. Foreign hotels are full of refugees. A small force of American and Japanese reinforcements is endeavouring to come up from Tientsin, but the fighting at Langfang may delay the arrival of the troops at Peking. Almost the whole of General Chang Hsun's force has moved outside the city down by the Peking-Mukden and the Peking-Hankow railways. It is feared that a serious situation may arise if the pro-monarchy forces are defeated, retreat to Peking and are permitted to re-enter the city. General Chen Kuan-yuan, the Commander of the Twelfth Division stationed at Nanyuan, has disappeared. General Chang Hsun has summoned the officers of the division and demanded the disarmament of the division. The officers have refused, but a compromise has been reached, by which the troops retain their arms but give up all their ammunition. It is exceedingly difficult to ascertain the real attitude of the Peking troops and gendarmerie. However, the latter would be able to maintain order.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 5.—General Chang Hsun has interrupted the Peking-Tientsin railway at Langfang station, half-way between the two cities, apparently in contravention of the 1901 protocol. It is reported that the foreign military authorities at Tientsin are sending off detachments to reopen the communication.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 5.—One thousand of General Chang Hsun's troops and three thousand of the Thirteenth Division from the Summer Palace with an artillery have occupied the position astride the Kin-Han railway at Paomachang near the race-course four miles from Peking, and are ready to oppose Tsao Kun's troops who have reached Luiliho. It is reported that the latter number ten thousand. Fighting in this direction seriously endangers Peking. Meanwhile it is reported that hostilities have already begun at Langfang between General Chang Hsun's advance-guards and their opposing forces.

A Peking dispatch to the "Asahi" says that Kang Yu-wei by order of Chang Hsun called on Baron Hayashi at the Japanese legation on the 6th and asked the Japanese Minister to mediate between him and Tuan Chi-jui. The interview lasted for a long time and after the conference Kang Yu-wei was seen in somewhat despondent mood. It is learned that Baron Hayashi told Kang Yu-wei that it was a fault on the part of Chang Hsun and his followers to have taken recourse to an intrigue in starting the monarchical restoration movement which ought to have been carried out in an open and candid manner, and that the minister had anticipated from the very beginning the present movement would result in a decided failure and now that things had come to such a pass it was too late and useless to make an attempt at mediation.

According to a Peking dispatch the wife of President Li Yuan-hung and three other members of his family took refuge in the French legation on the 6th.

Press dispatches from Peking and Tientsin report that the commanders of foreign garrisons in Peking held a conference at the American Legation on the 6th and passed a decision that in case of emergency endangering the safety and order in the capital the Powers will organize a mixed brigade with their garrison forces for the protection of the lives and properties of foreign peoples residing in Peking. Already the Japanese garrison was detailed for the protection of a section of the legation quarter. A company of infantry with two machine guns of the Japanese garrison at Tientsin under Colonel Hoshino entrained for Peking on Thursday afternoon to reinforce the Japanese garrison in Peking. The troops will repair the damaged railway lines en route. A company of the American garrison and the French troops from Annam also accompanied the Japanese force by the same train, together with a number of railway coolies and a small force of the British troops. The dispatch of the Japanese and foreign troops

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to Peking has been formally intimated to Generals Chang Hsun and Tuan Chi-jui. According to a later telegram the Japanese and American troops dispatched from Tientsin completed the repairs of the damaged railway lines on Friday and resumed their journey to Peking at 1.50 that afternoon.

The dispatch of the Japanese and American garrison from Tientsin to Peking, says a Peking dispatch, was in accordance with the request of the Powers' Ministers at Peking, who after conference among them had decided on requesting the dispatch of those garrison forces from Tientsin both for the protection of the foreign residents in Peking and the repairs of the railway lines between Peking and Tientsin which had been destroyed by Chang Hsun's troops. The Japanese and American troops from Tientsin arrived in Peking after finishing the repairs of the damaged railways late on Friday afternoon. According to the report brought by these troops fighting took place between Chang Hsun's troops and the vanguards of Tuan Chi-jui's force, on the 6th. The fighting resulted in favour of the punitive army, Chang's force losing about 50 killed and wounded.

A dispatch received at the Chinese legation in Tokyo on the 7th reports that the vanguard of General Tuan Chi-jui's force defeated Chang Hsun's army at Manchuan on the Peking-Tientsin railway on Friday. The republican army was expected to arrive in Peking on Sunday. The republican army headquarters established at the office of the chief of Tientsin province has decided to recommend Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang as President pending the absence of President Li Yuan-hung who is sheltered at the Japanese legation and recommend Tuan Chi-jui as Premier, Tuan having already accepted the recommendation.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 6.—The traffic on the Peking-Mukden line has been restored. No fighting has occurred on the Peking-Hankow line so far. Liang Tunyen, Foreign Minister of the monarchical Government, has called on the diplomatic corps and requested them to mediate in order to preserve peace.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 7.—Li Yuan-hung has appointed Tuan Chi-jui as the Premier. Li has also handed over the President's seal to Tuan Chi-jui for conveyance to Feng Kuo-chang who assumes the acting Presidency Sunday morning and forms a provisional Cabinet at Nanking.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Peking, July 7.—An aeroplane dropped two bombs on the Palace.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 7.—Wu Ting-fang will arrive here to-morrow. Sun Yat-sen left on board a training ship for Swatow to-day.

A conference was held by Military and Naval officers and civil officials yesterday, not including non-official republican leaders. The conference passed a resolution not to recruit soldiers and not to allow any body to establish any new official organization in Shanghai. This is tantamount to the officials' supporting Feng Kuo-chang who is organizing a Provisional Government in Nanking.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Canton via Shanghai, July 7.—Lu Yung-ting, the Inspector-General of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, has ordered the Tutun of Kwangtung to prepare military necessities immediately for the expedition to North. It has been definitely decided that the Yunnanese will be the vanguards while the Liang-kwang troops under the command of Lu Yung-ting are to follow them. Lu Yung-ting is requesting Feng Kuo-chang to organize a Government.

The provincial assembly of Kwangtung has resolved to request Feng Kuo-chang to assume the presidency. Cantonese do not oppose making Canton the temporary capital while they are preferring Nanking. The Tutuh of Kwangsi will follow this policy of Kwangtung.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Chengtu via Shanghai, July 7.—General Liu Tsuhow refuses the imperial offer of the viceroyalty of Szechuan. The republicans in that province are approaching Yunnan and Kweichow to take a joint action against Chang Hsun in defence of republic. Chengtu is quiet.

Tientsin via Shanghai, July 7.—The battle at Langfang began Thursday morning. The monarchists are reported to have been retreating at seven o'clock Friday morning. Tuan Chi-jui has arrived here Thursday evening and is staying at the Viceroy's Yamen, Civil Governor Chu Chiapao has handed over the seals and left Tientsin by train with the foreign reinforcements which are expected to pass Langfang at noon. Both Monarchists and Republicans have agreed on their passage.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

[Delayed in Transmission]

Peking, July 7.—At eleven o'clock this morning an aeroplane from Nanyuan flew over the Forbidden City in the heart of Peking at a considerable height and dropped at least two bombs.

It is believed that the objective was Chang Hsun's headquarters. As far as can be ascertained one man was seriously injured.

About ninety Americans, one hundred and twenty five Japanese and a small detachment of Annamites arrived in Peking last night. Although considerably delayed at Langfang, otherwise they experienced little difficulty. The line was torn up at one or two places but the damage was rapidly repaired.

After slight fighting at Langfang in which each side had about thirty casualties, the Imperialists retired to Fengtai. The retreat must have been rapid as the Republican advance guard was out of touch with the Imperialists all day yesterday.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

(Delayed in Transmission)

Peking, July 7.—General Chang Hsun's troops have concentrated at the Temple of Heaven. The Republicans now occupy strategical positions in the southern and western outskirts of Peking. Chang Hsun remains in his residence. There is every prospect of a peaceful settlement of the situation.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 7.—Chang Hsun has resigned and the Emperor has abdicated.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 8.—Tuan Chi-jui reports that the Republicans attacked and routed the rebels yesterday morning at Swangchung, near Langfang. The Republicans have advanced ten miles and are still pursuing the enemy.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 8.—Doctor Wu Ting-fang has cabled to the China Ministers abroad stating that the whole nation is opposed to the Restoration and that all the Provinces have started punitive expeditions against the monarchists who will soon be overthrown.

Wu Ting-fang says he has resumed his duties as Foreign Minister in Shanghai and requested the diplomatic body in Peking to deny the rebels and not to recognise the rebel Foreign Minister Liang Tun-yen but to deal direct with him, Wu Ting-fang.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Canton, July 8.—The details of the punitive expedition will soon be perfected. Li Lien-chun commands the Yunnanese troops in Kwangtung. Tao Yin and Wung Ting-chang representing the Civil Governor Chu Ching-lan are proceeding to Nanking. The Manchus and the Bannermen of Canton will support the Republic joining the Cantonese in displaying the five coloured flag.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 7 (Delayed in Transmission) —The retreat of the Chang Hsun soldiery has increased the panic among the Chinese especially in the southern city where many shops have closed their doors though they have been ordered immediately to reopen. The riceshops are only permitted to sell small quantities.

This evening, however, it appears that a prospect of a peaceful settlement will be reached if the report of Chang Hsun's resignation is correct.

Chang Hsun's soldiers are at present concentrating at the Temple of Heaven. During the week the various Ministries have been practically empty, a majority of the officials declining to attend office or accept appointments.

It should be emphasised for the sake of their future careers that many officials were appointed without consideration of the fact that they strongly opposed the restoration and viewed the movement with much misgiving.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Ichang via Shanghai, July 8.—A proclamation dated July 5 was issued with the joint signatures of the military and civil authorities. The proclamation states that the authorities have received instructions from the Military and Civil Governors of Hupeh to the effect that the Republican Government has been established and the restoration of monarchy was not made in accordance with the will of the people and should be opposed.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 8.—An edict accepts the resignation of General Chang Hsun, but the edict announcing the abdication of the Emperor, which was expected to be issued last night, has not yet been published. The edict is apparently held up pending the result of negotiations with the Republicans. Chang Hsun is holding out for favourable terms. The latter is in a strong position, all his troops being inside of Peking where the opponents fear an attempt to disarm or eject them in order to avoid disturbance.

The dragon flags are still flying and Chang Hsun's soldiers are still guarding the telegraph and post offices and railway stations, but they have been reduced in number, while the pickets and other troops and gendarmeri throughout the city have increased.

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According to reports from Tientsin Feng Kuo-chang has assumed the acting Presidency. He intends to come up to the north within a week.

Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister at Peking, refused on Friday a request for mediation by General Chang Hsun between the Northern Monarchists and the Southern Republicans, it was officially confirmed here yesterday. Baron Hayashi took this action in consistency with the non-interference policy of the Tokyo Government with regard to the domestic troubles of China.

On Friday General Chang sent Wang Hsen-tse, chief of the General Staff, to the Japanese Legation, and requested Baron Hayashi to endeavour through his good offices to bring the Monarchists and the Republicans to compromise on the following terms:

(1) General Chang Hsun shall wash his hands off all political power and leave the settlement of state affairs entirely to Tuan Chi-jui and Hsu Shi-chang.

(2) The constitutional monarchy be maintained as the form of government for China.

Baron Hayashi could not entertain the request in view of the strict neutrality policy of the Government of this country and refused to comply with it. However, the Minister willingly consented to Mr. Wang's request that General Chang's peace terms be conveyed to General Tuan Chi-jui. It is however hardly likely that the Republicans will agree to lay down the arms on such terms. The Southerners are expected to be satisfied with nothing short of the restoration of the republican government.

Although no official confirmation was received here yesterday regarding the young Emperor Hsuan Tung's retirement, it is generally believed that that will be the only prologue in which the short-lived monarchical movement is likely to end. Whereabouts of General Chang who headed the movement, is reported to be not traceable. He is reported to be likely to seek refuge in some Legation, inasmuch as his base Hsuchow is said already to have fallen into the hands of the Tuan forces.

As regard the case of one Onodera, Japanese mail carrier, who suffered in the train a serious wound by the bullet from the Chinese troops, an official investigation revealed that the missile was from the Monarchist side. An official report says that the Allied Ministers in Peking in conjunction with the Japanese Minister have lodged with the Peking authorities a strong protest against such wanton outrage.

The Allied Ministers intervened in behalf of the Chinese people as well as foreigners in Peking to stop the aerial attack planned to be carried on by the anti-monarchists. Saturday's incident in which an anti-monarchist aeroplane flew over the city of Peking and dropped two bombs in the palace grounds where the Chang troops were stationed terrified the court people and the soldiers to such a degree that in order to have the palace spared from further air attack the Chang troops were withdrawn to outside the palace and at the same time the Allied Ministers were appealed to, to intercede for the sake of the safety of the people of Peking. The Ministers thereupon warned General Tuan Chi-jui that they expected him to order his troops to refrain from repeating the air raid. It is reported that the General has agreed to comply with the Allied wish.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 8.—Piquancy is added to the situation by the fact that General Chang Hsun now threatens to publish the minutes of proceedings of the first Hsuchow-fu Conference held last year, at which, Chang Hsun states that Feng Kuo-chang, Tuan Chi-jui, Liang Chi-chao and Hsu Shih-chang promised to support the restoration of Emperor Hsuan Tung.

It is stated that Tuan Chi-jui's new Cabinet includes Tsao Ju-lin as Foreign Minister, Yeh Mung-cho, ex-Vice-Minister as Minister of Communications and Chang Hu as Finance Minister.

The Chinese legation in Tokyo was some time ago in receipt of an instruction from Liang Tun-yen, Foreign Minister of the new Imperial Government at Peking, about the restoration of monarchy and the establishment of the Imperial Government, together with a copy of the Imperial edict relating to the restoration and an instruction ordering the Minister to transmit the intimation to that effect to the Japanese Government. Mr. Chang Tsung-hsiung, Chinese Minister, however, had a different idea and did not obey the commands of the new Government but in reply to enquiries from the Chinese consular authorities in various parts of Japan as to the attitude to be taken by them in connection with the situation the Minister has issued an instruction that the restoration carried out by Chang Hsun had no concern with the Republican Government of China, and the Chinese consular authorities need not worry about the situation but should act as the consular representatives of the Republic of China, having nothing to do with the new monarchical government at Peking. The legation was on Sunday in receipt of official dispatches from home informing the maintenance of the republican form of government, the assumption of presidency by Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang and the appointment of Tuan Chi-jui as Premier of the Republican Government. The foresight and wise determination of the Chinese Minister have called forth approval and admiration of the Chinese residents and a circle of his Japanese friends. A Nagasaki dispatch says in this connection that the Chinese consulate there received a telegraphical instruction from the Chinese Minister in Tokyo that all consulates in Japan shall remain the consulates of the Republican Government of China and the consular authorities shall make efforts for the maintenance of the Republican Government and also take measures to instruct the Chinese residents in the districts under their jurisdiction to the same effect. The Nagasaki consulate at once acted in accordance with the instruction of the Minister. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Nagasaki called a meeting of its members on Saturday night and passed a resolution of opposition to the monarchical government. The meeting sent a telegram to President Feng Kuo-chang at Nanking urging him to overthrow and punish Chang Hsun, the traitor of the Chinese Republic.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 9.—Liang Tunyen, the Foreign Minister of the Imperial Government, has tendered resignation in view of the fact that the Imperial edicts have accepted the resignations of Chang Chen-fang, the Finance Minister, and Lai Chen-ching, the War Minister.

Hsu Shih-chang who had been invited to come to Peking in order to act as a mediator, sent a message to Wang Shih-chen and Chiang Chao-chung requesting them to exert their utmost to maintain order in the capital. Meanwhile, the situation is at a complete standstill.

The troops under Chang Hsun have been concentrated at the Temple of Heaven, the Imperial Palace and around his residence. The Republicans hitherto have refrained from entering the city in order to avoid precipitating disturbances.

The train service is again practically normal.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Nanking, July 9.—Acting President Feng Kuo-chang has wired to General Tuan Chi-jui requesting him to form a Cabinet at Tientsin. Tuan Chi-jui's representative Wang Chia-hsiang is at present in Nanking conferring with Feng Kuo-chang on the subject of the transfer of the Provisional Government to Tientsin.

The defence commissioner at Hsuchow-fu has cut off his queue and surrendered. He has also telegraphed to Chang Hsun asking him to cease resistance.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Canton, July 10.—The suspicion entertained by the Cantonese toward Feng Kuo-chang has increased owing to the fact that the latter asked Tuan Chi-jui to countersign the mandate of the Vice-President for officiating as the President.

Certain republicans interviewed by Reuter's correspondent declared that the final settlement of the struggle of the old and new parties would be postponed for the present. The strength of the Southerners is insufficient to control the situation. So long as such bureaucrats as Feng Kuo-chang or Tuan Chi-jui hold power, republican institutions are impossible to exist. Some even believe that the recent restoration is simply a part of the programme which bureaucrats had drawn up to regain the control over the national government, and can not be thought that it was planned for strengthening Manchus. The reactionary Government will be stronger and the present Tutuhs will still hold power unless the Republicans are now sufficiently strong to overcome the militarists. It would be preferable that conflicts be postponed until the Republican party has been reorganised.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Tientsin, July 10.—Persistent and unconfirmed reports emanating from Chinese sources say that General Chang Hsun took refuge in the British Legation in Peking.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Tientsin, July 10.—Referring to a telegram from Wu Ting-fang declaring that he has installed himself the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, Tuan Chi-jui states that Wu Ting-fang has been dismissed from office, and all actions taken after he left Peking are irresponsible. The Cabinet has been established at Tientsin and it will be transferred to Peking tomorrow. It alone undertakes all diplomatic dealings.

A Peking dispatch says that the corps diplomatique in Peking held a conference on Monday and discussed the question of maintenance of peace and order in Peking. The

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views of the Powers' Ministers concur with the wishes of the Imperial house and the request of Tuan Chi-jui, but what stands in the way of the establishment of understanding and the restoration of peace is the attitude of Chang Hsun. Consequently the corps diplomatique has decided to advise in friendly spirit Chang Hsun to disband his troops urging the necessity of doing so for the settlement of the complication. This step is believed to be most effective in settling the situation. At the same time the corps diplomatique has intimated to Tuan Chi-jui to the effect that as to the ways and means of chastising Chang Hsun for his crime the corps diplomatique could not approve the idea of resorting to such measures as to take the life of Chang Hsun, as insisted by the officers under Tuan Chi-jui.

Another Peking message reports that as the result of the conference of the corps diplomatique in Peking, comprising the Ministers of Japan, Britain, France, America, Russia, Italy and the Netherlands, on Sunday last, a decision was arrived at that the best way for settling the situation taking into consideration the wishes of both sides, the Imperial government and the republicans was to leave the matter in the hand of Tuan Chi-jui and that the corps diplomatique welcomed the coming to Peking of Tuan Chi-jui on that account as well as for the speedy restoration of peace and order in the capital and the assurance of the safety of lives and properties of the public and foreign residents. The intimation was at once sent to Tuan Chi-jui through Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister, to the consular corps in Tientsin to be handed to Tuan through Mr. Matsudaira, Japanese consul there.

The American Minister Dr. Reinsch, however, objected to this proposal and refused to join in the action on the score that such measure was liable to an interference into China's own affairs—a case of powers' interference—and acted independently. The American Minister instructed the American consul at Tientsin to advise Tuan Chi-jui to similar effect on his own accord and later notified to the ministers of other power to that effect. The corps diplomatique were waiting for the arrival in Peking of Tuan Chi-jui on Monday.

Another dispatch from Peking states that on Sunday last Hu Chang-tsung asked the French Minister to give shelter at the French legation for his family, which matter picked up a fresh question among the powers' ministers, who took the matter seriously because such request bespoke the existence of a very precarious situation in view of the fact that Hu Chang-tsung, who is directly responsible for the maintenance of peace and order in Peking, would have made such application to the French Minister. Conferences were held on the matter by the powers' ministers at once, but no good plan having come forth they decided to advise Tuan Chi-jui to come to Peking speedily and leave the matter to his efforts. Hence the dispatch of a telegraphic instruction to Mr. Matsudaira, Japanese consul and the doyen of the diplomatic corps in Tientsin, who was ordered to urge Tuan Chi-jui to go to Peking at once.

An "Official Gazette" of the Republican Government issued at Tientsin on July 6, bears the number consecutive to that of the last Gazette which was published at Peking on June 30. The "Official Gazette" contains a number of mandates including the appointment of Tuan Chi-jui as Premier and an offer of one hundred thousand dollars for the capture of Chang Hsun, alive or dead.

A Peking dispatch to the "Asahi" says that the Imperial Court at Peking dispatched a member of the Imperial family to the Netherlands Minister, who is the doyen of corps diplomatique, on Tuesday and transmitted an intimation to the effect that the restoration of the monarchical Government was not carried out at the wish of the Imperial house, but the movement was carried out by the will of Chang Hsun.

Another Peking dispatch to the same paper says that though the task of patching up the situation is left to the efforts of Tuan Chi-jui, Kang Yu-wei and his compariots are still harbouring an idea of maintaining monarchical government. The general impression, however, is that with the arrival in Peking of Tuan Chi-jui the Imperial Court will issue a proclamation of cancellation of monarchical restoration and the restoration movement will be entirely rooted out. The conference of corps diplomatique on Monday was held at the request of the Imperial Court. It is expected that the Imperial Court will issue a proclamation of cancellation of the monarchical restoration on Tuesday, the day when Tuan Chi-jui was expected to arrive in Peking. The dispatch adds that though Chang Hsun maintains a strong attitude his followers unanimously approve the disarming and disbandment of his troops.

According to a Tientsin dispatch received in Shanghai a proclamation was issued in the name of the President on Tuesday announcing that owing to circumstances President Li Yuan-hung can not assume the duties of his office for the time being, and consequently Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang temporarily assumes the duties of the President, he having already assumed the presidential duties on July 6th. This signifies the formal opening of the Government at Tientsin. In this connection a Peking dispatch says that as the result of the stoppage of fighting between the republicans and the rebel troops under Chang Hsun the Government under Tuan Chi-jui will remove its seat to Peking in a few days. Premier Tuan is believed to request the cancellation of the monarchical restoration, the maintenance of the former treatment accorded to the ex-Imperial house of the Manchu dynasty, the disbandment of the army under Chang Hsun and proper punishment of Chang Hsun.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 10.—The situation is unchanged. To all intents and purposes the monarchy has disappeared. Only a few dragon flags remain in sight. The chief problem is how to get rid of Chang Hsun's soldiers without disturbance. It has been suggested that Chang Hsun might be willing to disband his troops if the safety of himself, family and property is guaranteed but it seems too early to hope for such solution. Chang Hsun expresses his determination to hold out to the last unless permitted to return to Hsuchow-fu.

It is reported that Hsu Shih-chang has refused to come to Peking to mediate. The responsibility of settling the situation therefore falls upon Wang Shih-chen who later called a meeting of military commanders at which Chiang Chao-chung, Chang Tso-ping, Fu Liang-chc and Chief of Police Wu Ping-hsiang were present yesterday. Owing to the difficulties of disbandment, it was proposed to draft about a half of Chang Hsun's men into the regular army; thus reducing Chang Hsun's command. It is stated that Chang Hsun has agreed to this scheme but this is most doubtful.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 10.—Lai Chen-chung and Chang Chen-fang, Ministers of War and of Finance respectively, attempting to escape for Tientsin yesterday were arrested at Feng Tai. Feng Lin-ko, commander of the 28th Division, which was stationed between Shang Hai-kuan and Mukden has been arrested in Tientsin. He played an active part in the restoration, and left Peking a few days ago to return to command. The doubtful attitude of the 28th division caused a temporary suspension of traffic on the Tientsin Mukden line last week.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai July 10.—A despatch from Tientsin states that Tuan Chi-kwei and Tsao-kun decided yesterday evening to attack the Forbidden City unless Chang Hsun withdraws or surrenders within twenty four hours.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Tientsin, July 10.—The following list is regarded as an authentic forecast of the new Tuan Chi-jui Cabinet.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Wang Tah-sieh.
Minister for Interior, Tang Hua-lung.
Minister for Finance, Liang Chi-chao.
Minister for War, Wang Shih-chen.
Minister for Navy, Liu Kuan-hiung.
Minister for Communications, Tsao Yu-in.
Minister for Agriculture, Chang Kuo-kan.
Minister for Education, Chang Yi-lun.
Minister for Justice, Lin Chang-min.

Wang Shih-yuan has been appointed Governor of Chihli.

The Peking correspondent of the "Jiji" wires that the organization of the cabinet under Tuan Chi-jui at Tientsin has been effected, the new Cabinet consisting of the following personnel:

Finance Minister, Liang Chi-Chao.
Education Minister, Fan Yuan-lien.
Foreign Minister, Wang Ta-hsieh.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Chang Kuo-kin.
Minister of Interior, Tang Hua-lung.
Minister of Army, Wang Shih-cheng.
Minister of Communications, Tsao Ju-lin.

A Peking dispatch to the "Jiji" reports that Lei Hsin-chun and Chang Cheng-feng, influential supporters of Chang Hsun, were arrested by the troops of Tuan Chi-jui at Fengtai while escaping to Tientsin from Peking.

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SPECIAL SESSION OF THE IMPERIAL DIET

(*Concluded from Page 436*)

most important question of all. Though nothing definite could be stated at the present moment, it was of most grave importance that after the conclusion of the war Japan should strive for the establishment of a permanent peace in the Far East and for furtherance of that purpose it was most important to Japan to make clear her standpoint and secure a full protection and assurance of her special rights and interests in the Far East, said the Minister. Especially Japan must stick to the principle of non-separate peace compact and strive for a perfect and thorough co-operation with the entente powers with a view to realizing a final victory in favour of the entente powers. The Foreign Minister further stated that as regards Chinese affairs Japan had taken no step as to interfere into her international affairs but kept aloof from the situation in that country observing the already declared principle of non-interference throughout. The Minister took the occasion to declare that President Li Yuan-hung of China was taking refuge in the Japanese legation in Peking, that by the order of the Government the Japanese troops at Tientsin was dispatched to Peking for the protection of the Japanese residents there and that though Japan was requested by Chang Hsun to mediate between the monarchical advocates and the republicans under Tuan Chi-jui the Government refused the request adhering to its policy of non-interference, only taking the trouble to intimate Chang Hsun's intention and wish to the republicans at Tientsin.

Several interpellations were raised by Baron Megata, Count Hayashi, Mr. Egi, Mr. Kamada and other members on the questions bearing on diplomatic policy toward China the negotiations with Russia re Chinese Eastern railway, the Chosen and Manchurian railways, the national education and health, and many other questions. Replies were given by the Foreign Minister, the Premier, the Education Minister and the Communications Minister. The meeting came to a close at 4.25 p.m.

The audience who packed the galleries of the Lower House expecting to see the second battle which was to take place between the Government and the Opposition Party when the resolution of impeachment introduced by the Kenseikai against Baron Goto, Minister of Home Affairs, was to be debated and voted, when Tuesday's business session of the House of Representatives was abruptly closed at 4.30 on the motion by Mr. Tsunematsu of the Seiyukai. The session will continue to-day and after all the Bills placed on the day's order have been disposed of, the impeachment resolution will be finally taken up.

Tuesday's session was opened at 1.15. Before taking up any bill, the Government's written replies to about half a dozen interpellations were announced. In order to save time the contents of these replies were not read. One of these replies was from Foreign Minister Viscount Motono to the interpellation by Mr. Konishi of the Opposition with regard to the British prohibition of alien-land-ownership in the Straits Settlements. The Foreign Minister stated in his reply that the Government was fully aware of the losses that the British prohibition was going to inflict on Japanese enterprises in the Malay Peninsula, and negotiations were being carried on with the British Government with a view to obtain concession to the furthest extent possible.

Mr. Tsunematsu of the Seiyukai was the first member to be given the rostrum and to interpellate the Government as to whether it had any plan to improve the railway service in the vicinity of Hamada in the San-in line, and what the Government is going to do with the freights congested along the San-in lines. This member was followed by Mr. Akita of the Independent Group who interpellated over the Government's attitude on the question of conferring self-Government on the island of Tsushima. The next to take the rostrum was Mr. Yagi of the Kokumin-to who deplored some of the acts committed by the Government which he charged were due to the lack of official discipline and wanted to know if the Government was going to rectify such errors in the future. All these interpellations were addresses rather than what they were understood to be. No Ministers were present at the session to reply to these queries except the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Communications, and the Minister of Justice. And what was more, none of the interpellators seemed to care to hear what the Government had to say in reply to what they asked about, for they were all satisfied with what they had talked about in their speeches.

Interpellations concluded, the Speaker called upon Mr. Tomijima, Chairman of the Committee on revising the subsidy to the shipping companies, to submit the report on the result of the committee meeting. With a minority opinion of the Kenseikai opposing the suspension of the subsidy at this time, the Bill passed through the second and third readings. The next Bill to be taken up was the one designated to encourage the iron manufacturing industry of the country. The Bill was passed through the third reading as reported by Mr. Motoda, Chairman of the Committee. According to this measure all the iron manufacturers whose foundries produced an annual output of 1,500 tons of iron would receive government assistance.

The Bill to revise the Oriental Development Company Act was next taken up. Mr. Kobayashi, Chairman of the Committee, reported the result of the committee meeting. Mr. Koike of the Kenseikai, one of the members of the committee, carried his opposition to the floor and spoke against the Bill mainly on the ground that the Oriental Development Company's attempts in Korea were a miserable failure and the company was good for nothing. However this opposition amounted to very little and the majority party, supported by other pro-Government parties, pushed the Bill through the second and third readings. Other Bills, among which were those relating to the revision of the laws regulating the silk industry, the sale of opium, penalties in connection with the use of explosives, and income tax, were all referred to committees to be appointed by the Speaker. Another Bill introduced by Mr. Taketomi of the Opposition to establish the Bank of Manchuria was also referred to a committee. It was just this time when Mr. Tsunematsu moved that the day's session be closed and the motion was almost unanimously seconded by the whole House, apparently under the spell of oppressive heat, and the session ended at 4.30.

The third day of the general meeting of the Budget Committee of the Upper House held Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock was devoted to interpellations mainly on questions pertaining to the reform of the admisistration of the Manchurian railway and the protection of merchant marine and marine insurance by Mr. Egi, Baron Takagi, Dr. Ishiwatari and others. Replies were given by Premier Count Terauchi and Baron Den, Minister of Communications.

Dr. Sakuye Takahashi then interpellated on the question relative to national constitution and diplomatic affairs, also touching the relation between America and Russia, the mission of the special envoy to America, the contents of national defense plan etc. Premier Count Terauchi replying to the member's interpellations stated that the Government would make investigations as to whether Russia had given or was going to give special priviliges to America and that the Government could give no clear statement as to whether it would dispatch any mission to Russia nor could it make any definite statement about the nature of the mission of the special envoy to America under Viscount Ishii. Dr. Takahashi then stated that if the Government could not satisfy the member with a clear statement as to the mission of the Ishii mission and other questions put by the member he would not press the Government further, but wished that the Government would not be taken advantage of in international affairs by the American Government. Premier Terauchi, then referring to the question relating to Constitution touched in the member's interpellations, declared that although the nations of the world were craving for democracy, he believed that the Japanese nation would not be affected by such thought prevailing among other nations of the world and would never come to entertain any different ideas about political system of the country nor any doubts as to the question of national constitution.

Admiral Kato, Navy Minister, replying to Dr. Takahashi's interpellation relating to the naval repletion scheme, stated that Japan had no need of changing the already settled principle of the naval repletion programme because of the gigantic extension plan of the army and navy adopted by America nor the financial condition of the country allowed any further extension of the naval strength at present, which was a matter of absolute impossibility. The Navy Minister further stated that as regards the Japanese Navy it must stick to the principle of the eight battleship and eight cruiser unit and the idea of increasing submarines, destroyers and other auxiliary warcraft for the purpose of raiding on the enemy's commercial interests in time of war at the expense of the reinforcement of the strength of the main fleet —fighting squadron—was no good for the purpose of strengthening defense of the country.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

JAPANESE MEDIATION IN CHINA

The "Hochi," however, says that now is the time for Japan to assist China as she is in need of Japanese aid. It is reported that General Chang Hsun had requested Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister at Peking, to mediate between him and the oppositionists. It is said that Baron Hayashi refused to comply with the request of Chang Hsun on the ground of Japan's policy of non-interference. If the report is true, the "Kokumin" says that there are some doubtful points.

The interference is wrong when it is made without proper reasons. The internal political affairs of other nations should not be meddled with. But when China asked for the aid of Japan, it is proper to assist that nation. When a neighbour is in difficulties and asks for aid, it is wrong for an individual to overlook the request, and it is the same between two nations.

President Li Yuan-hung asked the protection of the Japanese Legation, and General Chang Hsun requested the influence of Japan to settle the political situation of China, and it is inhuman to coolly follow the policy of non-interference. The "Kokumin" says that the Japanese Government should instruct Baron Hayashi at once to exercise his power to mediate between the two factions in China. Our non-interference policy at present will disappoint the Chinese and while our non-interference policy is excellent in principle, under the present circumstances, Japan should take proper steps to bring peace to China. If the political disturbance becomes larger, it will be not only unfortunate for the Chinese, but the foreigners residing in China will be in danger and damages will be done to commerce.

The paper hopes that the Japanese Government will decide to aid China which has asked the assistance of Japan at this moment, and endeavour to maintain peace in the Far East, or else Japan has to lose her position in the Orient, obtained after many bitter sacrifices.

THE MONARCHY MOVEMENT AND JAPAN'S DUTY

When the restoration of the monarchy was made at Peking, it was thought that the south would be the first to oppose it. However it is a known fact that the south does not possess the sufficient military force to demonstrate its opposition against the restoration, and it was predicted that the north and south would stand against each other. But the "Jiji" says that most unexpectedly the actual opposition against the restoration started in the north, and the military leaders of the north who are against the restoration held a conference and appointed General Tuan as the Chief Commander of the army to defeat the monarchists, and the republican forces had already encountered the army of General Chang Hsun near Peking.

It was an unexpected development that the northern military leaders have immediately attempted to crush the attempt of restoration, before the south took any decided step against the monarchy.

At Peking the ex-Emperor was again placed on the Throne, but President Li Yuan-hung is still regarded as the President of the Republic and there now exist two heads of the nation. The monarchists have been isolated by the rising of the northern military leaders against them, and it is difficult to predict the future development.

Even though the army of General Chang Hsun is defeated, it does not prove that the restoration was an utter failure. The Northern Military leaders who rose against General Chang Hsun have been ardent supporters of the restoration, and their present opposition was not caused by their belief that the restoration was not welcome, but by their dissatisfaction with the attitude of General Chang Hsun.

General Chang Hsun lost the sympathies of the northern monarchists by his self-important attitude in the recent attempt, but the cause being only a sentimental one, it can not be said what may happen in future.

The "Jiji" says that the protection of the foreign residents in Peking and the railway line between Tientsin and Peking is the important problem at present, and the paper hopes that the Japanese Government will not fail to take the proper step to protect the interest and properties of foreigners and insure the safety of the railway. All foreign nations depend upon Japan for the protection of their interests in China, and Japan should not fail to perform her duty at any indication of danger to the foreigners residing in the northern part of China.

MEANING OF NON-INDEMNITY AND NON-ANNEXATION

Since the Russians declared that no-indemnity and non-annexation would be the basis of the peace terms, the world has begun to seriously discuss the question, and even the Kaiser has recently announced that no-indemnity and non-annexation will be the foundation of the peace terms. But the "Kokumin" says that it is strange to discuss the peace terms while the war is still raging and there is no sight of peace.

The term of no-indemnity and non-annexation is very simple, but its meaning is very complex. The Russians proposed the terms and the Germans are supporting it, but it is not known whether they mean the same thing. The non-annexation preached by the Russians only means that the Russians do not wish the annexation of Constantinople or the Dardanelles, and by no-indemnity, they mean that the belligerent powers would not ask the indemnity for the war expenditure. But it seems that Germans are interpreting the term of non-annexation much wider than the Russians, and they hope that all German colonies in Africa, Asia and South Seas will be returned to Germany. However it is doubtful whether Germany will agree to return the conquered territories in France, Belgium, Russia, Rumania and Serbia.

Whatever may be the interpretation of non-annexation and no-indemnity by the Germans the "Kokumin" says that it is not necessary for us to consider the peace terms at present. England and other Entente powers will not be satisfied until they have crushed the German militarism, and they will not accept any term which will allow Germany to exist as she is to-day.

Not only the discussion of peace terms during the actual fighting brings no result, but it will be injurious as the discussion of such a subject will tend to discourage the army of the Entente. In the past Germany occupied a slightly favourable position, but recently the situation has changed, and with the entrance of the United States in the war, Germany may realize that she will be unable to keep on fighting, and beg for peace.

The discussion of peace terms is unnecessary and should not be indulged in by the people of the Entente powers at least, says the "Kokumin."

HOSPITALITY TO PRESIDENT LI YUAN-HUNG

The "Jiji" says that it was the Peking attitude for the Japanese legation at Peking to consent to protect President Li Yuan-hung when the President requested the protection of the Japanese Minister. General Chang Hsun is not a barbarous man, and he will not treat the President with any disrespect, but under his command, there are many Generals and soldiers who are cruelly disposed, and if the President does not consent to resign, such persons may attempt anything to get rid of the President. The Allied Ministers at Peking are said to have asked General Chang Hsun to protect the President.

The "Jiji" hopes that the Japanese Minister will accord the respect and hospitality to Li Yuan-hung, due to the position of the President of China. The success of the restoration movement is still doubtful, and Li Yuan-hung is still the President, and he should be treated by the Japanese officials as the President of the Republic. Furthermore it is necessary that the fact that the presence of President Li Yuan-hung in the Japanese Legation has no political meaning should be explained to the Chinese public.

Under such circumstances, the Japanese Government should be not only impartial and watch the development but also respect and honour President Li Yuan-hung as the head of the Republican Government of China.

DUTY OF CABINET MINISTERS

The cabinet ministers are all insincere in answering the questions put them by the members of Parliament, says the "Nichinichi," and while they should be severely criticised for their insincerity, the paper declares that the members of Parliament also can not escape from the same criticism.

It seems that the Cabinet Ministers have been trying to side-step the questions at the Diet, and the members are creating discussions simply for the sake of discussion. Among the cabinet Ministers Baron Goto and Viscount Motono are reported to be most insincere in the session of Diet.

The "Nichinichi" says that when cabinet ministers reply to the questions put them by the members, they are speaking also to the general public that stand at the back of the members, and it is the duty of the minister to answer whatever question to the satisfaction of the members of Parliament and the public. The paper sincerely hopes that ministers and members of Parliament will be more sincere in dealing with state affairs.

HIGH COST OF LIVING

The "Jiji" says that although the principal cause for the recent advance of cost of living in Japan is the rapidly increasing surplus money in the country, the insufficient transportation facilities, lack of necessary cargo space, increase of export and decrease of import are also the causes of the high cost of living. It is needless to say that the transportation facilities should be improved, but at the same time, the unusual increase of export and the decrease of import should be regulated to prevent the further increase in the prices of commodities.

The result of the encouragement of export and endeavour to lessen the amount of import, has caused the depressing effect upon the economic development of the country. A special emergency policy is required to save the nation from the unnecessary high cost of living.

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GRADUATION CEREMONY OF IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY

The graduation ceremony of the Tokyo Imperial University was held Wednesday morning and 1,613 graduates of the year were given diplomas and twenty one honour graduates received the Imperial Prizes. The ceremony was attended by H.I.M. the Emperor, T.I.H. Princes Kuni, Asaka and Nashimoto, Mr. Okada, Minister of Education, Count Hijikata, Marquis Hachisuka, Marquis Matsukata, Baron Kikuchi, Baron Hozumi, Viscount Hatano, Prince Takatsukasa and other noted citizens of Tokyo.

H.I.M. the Emperor left the Imperial Palace at nine o'clock Wednesday morning, accompanied by Viscount Hatano, General Uchiyama, and Prince Takatsukasa, and proceeded to the Imperial University, Hongo.

Playing of the national anthem signalled the arrival of His Majesty at the University, and Baron Yamakawa, President of the University and members of the faculty welcomed the arrival of His Majesty. Prior to the holding of the graduation ceremony, H.I.M. the Emperor listened to lectures by professors of the University. Dr. Funabashi lectured on mineralogy, and Dr. Katsura on the Japanese product of zinc. Dr. Tanaka explained the writings of Emperor Gonara, and Dr. Kuroita lectured upon ancient historical documents. Dr. Suyehiro explained an arrangement to prevent the rolling of ships.

Following the lectures, H.I.M. the Emperor proceeded to the auditorium where the graduation ceremony was to be held, and awarded Imperial prizes to twenty one honour graduates. Ten of the Imperial Prizes went to the graduates of the Law College, four to the Medical College, four to the Engineering College, one to the College of Literature and two to the College of Science. The diplomas were awarded to 1,613 graduates by Baron Yamakawa, the President.

The graduates of this year were 998 from the College of Law, 155 from the Medical College, 199 from the College of Engineering, 85 from the College of Literature, 32 from the College of Science, and 144 from the College of Agriculture.

H.I.M. the Emperor returned to the Imperial Palace immediately after the conclusion of the ceremony, and Mr. Okada, Minister of Education and Baron Yamakawa proceeded to the Imperial Palace in the afternoon to express thanks to His Majesty for attending the graduation ceremony.

DAIRIES TO RECEIVE STRICT CONTROL

The effect of the present war on all lines of trade in this country is very observable nowadays. For instance, the dairies in this country are now greatly hit for the scarcity of milch cows, in consequence of great numbers of cows having been recently sacrificed for making canned meat to be exported to the Allies. Now it is learned that even in Tokyo city the retail milkmen are greatly suffering from the same cause, who number as many as 1300-1400, because many of the dairy owners in the city and suburbs have sold away the cattle in their possession to realize a tremendous profit, as indeed they did, out of their stock which, it is said, were sold, for instance at 300 yen per head whereas it did not cost more than 80 yen if the cows were of the Holstein species. The Metropolitan Police authorities are, therefore, determined to exercise a strict control over the sale of milk in regards to its quality, in consequence of the situation, as it is open to fear that some of the milkmen may be tempted to dilute the milk they are to sell to make amends for the deficiency.

LAYING THE DUST WORKERS

One of the hardest lots, if not the only one though, that ever fall to the people of the working class may be that of the water-sprinkler in the city. From early in the morning say seven o'clock till half past five in the afternoon, and that especially in this hot burning summer season such a poor water-sprinkler is in his trammels of drudgery for the scanty remuneration of only fifty and at best sixty sen a day. According to the authorities of the city of Tokyo there are about three or four hundred like coolies in the pay of the city at usual time of the year and in summer time this number is increased up to six hundred for the obvious reason that the streets require more watering. These water-dispersers are instructed to give water to the division of the streets which is assigned to each of them at least four times in a day and it is told that under the existing condition of the arrangements belonging to this branch of the city's works it is totally impossible to hope that this number of times that water should be given off in the streets each day is to be increased. Out of the total area of 2,600,000 tsubo occupied by the city roads at present one million tsubo (including 200,000 tsubo taken up by the tramway tracks) is set apart as the area to be besprinkled with water. Each water-carrier has 1700 tsubo set to him over which he must range with water every day. The water carrier draws up the water for his cart from the well specially constructed for this purpose which is situated at convenient intervals along the streets by a hand-worked pump, which operation, at the lowest calculation, takes 6-10 minutes each time and to cover the whole area of 1700 tsubo which is the district of his round the water-sprinkler must go over the area with twenty cartfuls of water at a time, in truth which then takes two hours and a half altogether. But when the pump is worked through the instrumentality of mechanical power the time taken by the operation of drawing up the water sufficient for 2 cartfuls is reduced to no more than fifteen minutes and this economising of the time taken by the operation consequently will cause the increase of the number of times as the water is sprinkled in the streets per day. In this connection it is worthy of remark that the city authorities of Tokyo have ever tried to adopt the advanced systems used in East England or America. And later they tried the brine to facilitate the water in laying dust but as this method brought on heavy costs it was afterward confined only to such cases as on the occasion of the procession of the Emperor through the streets. It is, however, now reported that the city authorities have resolved on a plan to employ automobiles in near future for the specific purpose of facilitating the work of watering the streets.

OSAKA'S NEW SANATORIUM

The Osaka Municipality's newly established sanatorium for consumptive patients is reported to open about the end of this month. We are told that it is the most satisfactorily furnished medical institution of this kind in Japan and can accommodate two thousand persons; its site was laid out on Tone Hill one cho east of Hotarugaike Stopping place for the suburban trams, covering 35,000 tsubo, of which 2,000 tsubo is fully occupied by the office, dispensary, consultation-room, sick-rooms bath-room, and an entertainment hall with a fine stage for the performance of plays and movies' show. The most conspicuous plan is that the hospital has around it a large garden full of natural beauties where the patients enjoy their 'constitutionals' among the green trees all the year round and can take the newest treatment of sun-basking in the divan built on the highest place in the garden commanding a bird's-eye-view of the surrounding localities.

A HINT TO THE S.P.C.A.

The vernacular papers state that there is now a queer, but decided tendency towards the increase in the number of cats and dogs left abandoned on the high ways of Tokyo, especially in the wards of Fukagawa and Honjo which have the main slums and sinks of the metropolis. This is attributed to the soaring price of rice and the heavy cost of living which are keenly felt among the lower classes now, and it is told that some care-takers of cats and dogs are anxious to get rid of them so as to make their pockets less tight.

Abandoned cats and dogs, it is reported, are now too numerous to induce the police to take pity on them and though homeless animals are found little attention is paid to them by the authorities.

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HOW RAGMEN EARN THEIR LIVING

How the utilization of the waste is really carried out nowadays may be easily realized when the following facts are all considered. The ragmen in the city of Tokyo and suburbs number at present over 1000 and most of them live at Iriya and Man-nen-cho in Shitaya-ku, and at Nippori outside the city. All the waste odds and ends they pick up bring, curious to say, a goodly sum of money to them. For instance, any old rush mattings bring from one sen to three sen, which are used for making the mattings to cover the kind of Japanese sandals called "setta," and any empty cans used for packing food are much appreciated by this class of men, because the lead melted off the cans are collected into a mass and the tin plates are sold to the manufacturers of toys. All the rusted cans are sold away to the foundries at Senju-ohashi to be melted there. The worn-out "tabi" with a rubber sole also brings money when the rubber is sold away in a heap and the cloths of the "tabi" are sold away to paper manufacturers. If these "tabis" are only tolerably worn out the ragmen give some mending touches to them to make them up complete and then sell them by the roadside at night at such a place as Man-nen-cho. Waste fulled cotton cloths bring 2 sen to 5 sen according to their quality and are used for the sheets of cheap cushions etc., after being dyed. Long hairs as of women which usually drop off when women have hairdressing are collected and sold to artificial hairmakers at about 6 yen per kwan.

Castaway old clogs bring 1 sen for an odd pair and when they have been mended and finished up and each pair well matched by selecting suitable fellows of each different pair in case the pair is not whole, they are sent away to the rag market at Ichikawa in Chiba prefecture to be sold there. The Japanese rain umbrellas of rude make when they are broken and in disuse but once in the hands of the ragmen they bring one or two sen and when they have been repaired they are sold cheap in such an emergency as an unexpected shower to the people who have nothing at hand to protect them. Any waste piece of mouseline fabric is an unfailing source of money to the ragmen because it invariably sells well, being useful, as when it is hacked and powdered it can be woven into fabric again.

FRENCH NATIONAL DAY

The French National Fete Day, which falls on to-day will not be officially celebrated this year in either Yokohama or Tokyo. Both the Embassy and the Consulate-General in Yokohama will be closed to-day, and there will be no reception at either place.

A subscription campaign will take the place of the celebration this year. To-day all Frenchmen and friends of France are asked to subscribe to the fund for war orphans. The money will be used in the education of children whose parents have died during the war.

A celebration of a non-official nature will take place at the Kaihin Hotel at Kamakura on Saturday evening. A Soirée-Dance will be given to celebrate the National Fete day, and a kermesse will be given for the blind of the Allied nations who are victims of the war.

YOKOHAMA TRAM FARES INCREASED

The Yokohama Tramway Co. has recently applied to the Government for general enhancement of its fares, but owing to no prospect of its being permitted, it asked for that of commutation tickets. Permission was given therefor on the 5th by the Tokyo Government, and immediately transmitted to the Company by the Yokohama Municipal Office. According to the new tariff, twenty-four such tickets will be given at one yen, i.e., 4 sen per trip, against 3.5 sen as heretofore. Forty-nine and seventy-four tickets are also to be issued at 2 yen and 3 yen respectively. Time for cheap fare in the morning was revised. Supplementary conditions for the said permission order the Company to speedily improve the service on the lines already laid, to notify the authorities concerned of the date for the completion of new lines, fixing it within three months at least, to wind up in due course transactions and lease of lands and houses, hitherto conducted by the Company, and to issue discount tickets for students and pupils at the rate less than 3.5 sen. The Company has not yet decided to leave the current discount tickets valid for two and half or three months.

RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT'S REQUEST FOR PHYSICIANS

The Rumanian Government had requested the Japanese Government to send one hundred physicians through the Italian Embassy at Tokyo, and the Departments of Education and Home Affairs have been considering the proposal. It is reported that the Japanese Government made further inquiries about the condition of the employment of the physicians, and upon the receipt of the answer from Rumania, the matter will be decided. The Government at present is discussing whether the physicians to be sent to Rumania will be selected from public applications or to be appointed by ten selected physicians. As the Rumanian Government is in need of the service of physicians, it is believed that the Japanese Government will comply with the request and send the Japanese physicians to Rumania as soon as the satisfactory arrangement is made.

NEW REGULATIONS TO GOVERN RICE SALE

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has recently decided to issue a regulation to enforce the sale of rice by weight instead of quantity. The Department has asked the opinion of Mayor of Tokyo regarding the new regulation, and Dr. Okuda, the Mayor, called the leading merchants of Tokyo to a conference Saturday morning. It is reported that those who discussed the matter with Dr. Okuda Saturday are of the opinion that the change of the system will be difficult.

The Association of Rice Merchants in Tokyo has already resolved to protest against the new regulation and the association is determined to prevent the enforcement of the regulation. They believe that the change of the system will be detrimental to their business.

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce believes that the present system of selling rice by quantity is very inconvenient, and under the system, it is difficult to detect the shortage, which is often practiced by the rice retailers on purpose. However with the introduction of the weight system, any shortage can be easily found.

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The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

毎土曜日 一回發行

No. 29] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, JULY 21, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

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AND

THE JAPAN TIMES

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NEWS & NOTES

The Yokohama Municipality has notified Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co. for the redemption of £4,440 on January 31st, 1918, of £317,000 municipal sterling bonds.

A donation of 600 yen has been given by the passengers of the Tenyo Maru, now in Yokohama, to the local branch of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas to be allotted to the War Relief Funds.

Over two hundred members of the House of Peers and House of Representatives were invited to inspect the Naval station at Yokosuka on Tuesday, and arriving at Yokosuka, twelve of them were taken on board submarines, and they had the first experience in diving under the water.

The prefectural authorities of Osaka have recently formed a plan to enlarge the Nishinoda mechanics school and the Imamiya mechanics school under their control in order to furnish more accommodations for the increasing number of applicants for the entrance into those two schools owing to the greater necessity than before for mechanics in that locality at present. Though the authorities have another idea to establish a school of the similar character to the other two yet it is said they are likely to adopt the first measure for financial reasons.

The Behring Strait is reported to be full of floating ice this season, and many Japanese fishing boats have not been heard of and anxiety is felt about the fate of the ships.

The Tenri Maru, 826 tons, left Hakodate over forty days ago, and after encountering many ice floes, the ship managed to return to the port on the twelvth. The steamers Taisei Maru, 1231 tons, and Inabayama Maru, 983 tons, have not been reported although they left Hakodate over thirty days ago. All sailing boats which attempted the trip to the Strait have all returned, being unable to reach their destination on account of the floating ice.

The railway authorities of this country made an announcement recently that no reduction will be allowed hereafter in the fares as has hitherto been the case during summer time for the benefit of such passengers as travel a long distance to go to sea-side resorts, etc. but instead only to those passengers who intend to go on a mountaineering trip during the summer will the same unstinted favour as before be shown by the authorities by way of encouraging the habit of mountain-climbing among the nation at large. It is learned that the railway authorities are not over anxious to gain a considerably increased income by this new measure, because in their estimation the net profit due to them will not amount to more than 30,000 yen, in all from July 1 to September 15.

The number of applicants for the installation of telephones in the present year was 36,000 but the number of lines available is reported to be only 3,500. Hence a process of elimination has to be undergone according to the most necessary applicants. Investigations for this purpose are now taking place but since the time of application was early this year the investigations are expected to be completed about the end of August when information of installation will be forwarded to the fortunate ones who in the eyes of the authorities have been included as one of those in dire need of the means. The Department of Communications is at present planning to increase 9 new telephone exchanges within a few years. Already there are ten exchanges in the city. The next exchange which will be added before the end of the year will be the Takanawa central which is now undergoing construction.

The China Mail Steamship Company will make Hongkong and New York the terminal points of its operations, instead of Hongkong and San Francisco, according to a Chinese paper in Hongkong. This does not mean that any of the present ports of call in Japan or China will be omitted, but simply that the length of its ships' voyages will be extended. After arriving at San Francisco the Company's vessels will proceed to New York, via Panama Canal, touching at way ports in Central America and the United States. Captain Dobson, former commander of the China, who left San Francisco for London on May 18th to take command of the Nile, is expected back in the United States with that vessel soon. Apropos, it may be noted that the Nile will be renamed the Peking and the Congress, recently bought by the China Mail, be renamed the Nanking.

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SPECIAL SESSION OF THE IMPERIAL DIET

The Kenseikai suffered another defeat in its fight against the Government at the session on the 11th of the House of Representatives. The resolution introduced by the Opposition Party to impeach the Minister of Home Affairs, Baron Goto, met a summary defeat when the pros and cons of the House were counted on the resolution after the debate which lasted about two hours and which was participated in by six members representing the different parties. As expected, the debate on the resolution did not lack in presenting a number of noisy scenes which entertained the audience in the galleries a great deal. Speaking as a whole it was doubtful whether more than a handful of the members were sincere about what they were growling or shouting about.

As soon as the business session was opened at 1.15 p.m. a number of Bills placed on the day's order were taken up and properly disposed of. The Speaker Mr. Ōoka then announced the resolution introduced by the Kenseikai would be discussed.

Mr. Hayami of the Kenseikai, taking the rostrum, went on to explain the reason for introducing the resolution. The secret pamphlets circulated by Baron Goto containing the translations of the foreign correspondence and comments on the alleged activity of the Japanese in China at the time of the Sino-Japanese negotiations, Mr. Hayami charged were for the purpose of undermining the political power of the Okuma Cabinet. The Baron's secret attempt thus to gain his power constituted a vilification of the nation's honour as well as a stumbling block for diplomatic welfare of the country. After committing such a disgraceful act against the nation, to cling to a Cabinet chair proved the Baron's want of conscience, Mr. Hayami declared, and the Baron ought to go.

During his speech the members of the pro-Government parties became excited to a high pitch when Mr. Hayami used such words as "shameless." "unmoral," "no common-sense" etc, in characterizing the Home Minister's conduct. At their vociferous demand that Mr. Hayami retract his coarse utterances, the Speaker ordered him to retract his words. This Mr. Hayami complied with, but used many phrases closely resembling them in the rest of his speech.

Mr. Horikiri of the Seiyukai then took the rostrum and spoke in opposition to the resolution. The Seiyukai member ironically deplored the introduction of the resolution by the Kenseikai who under the Okuma Cabinet had done the things barred naked in the secret pamphlets. He defended the publication of the pamphlets of such nature was not improper when they were to be used in order to save the country from a miserable diplomatic failure, and declared that any man had the right to oppose the Government by such means.

The second member to speak in support of the resolution was Mr. Kajishima of the Kensei-kai. He denounced the Baron as having brought to light what the latter considered wrong acts of the country, referring to the example of Eucken and Heckel of Germany at the outbreak of the war. Mr. Kajishima then turned his attack on the Seiyu-kai for its defense of the Home Minister in order to point out the errors committed by the former Cabinet. Stung by this attack, the Seiyukai members emulated one another by making loudest noise possible to make a mockery of the speaker.

Mr. Kodama of the Independent Group, who next took the rostrum and spoke against the resolution, was followed by Mr. Seki of the Kenseikai. Mr. Seki denied the accusation that his party was indulging in useless political strife unmindful of the grave world situation. His party was fully awaken to the present tendency the world over, and that very fact actuated his party to continue its fight against conservatives and bureaucrats to which Baron Goto belonged, declared Mr. Seki. He denounced the Home Minister for publishing and circulating the secret pamphlets, which act Mr. Seki said was nothing but a secret intrigue against the Government of the time, and for not fighting the Government in the open like a man. In reviewing a passage in the Home Minister's address before the Prefectural Governors' Conference in which the Baron asserted he would try to be an example in regard to official discipline, Mr. Seki described the Baron as having made himself a "laughing stock" in the people's eye. The use of this phrase by Mr. Seki gave to the pro-Government members another chance to exercise their lungs and for several minutes they kept Mr. Seki's voice drowned in their deafening cries denouncing the speaker for employing such words.

Mr. Seki was followed by Mr. Fukui of the Seiyukai who spoke in opposition to the resolution in a sarcastic manner. He declared the question at issue was of a minor significance and said he was sorry to witness repeated defeats of the Opposition Party. Mr. Fukui declared that Baron Goto rather deserved an eulogy than a denunciation, for what the Baron had done was to remove the cause which obstructed the country from going diplomatically straight.

Baron Goto, Home Minister, who silently listened to the speeches for and against him for two hours was given the rostrum just as Mr. Tsunematsu of the Seiyukai moved for the closure. In defiance of constant disorderly noise made by the Kenseikai, the Home Minister explained that the circulation of the pamphlets was not in violation of the publication law and he had circulated them with anything but bad intention. The Home Minister, in challenging tone, gave expression to his confidence that the party claiming only one-third of the membership of the House never could succeed in their attempt to oust him from the position. He concluded his speech by advising the Kenseikai to be equanimous and to introspect itself.

When Baron Goto finished his speech amid loud hand-clapping by the pro-Government members and hisses and heckles by the Kenseikai, the Speaker of the House asked the members to rise in turn to show their pro or con. As everyone expected the resolution was defeated by a large majority,—almost 2 to 1, the minority party losing the second battle on the floor.

When the impeachment resolution was defeated by an overwhelming majority, the members of the Kenseikai and the Kokumin-to camps retired en bloc, the half of the seats being vacated. At the motion of Dr. Tsunematsu the order of the day was changed and the house took up the bill providing for partial revision of the income tax law. Mr. Okuda, chairman of the special committee, reported on the result of the committee investigation. Mr. Ichiki, Vice-Minister of Finance, opposed the proposal and Mr. Mayekawa supported the Bill, which was subsequently adopted as reported by the Committee, omitting further reading.

The resolution proposing the establishment of an investigation committee for state owned properties introduced by Mr. Raitaro Sawa was next taken up and Mr. Sawa spoke on the resolution, which was unanimously approved as introduced without further reading.

The resolutions pertaining to the grant of state subsidy to the stipends of primary school teachers, the valuation of land in the Hokkaido, partial revision of the textile fabrics consumption tax and the grant of state subsidy on the construction of sheltering harbours for fishery purpose, all introduced by the members, were then taken up and committeed. The House rose at 4.35 p.m.

The Lower House committee on the settled accounts met on the 11th and discussed about the settled accounts relating to the accounts of the government railways. The day's session was, however, devoted to interpellations which were replied to by the Government Delegates. The Special Committee of the same house on the Bills providing for the revision of the regulations pertaining to the control of the Hypothec Bank, the Farmers and Mechanics Banks, the Hokkaido Colonization Bank, the Industrial Guilds also met yesterday morning and passed the Bills as submitted by the

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Government without amendments. The committees on the Bills for the revision of the Income Tax Law, the Manchurian Bank Law, the Transit Tax Law and the regulations pertaining to the control of the sale and handling of explosives held meetings yesterday and resumed interpellations. The Bill for the revision of the Transit Tax Law was rejected; other Bills being referred to further discussions.

In a written reply to the interpellation by Mr. Y. Imai of the Independent Group, the Foreign Minister Viscount Motono made the following statement yesterday relative to the Imperial Government's attitude towards the monarchical movement in China.

As has been repeatedly declared the Government will observe the non-interference policy towards the internal strife in China unless the Empire's interests become endangered. Frivolous rumours contradictory to this policy can not be trusted. So far the course of events in China has necessitated no change in this policy.

The House of Peers met on the 11th. The attendanve of the members was very small, many members attending the meetings of the Sectional Committees on the Supplementary Budget Estimates and the social committees on various other Bills. At the Ministerial seats were in evidence the Ministers of Communications, Agriculture and Commerce, Finance and Justice. Baron Den, Communications Minister, and Mr. Nakashoji, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, spoke on the Government Bills respectively relating to suspension of the grant of shipbuilding encouragement funds and the encouragement of iron industry, which were both referred to committees. Next Mr. Shoda, Finance Minister, and Mr. Nakashoji, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, spoke in turn on the official Bills providing for partial revision of the regulations pertaining to the control of the Oriental Development Company and the sericultural industry, the bills being committeed. Baron Uchida submitted the reports of the committee on the settled accounts of the revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year 1914, and the revenue and expenditure belonging to special accounts for the same fiscal year and a resolution relating to the above settled accounts, which reports were adopted without a hitch, the resolutions warning the Government for inadequate or unlawful expenditures being also unanimously approved.

Eight petitions adopted by the Petition Committee were then submitted and at once carried without discussions. The House rose at 10.40 a.m.

The Sectional Committees on the budget bills of the Upper House held meetings yesterday morning and afternoon. The morning session was devoted to interpellations on various items and the fresh undertakings provided for in the Budget Estimates, but nothing of special significance occurred.

The Government was again subjected to heated attacks in the House of Representatives on the 12th by three memebrs representing three different parties. The acts which called forth these attacks, even from a member of the pro-Government party—Ishin-kai was the Government's sending to the House written replies to several re-interpellations placed on the order of the day. The three members gave vent to their dissatisfaction with the written replies to what they had re-interrogated about and severely criticised the Government for evading to give them explanations to their heart's content by sending such replies before the re-interpellators were given a chance to fully explain what they wanted to question about.

The session opened at 1.15 p.m. The Speaker Mr. O-oka ordered a clerk to read more than half a dozen written replies by the Government to the re-interpellations placed on the day's order. The Government's replies included those to the re-interpellations over the establishment of the Advisory Board of Foreign Affairs, Japan's attitude relative to the restoration movement in China, and several other internal as well as foreign subjects. One or two replies were somewhat lengthy, while most of the rest ran in such manners as "the question has been already replied to," or "no further reply can be given on the question."

Mr. Takamatsu of the Kokuminto was the first member to attack the Government from the rostrum for this sort of treatment and declared that party lines should be buried in order to bring the Government to its sense of duty. Mr. Takamatsu, in spite of the fact that he belonged to the party which aligned with the Government when the Opposition Party attempted to hammer down the Government by introducing two want-of-confidence resolutions, expressed his deep sympathy with Mr. Koyama of the Kensei-kai who received a very blunt written reply from the Minister of Education Mr. Okada to his re-interpellation over the Minister's "double faced act," to borrow Mr. Koyama's phrase, in denying in the Lower House the accusation that he had assisted a man of criminal record in the recent election while admitting and apologizing for it in the Upper House.

Mr. Koyama next went up on the restrum and, apparently encouraged by the preceding speaker's sympathy, denounced the Minister of Education. Mr. Koyama urged then all the parties to support his contention against the Minister as its significance ought not to be disregarded on party differences. But the Seiyu-kai, the majority party, was too bigotted to listen to the speaker's appeal and tried to drown his speech in dinning shouts at every chance it could find.

The Seiyu-kai, moreover, sent up one of its members, Mr. Fukui to the rostrum to defend the Minister of Education on the ground that the Okuma Cabinet was not free from doing the same thing Mr. Okada was being accused of.

Mr. Tsuchiya of the Ishinkai also was dissatisfied with the Government's written reply to his re-interpellation on the Government's plan with regard to the Laboratory for the Researches of Contagious Diseases, and hotly criticized the Government's insincere attitude.

Mr. Inouye, Chairman of the Committees, then was called upon to report on the decisions of the committees on revising the laws regulating the industrial guilds, the Hokkaido Development Bank Act, the Industrial Bank of Japan Act, the Banks of Agriculture and Industry Act. These decisions of the respective committees were passed through the second reading adopted without submitting them to a third reading.

Mr. Kobayashi spoke on the Bill proposing a partial revision of the textile consumption tax law, which was introduced by the member. The Bill was referred to a special committee together with several other Bills of similar significance. At the motion of Mr. Tsunematsu the order of the day was changed and the House took up the Bill for the abolition of the regulations pertaining to the control of the sale and handling of explosives. The bill was approved as reported. The Government Bill providing measures for the control of industrial properties in war time and five resolutions introduced by the members were reported on and carried without a hitch. The House next listened to the reports of the Petition Committee, which were approved en bloc, altogether 43 petitions being adopted by the Committee.

Mr. Takao Saito, a Kenseikai member, taking the rostrum, explained the resolution proposing the abolition of the Advisory Board of Foreign Affairs, which was the next item on the day's order. The Kenseikai member stated the reason for the resolution, mainly dwelling upon the inconsistency of the establishment of the Board with the spirit of the Constitution in that the new organ, placed under the direct control of the Emperor and above the Cabinet, performs a function similar to that of the Cabinet or Privy Council, and therefore ignores the existence and the right of the Cabinet and Privy Council. The member in the course of his speech attacked the measures of the Ministry which he said apparently attempted to conceal its incapacity and failure in diplomatic affairs and evade its responsibility by taking such unconstitutional measures as to establish the Advisory Board with a view to attributing all responsibilities for diplomatic affairs of the country. As the member went on and directed his attack toward the attitude of the pro-Government parties, an uproar was started by the members of the pro-Government parties and a great confusion followed, plunging the House into a veritable scene of seething cauldron. Mr. Yokota, a Kenseikai member, motioned to refer the Kenseikai member to the punishment committee. The motion being seconded by a Kenseikai member and approved by a majority the Kenseikai member was referred to the punishment committee. The House then rose at 5.45 p.m.

The Lower House Committees on the Bills pertaining to the war time measures for the control of industrial rights and properties ownership, the abolition of the regulations for the control of the sale and handling of explosives, and the construction of sheltering harbours for fishery purposes met yesterday and approved the bills as submitted after a few interpellations.

The Opposition Party for a third time lost its fight against the Government in the House of Representatives on the 13th. The resolution introduced by the Kenseikai to abolish the Advisory Board on Foreign Affairs which was established some weeks ago was rejected as exptted on the 13th session by a large majority after a debate lasting about two hours.

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The Kenseikai waged its battle against the Board mainly on the ground that the body of such character was incompatible with Constitutional provisions as well as that the establishment of such body provided a means for the Cabinet to evade its responsibility for state affairs. The parties opposed to the Kenseikai resolution denied these contentions and defended the Board as the right thing needed in the face of the critical world situation which confronted the Empire.

Before the resolution was put to the debate, the House took up a number of cases in connection with those members whose disorderly conducts or whose use of improper words at the previous day's session caused a punishment committee to be appointed. Mr. Ohtsu of the Kenseikai regretted that the pro-Government members should behave in such a manner as to make it impossible for any speaker to make his speech heard, and denounced the Speaker Mr. Ooka for ordering Mr. Saito, a Kenseikai member, to submit himself to a punishment committee despite the fact that Mr. Saito, in compliance with the order of the Speaker, retracted the word he had used. Then the Speaker Mr. Ooka announced that a written move be made by Mr. Koizumi of the Kenseikai that Mr. Takami of the Seiyukai be referred to a punishment committee for his disorderly conduct in the House while Mr. Saito was explaining the resolution to abolish the Advisory Board on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Takami on that occasion ran up to the stenographers' platform to obstruct Mr. Saito's speech. This move was immediately put to a vote and was defeated by 139 against 185, thus Mr. Takami escaping his deserved punishment by the sheer force of a majority.

Then the House went into a secret session at which Mr. Koyama, Chairman of the Punishment Committee charged with discussing a means to deal with Mr. Saito, reported on the result of the committee meeting. After the House was again opened for the audience the Speaker announced the committee decision and ordered Mr. Saito to apologize formally for uttering the improper word. This was complied with by Mr. Saito who from the rostrum read his apology. Mr. Ooka, the Speaker then announced that Mr. Yokoyama of the Kenseikai would be referred to a punishment committee for his disorderly conduct during the secret session when he is said to have obstructed the discussion of punishing Mr. Saito.

Mr. Saito was then given the rostrum to continue his explanation for introducing the resolution to abolish the Foreign Affairs Board. Mr. Saito was followed by Mr. Uyehara of the Kokuminto who refuted the contention of the preceding speaker. Mr. Morita and Mr. Furuya of the Kenseikai, Mr. Nakanishi of the Seiyukai, and Mr. Ohtsu of the Ishinkai, took the rostrum in turn and argued for and against the resolution along the lines too familiar to be reported.

When the argument was closed, Premier Count Terauchi stepped forward and in a few words refuted the chief points raised by the Opposition members, expressing his confidence that the House would not be misled by the Opposition arguments.

When the Resolution was put to a vote it was rejected by a large majority, only the Kenseikai and a couple of the Independent Group members being for it and all the rest against.

After the Opposition resolution proposing the abolition of the Advisory Board on Diplomatic Affairs was defeated by a great majority the House changed the order of the day to listen to the report on the result of the conference of the two Houses on the Bill pertaining to the measures for the encouragement of iron industry introduced by the Government. Mr. Motoda taking the platform reported that the conference by mutual concessions had arrived at the decision to revise the amount of the yearly production of iron materials as 5,250 tons instead of 3,500 tons amended by the Seiyukai. The remaining bills on the day's order were carried forward to the next session as the sitting already lasted past the usual time limit, the house subsequently rising at 6.05 p.m.

The House of Peers met at the usual hour on the 13th. Usual reports over, the House at once proceeded with the order of the day. At the outset the House elected the delegates for the conference of the two Houses on the Bill pertaining to the measures for encouragement of iron industry, the election resulting in the return of Marquis Hosokawa and nine other members. The committee investigations on the bills relating to partial revision of the army and navy officers, pension law, telephone undertakings loan, the agricultural warehouses, war time marine reinsurance, the suspension of the subsidiary grant for shipbuilding encouragement, and a few other bills were reported on and adopted as reported by the respective committees after second and third readings. Count Ogimachi, chairman of the special committee on the bill for a partial revision of the regulations pertaining to the control of the Oriental Development Company, reported on the result of the committee investigation and announced that the committee passed the bill as amended by the Lower House. Interpellations were raised by Mr. Kurooka, Baron Sakatani and Mr. Niwo, to which Count Ogimachi and Mr. Shoda, Finance Minister, replied. After further interpellations were asked by Mr. Niwo and replied by the Finance Minister the bill was adopted as reported by the committee after going through the second and third readings. The result of the committee investigations into the bill for revision of the law pertaining to the control of sericultural industry was reported by Marquis Oiwakado, chairman of the committee on the bill, the proposal being passed after going through the second and third readings as reported. The House then took up the bill proposing a partial revision in the provisions of the income tax law, which was sent from the Lower House. Baron Megata asked to know the opinion of the Government on the proposed revision of the law. Mr. Shoda, Finance Minister, in reply, stated that the Government could not consent to the proposed revision. The bill was then referred to a special committee. The House rose a little past noon.

The general meeting of the Upper House Committees on the Supplementary Budget Estimates met at 9.25 in the morning with Baron Asada in chair. After listening to the reports of the chairmen of the sectional committees on the results of the committee deliberations, Baron Megata, Mr. Sakamoto and others interpellated on the bills, to which the Finance Minister and the Home Minister replied. Subsequently the bills were submitted to the discussions of the general meeting in a group and unanimously carried as reported on by the sectional committees. The meeting was closed at 11.10 a.m.

The House of Representatives met for the last day's session on the 14th and the manner in which it dispatched what business remained was like that in "rush hours." Though the audience in the galleries was small, the session presented a noisy scene or two which were no less amusing than those witnessed before.

The session opened at 10 o'clock in the morning and immediately went on to take up the bills relating to the revision of laws and acts governing industrial guilds, the Hokkaido Development Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, and the Agricultural and Industrial Banks. After a brief discussion all these bills were adopted in a bunch at the second reading, the third reading being omitted. Then Mr. Ishikuro, Chairman of the committee, reported on the result of the committee meeting on the settled accounts of the general and special revenues and expenditures for the year of 1914. After a debate lasting about an hour it was decided to leave it for a further consideration as it was of such a nature that it could not be lightly disposed of.

Placed next on the day's order were three proposals by three different parties concerning a same thing of giving aid out from the national treasury to the expenses of primary schools. During the discussion of these proposals the House took a recess for luncheon.

The afternoon session opened at 1.20 and continued to discuss the educational proposals. Mr. Matsumoto of the Ishinkai, while speaking for the proposal introduced by his party, unexpectedly turned his attack on the Kenseikai proposal and the party which presented it. He poured forth a number of harsh phrases denouncing the Kenseikai and declared that the Kenseikai was a party of "hakai-shugi" or destructivism. As Mr. Matsumoto uttered these words amid the dinning noise made by the Opposition members, the word "hakai-shugi" sounded to them as "shakai-shugi," which is the Japanese equivalent for Socialism. The Opposition members, misunderstanding that they were characterized as being Socialists, became exasperated to a highest pitch and vociferously demanded that the Speaker

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 10.—The French Monday communiqué says that we have brilliantly repulsed a strong attack against Pantheon. We counter-attacked against the trenches the enemy had occupied yesterday between Lesbovettes and Chevrigny spur. After a very lively fight we broke up the enemy's energetic resistance, driving him out of our first line of elements on a front of fifteen hundred metres, thus regaining the greater part of the gains the enemy had won yesterday between Pantheon and Froidmont Farm.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 12.—Marshal Haig reports; The enemy, after twenty-four hours' most intense bombardment, determinedly attacked our position on the Niuport front on Tuesday evening, and concentrated its heavy artillery fire on the Levelles defences in the Dunes sector near the coast. This coast is isolated by the destruction of bridges on the Yser. The enemy here penetrated our position on a front of 1400 yards and the depth of 600 yards, reaching the right bank of the Yser near the sea. The enemy, gaining some of our advanced positions farther south opposite Lombartsyde, was driven out by our counter-attack.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 15.—Marshal Haig in his Friday evening communique reports that we have driven off enemy parties westward of Yneant. We carried out successfully bombing operations against railway stations, hutments and aerodromes night-time on Wednesday. There was unceasing aerial activity on both sides daylong on Thursday. The fighting was the most severe since the commencement of the war and resulted greatly in our favour. In continuous engagements between large formations consisting sometime of thirty machines, we brought down fifteen German aeroplanes, three of which within our lines, and drove down sixteen uncontrollable. Other British aeroplanes took many photographs and dropped a large number of bombs on enemy aerodromes, dumps and railway stations with good results. Nine of our machines are missing.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, July 9.—To-day's Italian communiqué says: Patrols' activity was considerable along the whole front yesterday. Successful encounters with small enemy parties were sustained by our reconnoitring patrols in Mount Majoka Posina in the area of Passodi, in Mount Croce Dicomelico in the upper Chiarzo and on the Carso Front in front of Castagnavizza.

The artillery was particularly active in the Tolmino sector on Vodice and Faiti.

In Albania, in the evening of July 7th, another enemy air raid was repulsed by our fire. Numerous bombs dropped by the enemy caused no damage nor victims.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 10.—The Italian Communique of 10 July says: During the night of July 9 the enemy after an intense bombardment, taking advantage of a violent thunderstorm made an attack on our positions on Vodil. These assaulting parties were destroyed by our fire which arrested an advance of the supports. Other small attack against our positions in the upper Cordevole and on Wiccolo Lagazuoi were similarly frustrated. The artillery was more active than usual yesterday on Trentino Carnia front; was normal on the Julian front. The activity of our and the enemy reconnoitring parties led to sharp encounters.

The enemy party which approached our lines on the Vodil north Tolmino was promptly repulsed.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, July 13.—The Italian communique issued to-day says; The artillery activity was considerable yesterday. Our guns dispersed the enemy infantry columns on march from Piazza to Pedrazzo Terranolo valley and the wagon movement in the Idrea valley. At Spechiers in the valley, one of our hospitals, though bearing a Geneva cross visibly displayed, was repeatedly shelled by the enemy. One of our patrols in Sief, on the upper Cordevale district, raided enemy post and put the garrison to flight. Another patrol, reconnoitring southeast of Agnavidzza, brought back two enemy trench mortars.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, July 14.—The Italian communique issued on July 14 says: On the night of July 13, in the Upper Cia valley, the Tranoi detachment of the Val Camonioa Alnini surprised and destroyed an enemy's advanced post at a height of 2238 metres, capturing many prisoners and war materials. Yesterday the artillery was active between Adige and Astico. On the remaining front, our guns disturbed the enemy movements on the snowfield of Cima Cee, Travigno valley, on Mount Zebio and on the Chiapovano Santalucia road while the enemy shelled our position on the middle Isonzo and Carso. Aerial activity was considerable during the whole day. All our machines returned safely. An enemy machine was brought down in an air fight. It fell between Miramare and Trieste.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, July 15.—The Italian communique issued on July 15 says:

Between lake Garda and Reno Vallarsa, numerous enemy patrols were repulsed by our gun fire. The enemy parties, attempting to approach our positions at the Hill 126 in Grazigna, were driven back by hand grenades. The artillery activity which had been generally moderate along the whole front, became very intense for short intervals between Doss Faiti and Castagnavizza. There was a considerable aerial activity in Carnia and also on the first line of the Julian front. An enemy machine was brought down in an aerial combat, and fell in flames east of Castagnavizza.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, July 5.—Western front. Artillery fire is going on in the Kovel direction. The Russian scout parties seized in the Zolochoff direction near Godoff 11 German machine gunners. A German cuirassed motor car was driven back by the Russian artillery near Byshki. East and south-east of Brzezany firing continues with alternating strength. The enemy's counter-attacks from Medjichuv have been repulsed by rifle and machine-gun fire. In the fights of July 1 and 2 the Russian troops seized according to a preliminary account 300 officers, 18,000 soldiers, 29 guns and 23 machine-guns.

Caucasus front. Genshivin was seized by the Russian troops in a fight.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, July 6 (Much delayed in transmission).—At a meeting of the representatives of all the regimental battalion committees from the garrison in Petrograd held here on July 5, a resolution was carried by an enormous majority. In part the resolution states "We shall intensify our activity in preparing companies of reinforcement; we shall not fail to lend our brothers all aid which is in our power."

The Minister of War, Mr. Kerenski, to ensure harvest has decreased the formation in all the garrisons in the rear of special detachments in order to help rural population in agricultural work.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, July 7.—Western fronts. There is strong artillery firing on both sides in the Zolotchoff direction. Northwest of Rybniki several short but hot encounters occurred between the Russian and the enemy's troops. The enemy's artillery developed a strong fire against the Russian positions east of Lipica Gurna and Lipica Dolna. Firing continues on the rest of the front. The Germans exhibited near Bilischi white flags inviting the Russian soldiers to fraternizations. The only reply was the fire of the Russian artillery. Firing continues on the rest of the front.

Caucasus front. In the Sakkis direction near Bistan and the Abishirvan river the Russian troops are fighting with the Turks.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, July 7.—The offensive of our troops between Zolotchof and Brzezany shows a considerable activity on a front about four versts. Important results may be expected every moment such as breaking the enemy front in the direction of Zolotchof. The offensive movement of armies on the west front has taught that most of the elements of our south armies have also begun offensive. The activity of the army extends to the Carpathian region southwest of Stanislau.

The battles proceeding now on both sides of the Ens, to envelop this important strategic point which opens the way to the depth of Galicia and Hungary.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, July 9.—The Russians have captured Halicz north of Stanislau, Galicia.

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KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 10.—A Russian official report says that in a successful offensive westward of Stanislau, General Korniloff captured on Sunday several villages, 131 officers, 7000 men, forty eight guns including twelve heavy guns and also many machineguns.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via New York, July 10.—Several villages and one thousand prisoners were taken yesterday in Eastern Galicia. In two days the Russians have penetrated to the depth of six and two-thirds miles westward of Stanislau.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd via Chosen, July 10 (Delayed in transmission).—The Russian communique of July 10 notes our success on a front of 40 versts south of Halicz between Lesupol and Bogorodchank on the Byatritza. Our army, commanded by General Korniloff, has dislodged enemy's fortified position, capturing a number of villages and advancing deep into the enemy's lines. Southwest of Stanislavf, the Russian infantry has penetrated the enemy lines for 10 versts deep and cavalry for nearly 25 versts, reaching the river Loukva. Lesupol which is now occupied by the Russian troops is situated 10 versts south of fortifications of Halicz. The fate of Halicz seems to be decided. It is doubtful whether Halicz will be stormed as it is already enveloped from the rear. The break on the Austro-German front effected by the Russian troops, separated the enemy forces operating in the region of Halicz from those operating in the Carpathians, giving the possibility of the Russian troops to extend their actions up to the Louvka district. A general impression is that the attack by General Korniloff in this region has destroyed one and a half of the Austro-German army corps, inflicting on the enemy a heavy blow. In the direction of Zolotchof, Brzezany and Dolintz, intense fighting continues favourably for the Russians. General Korniloff during the two days' fighting broke the enemy lines along a front of 20 versts to the depth of 10 versts. On July 9 he captured more than 1000 Austro-Germans, three field guns, a number of trenchmortars and engineering war material.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 12.—A Petrograd despatch says:

The operations on the Bystritza river are culminating in a victory of General Korniloff whose line covers a front of more than 20 miles. The Russian infantry has already advanced seven miles while the cavalry marched forward sixteen miles. The Austro-German front between Halicz and Carpathians has been broken and the Russians in the neighbourhood of the Dniester have turned toward Halicz from south and from south-east and now menacing the Halicz bridgehead. Between July 2 and July 8, General Korniloff captured fourteen thousand prisoners and 55 guns of which 12 are heavy guns.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 12.—A Russian official says that General Korniloff's offensive continues despite the energetic resistance and stubborn counter-attacks of the enemy. He has captured further villages more than one thousand prisoners and a great quantity of war-material.

A Petrograd despatch announces the capture of Halicz by the Russians.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Petrograd via New York, July 12.—An official report says that the Russians have reached Posiecdlesiuvka-Kosacz line. They took more than ten thousand prisoners and eighty guns between Monday and Tuesday.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, July 12.—According to news received at the Ministry of War, the Russians continue successful advance after they captured Kaloucz, taking a great number of prisoners.

In view of the democratisation of the army, the Provisional Government has decided to attach to the Commander-in-Chief of each army a military commissary to be appointed by agreement with the Generalissimo. The commissaries shall follow the instructions of the War Ministry to direct and uniform the solution of all political questions arising in the armies and coordinate the work of all army commissaries.

Newspapers here publish that the trustees of Nicholas Romanoff, the abdicated Emperor of Russia, are being engaged in pourparlers with Petrograd office of the State Bank referring to subscription for the liberty loan. The abdicated Emperor intends, it is reported, to subscribe 500,000 roubles for the liberty loan.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 12.—A Russian official report says that General Tchremisoff has captured Halicz. He advanced and reached the left bank of the Lomnica. The Russians have also advanced on the front between Bozoi and Zolotvin and captured over two thousand prisoners and thirty guns in a day's fighting.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Helsingfors via Petrograd, July 12.—The Finnish Diet has accepted the second reading of the Bill granting the supreme right to the Finnish Diet. The text of the Bill contains no words such as "Russia." "Russian sovereign right" or "Russian interests." Exception is made for international relations and war questions in very vague terms. According to rumours the third reading of the Bill is fixed for Saturday next. At the present moment, the question of the independence of Finland as well as other important questions relating to the relations between Finland and Russia are under discussion at the special conference of the Diet, together with the delegation from Petrograd including M. Tcheidze, the President of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates in Petrograd.

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

Petrograd, July 12.—Western front. During July 11 the operations on the Dniester and the Lomica continued in developing. After a stubborn resistance and a bloody fight the enemy was dislodged from Kalusch and this town was seized by the Russian troops. West of Bogorodjany on the Grabuvka Rosulnia front the enemy is availing himself of a most intersected region in order to keep back the Russian troops.

Petrograd, July 13.—The Russian troops in the Dolin direction continued the pursuit of the enemy, who was beaten by General Korniloff's army and retreated to the north west. On the Jesupol Stanislavov Bogorojany front General Tcheremissoff's valiant troops took the town of Galiez. Having crossed to the left bank of the Dniester the Russian troops reached the Lomnitza valley. After a short fight Bludniki and Babin were seized. The troops advancing from Bogorojany Zolotvin succeeded in breaking the enemy's resistance. 2,000 prisoners and 30 guns were seized during the day.

The number of prisoners taken between July 8 and 11 reached 150 officers and 10,000 soldiers. Also 80 guns, 12 heavy among them, and a number of trench and machineguns as well as large ammunition quantities were seized.

Artillery firing continues on the rest of the front and has become more lively in the Zolochoff direction and South of Brzezany.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Petrograd via New York, July 13.—The Russians have taken Kalusz where the Headquarters of the enemy in Galicia has been stationed. Many prisoners have been taken.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 13.—According to information received by the War Minister, the Russians have captured Kalusz, the enemy's general headquarters and twenty miles southwest of Halicz.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 13.—A Russian official communication says: We have continued our pursuit of the enemy in the direction of Dolina, and have occupied Halicz at midday Tuesday. Our advanced detachments have crossed the left bank of the Dniester and reached the valley of Lomnica. They have also crossed the valley and are now occupying the villages of Blandniki and Babin. We have captured more than ten thousand prisoners in the fighting at Dolina since Sunday. We have also captured 80 guns, large numbers of trench-mortars and machineguns.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, July 15.—A heavy and successful fighting has taken place on the Lomnitza. The Russians have forced the lower reaches, capturing the adjacent heights. The enemy was also dislodged from heights northeast of Kotnez. The Russians hold the crossing of the upper Lemnitza near Perekhinsko southeast of Dolina.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 15.—A Russian official report says that we have crossed to the left bank of the Lomnica and captured heights, driving back the enemy northeastward of Thilus. We occupied the villages of Studzianko and Podhorkia. We are now engaging the enemy southwest of Kalusz.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Petrograd via New York, July 16.—An official report says that the Russians have advanced on a front of nearly fifty miles from Halicz to the Carpathians, crossing the Lomnitza and Dniester Rivers and capturing several villages and important positions.

ALLIED TROOPS EVACUATE GREECE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, July 10.—It has been announced that the Allied troops are about to evacuate the Greek territory which was recently and temporarily occupied as a precautionary measure. The evacuation does not include the Salonika region.

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THE DESTRUCTION OF KRUPP'S GUNWORKS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam via London, July 12.—A telegram from Maastricht to the Dutch paper Lesnouvelles says that the Dutch workmen employed at Krupp's gunworks have been paid off on account of destruction of buildings and adds:

It has been confirmed that the destruction was due to the attack by the allied aeroplanes on Friday night in which 40 to 50 machines participated and bombs were dropped with such a success that a quarter of the works was destroyed. More than one hundred were killed, several hundreds injured and material damage is estimated at million francs. Eyewitnesses say that the defence guns made a terrific din in the sky while the workshops were set afire. At the beginning of the bombardment troops endeavoured to prevent panic. Women and children fled to the country. Among the victims were five French prisoners killed and forty injured.

AIR RAID ON CONSTANTINOPLE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 12.—The Admiralty announces that the British Naval Air Service on Monday night made successful attacks on the Turco-German fleet lying off Constantinople. When located, the Goeben was surrounded by warships and submarines. The airmen attacked from a height of 800 feet, hitting the Goeben directly and other ships. Big explosions and several fires occurred aboard. The airmen also attacked and directly hit the war office. The enemy appeared completely surprised. The airmen returned safely.

London, July 12.—A British official communique says: Our aeroplanes made a raid on Constantinople and dropped bombs on an enemy warship in the harbour. In consequence a disastrous fire occurred on board the warship Goeben. Bombs also hit the Turkish war office.—"Asahi."

ENEMY'S UNJUSTIFIABLE AIR RAID

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

(Delayed in Transmission.)

Rome, July 11.—An Italian communiqué says: Yesterday our parties carried out successful raids at various points of the enemy's front. In Siet (Upper Cordevole) district, the garrison of an enemy advanced post was surprised and destroyed. In Carso, northwest of Seloa we occupied a fortified position near our lines. The enemy artillery was particularly active on Trentino front. Our guns also replied effectively and disturbed the movement of the troops traffic on the Asiago plateau. Between Temnizza and Vojscizza, an enemy machine was brought down. On the Asiago plateau, numerous enemy reconnoitring aeroplanes were repelled by our fire and machines. This morning enemy aeroplanes carried out bombarding raids on Cividale (Friuli) without justification militarily. There were a few victims among civilians while slight damage was done to some buildings.

SATURDAY'S AIR RAID CASUALTIES

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, July 9.—Reuter's representative who visited to-day the district which was bombed in Saturday's airraid, says that he would like to be accompanied by the German airmen on his visit to the bombed district, for they would have been most certainly disappointed to see a comparatively little damage done. At only one spot they would have found anything to cheer their hearts. Here out of shower of missiles, only one bomb scored a hit others falling wide of their mark. A casual person might have walked through the area and failed to notice anything unusual except the crowd of curious sightseers. Sightseers are fewer than usual to-day. It would seem that interest on airraid is wearing off. A police inspector has informed Reuter's representative that in his district where a great percentage of damage to property was done, there were only few casualties and nobody was killed. This, however, was not due to the want of trying by the German raiders as they dropped plenty of bombs.

The indomitable spirit of the British people was clearly observable in women workers, close enquiries showing that not a single girl was absent from her duty to-day. Many whose places of employment have been demolished were reported as usual this morning. Numerous individual acts of heroism are recorded.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 10.—The Press Bureau announces that casualties in the air raid on Saturday are now estimated at thirty men, eight women and five children killed and ninety eight men, forty six women and fifty three children injured.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 13.—At a secret session in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George stated that twenty-two German aeroplanes, each carrying 800 pounds of explosives, came over London Saturday, and three of which were destroyed. The Germans have organized protecting squadrons in order to assist the raiders return home, and six of these were destroyed; therefore no attack was made with impunity. He pointed out that a complete protection of the air was never to be secured, and that we must make the visits of the German raiders as much costly as possible for them.

ONE THOUSAND FACTORIES TURNING OUT AEROPLANES

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 13.—The Minister of Munitions, in an interview, stated that one thousand factories are now manufacturing aeroplanes, the output increasing by leaps and bounds. The output at present has exceeded that of last year by three times, and by the end of December next, it would double that of last April. The monthly output of aeroplane engines has more than doubled that of 1916 already, and it would be redoubled before December 31 next. The Ministry's aeroplane programme was one of maximum production.

ALLIES MAKING PROGRESS WITH SUBMARINE FIGHTING

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, July 9 (Delayed in transmission).—The military correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung recalls how, from the beginning in opposition to the opinion of many apparently well-founded people, he warned the German people not to expect too soon a decisive result from the submarine warfare. After a brief reference to the "brilliant" successes of the U-boats up to the end of April and the success which was to be expected from the May campaign, he says that "it must be admitted in offensive and defensive means of combating the submarines both as regards the technique and method, our enemies have made progress." Then he describes some of those methods such as nets mines, smoke clouds to conceal vessels, and remarks that "Only by continuing construction of new submarines, and perfecting the technical points, we may be permitted to maintain the offensive to our advantage."

EXTENSION OF BRITISH DANGER ZONE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam via London, July 12.—The "Telegraaf" asserts that the extension of the British danger zone in the North Sea includes the so-called safe channel by newspapers, and says that this inclusion has been effected in view of German misusing this channel in order to maintain communications between Heligoland Bight and Zeebrugge and between Rotterdam and German harbors. It further states that the shiploads of coal from Rhineland and from Westphalia which cannot be transported by German railways are sent to Rotterdam whence by German ships conveyed to Emden and Cuxhaven. Great Britain cannot tolerate obviously such practices, it says, and concludes that Germany, but not Great Britain, would be asked to change her methods.

SUBMARINE TOLL RAPIDLY FALLING

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris via London, July 15.—During the week ending July 8 there were 3067 arrivals at and 1009 departures from French ports. Three vessels over 1600 tons and one under the same tonnage were sunk, and nine ships were unsuccessfully attacked.

SHIPPING AT ANGLO-ITALIAN FORTS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 13.—The Admiralty announces: During the last week the number of merchantmen arriving at British ports was 2898 and that of departure 2798. Fourteen vessels over 1600 tons and three under the same tonnage were sunk. Seventeen ships were unsuccessfully attacked and 7 fishing boats were sunk.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rome, July 13.—During the week ending July 8 527 vessels arrived at, and 435 vessels departed from Italian ports. Two steamers, 10 small sailing ships and one overdue steamer were sunk. One was attacked but escaped.

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THE GERMAN CRISIS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, July 11.—The Associated Press correspondent at Berne reports that, according to the Berlin newspapers, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg has told the Reichstag:

"I repeat that the formula of peace without annexations is unacceptable to us. We cannot declare our terms of peace. We must fight to conquer."

The German Chancellor has declared the attitude of Erzberger, a Catholic deputy, who had denounced the German Admiralty and Pan-Germanism, as unpatriotic.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Zurich via London, July 12.—There is no doubt that a German crisis has been precipitated by the unexpected Russian offensive and its effects. The Austrian Emperor Karl is perturbed not merely by the offensive but by the wholesale surrenders of the Czech troops to the Russians. Besides the food troubles, Austria is felt obliged to take steps to alleviate the situation. His advisers have convinced him of the fact that the only chance of arresting the Russian offensive and opening peace negotiations with Russia was in declaring by the Central Powers against the policy of annexations. Emperor Karl pressed this view point on Marshal Hindenburg and Assistant Chief of Staff Ludendorff on their visit to Vienna. The Emperor also discussed the question with Erzberger, member of the German Reichstag, and other German visitors. In consequence, there was no want of flutter in Berlin when Hindenburg and Ludendorff returned. The Kaiser conferred with Hindenburg and Ludendorff for a long time, and talked with Bethmann-Hollweg and afterward with Bavarian Minister Count Lerchenfeld. Subsequently, Hollweg conferred with the leading deputies.

Meanwhile there have been held private conferences between party leaders, the day ending with a meeting of the Prussian Cabinet, but the most momentous happening took place on Monday when the Crown Council met for the first time since July 1914, consisting of all the Imperial and Prussian Ministers, the Kaiser presiding. In view of the above revelation of the origin of the crisis it is strange to find Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg on July 8 repudiating in a committee meeting of the Reichstag the formula of peace without annexation and indemnities and in the most strong terms declaring the war must be continued energetically. In view of the press [illegible] most bitterly against Dr. Bethmann Hollweg and articles like that of Prince Lichnowsky former Ambassador to London, representing the Kaiser as constitutional monarch, it looks as though Bethmann-Hollweg is about to be made a scapegoat for the climbdown of the Kaiser both as regards the internal reform and the questions of annexations.

[The first part of the above message was received on Friday and was published in these columns Saturday morning. The second part did not reach us till yesterday morning. In view of the importance of the message and in order to give a consecutive reading of it, we have reproduced the first part.—Ed. J. W.]

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 12.—Great outcry is raised by the German Liberal papers at the operations of the foreign publishing bureau which is owned by Krupp's and other Pan-German capitalists. They have already bought several papers and intend buying many others, especially the provincial Liberals. They also intend to extend their operations abroad especially to the East.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 12.—The situation in Germany is in a state of flux. Unconfirmed report says that the Kaiser has accepted the resignations of Helfferich and Zimmermann but there are indications of important changes probable. French commentators anticipate that Hindenburg will become military dictator. It appears that there is an anti-Bethman movement starting which has been inspired from Vienna. Both German National and Liberal papers ostentatiously have abandoned the Pan German standpoint and are making energetic demands for democratic reforms.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 12.—Another curious contribution to the campaign against Bethmann-Hollweg is the remarkable article by Prince Lichnowsky, former Ambassador to London, who roundly declares the system of one-man Government obsolete, and demands a constitutional parliamentary government despite the resistance of the junkers and conservatives; otherwise the country will go to pieces. The Prince says that the Kaiser is far more constitutional than he is supposed to be: he never intervened personally in public affairs within the knowledge of the Prince apart from impulsive telegram.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdan, via London, July 13.—An important news to-day from Germany is the announcement made by a Catholic organ, the "Germania", that the Centre Party has decided by overwhelming majority, to support Catholic deputy Erzberger, who favour the formation of a coalition cabinet which will include leaders of all parties.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London via New York, July 14.—Michaelis, Under-secretary of Finance, has succeeded Bethmann-Hollweg.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 15.—A wireless message from Berlin announces the resignation of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor. He has been succeeded by Dr. Michaelis who is now the Prussian commissioner in the Office of the Food Controller.

Official quarter here on Sunday was advised from Berne, Switzerland, to the following effect in connection with the reported political disquietude in Germany:

The newspaper extras issued here (Berne) on the 13th say that Chancellor von Bethman-Hollweg has resigned and the Imperial Reichstag is not likely to meet on the 19th as has been scheduled on account of the political situation created by the Chancellor's resignation.

Another official information received at the same quarter on the same day says that the Reichstag on July 11 postponed the discussion of the war budget in spite of the strong opposition offered by the Conservative Party, and the war-budget committee also postponed its meeting because Chancellor Hollweg refused to make report on the result of the Crown Council. On the same day the Crown Council was again held the Crown Prince Fredrich Wilhelm participating in it. Then the Kaiser that day issued an Imperial Edict to the President of the Prussian Cabinet, announcing that an equal franchise system would be adopted in the election of the Lower House of the Reichstag and ordering to go on speedily preparing for putting that system into practice at the coming election. It is also reported that a compromise has been reached among the Central, the Socialist, and the Progressive Parties as to the form of concluding peace and the reformation of Germany's internal political system.

According to this official information, the Berlin rumour on the 13th had it that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, Navy Minister Admiral von Capelle, Foreign Minister Herr Zimmermann, Home Minister von Helfferich, and a number of members of the Prussian Cabinet would be replaced by others. Conservative papers are reported to be declaring that Bethmann-Hollweg has completely lost the nation's confidence but others observe that he is likely to remain in the Chancellorship.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Zurich via London, July 15.—In the Reichstag, Dr. Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, has disclosed that one of the principal causes of the coal crisis was miners' strikes.

Copenhagen via New York, July 16.—Advices from Berlin say that the Reichstag has gone on strike. The members of both Houses' main committees have decided to suspend their labours until the political situation has been cleared up. The German Emperor has summoned Marshal Hindenburg and General Ludendorff to a conference.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam via London, July 16.—The Reichstag has adjourned indefinitely.

The German conservative press utters a cry of despair over granting a secret universal suffrage to Prussia and considers that the situation is hopeless. Several Prussian Ministers are seemingly against the reform and consequently have resigned. The German radicals rejoice over the prospect of the Prussian reform but wonder how the legislation will pass the Prussian Diet which is filled with conservatives and industrial magnates.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA OF SPREADING FALSEHOODS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 11.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Arthur Balfour, in replying to questions, has confirmed the reports that the German agents are spreading falsehoods in Spain and Russia.

Concerning Britain which is represented as endeavouring to produce a revolution in Spain and to restore the monarchy in Russia, Mr. Balfour stated that both were untrue, absurd and inconsistent with the policy of Great Britain which leaves other countries to manage their own affairs.

Regarding China, Mr. Balfour said that there was no danger to foreigners. The Legations at Peking had warned the Peking authorities that the communication between the Capital and the sea must be kept open.

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SITUATION GROWING DESPERATE IN AUSTRIA

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, July 10.—A despatch from Zurich says that in the course of a debate in the Reichsrat on the food situation in Austria, the deputies from all parts of the Empire declared the situation of the mass of the population as fast becoming desperate. Prince Lubonirski said that Galicia which was once the granary of Austria is now completely bare. Food, he said, must be sent in to prevent the people starving. Another deputy said that the peasants of eastern Galicia had neither seed corn nor food. A Slav deputy said that in Dalmatia and Istria the people were absolutely living from hand to mouth. The German nationalist deputy Waldner declared that Carinthia is faced with famine. A Czech deputy said the last crops had been grossly overestimated by the officials. Extravagant requisition had been made on the peasantry which had meant taking not only food but their seed corn. A German Socialist deputy said it was impossible to tell how long the working classes would bear the present privations. Recently a conference of officers from all the military commands has been held to discuss measures in the event of disorders but, said the deputy, once let the workers believe that their patience is regarded as being due to cowardice and battalions will be of no avail. The economic misery and wrath of the lower classes cannot be kept down with bayonets.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Zurich via London, July 12.—In the Austrian Reichsrath, the president of the Food Board made a depressing statement to the effect that the conditions of the food situation have become worse by the shortage of potato and that the foodcrops are of the poorest and leave a small margin for the consumption of the civilians after meeting the military necessities and shortages for sugar, meat and agricultural produce. The tone of the press comment is generally despondent.

INDO-GERMAN CONSPIRACY IN AMERICA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

San Francisco via London, July 11.—The United States District Attorney, in a statement on the conspiracy case mentioned yesterday, said that preparations for a war against England had been made in America a year before the outbreak of the war. He proceeded to summarize the plot as follows:

"One hundred and five men were involved, of whom ninety eight have now been indicted and seven named as fellow conspirators. When the war broke out emissaries were despatched to Berlin where an India committee adjunct to the Foreign Office was formed under Dr. Alfred Zimmerman's personal attention. The activities of the conspiracy included large purchases of arms and ammunition, the recruitment and despatch of men to India, the organisation of military expeditions, and the carrying on of smuggling of arms and munitions from America and Siam through China and Japan. The principal motive was to force Great Britain to maintain strong forces in India and to prevent the transfer of the forces to fighting front." Agents were sent to China and Japan with the object of buying the press to procure secret treaties in favour of Germany in connection with the plot.

THE MOST MEMORABLE 14TH JULY IN FRANCE

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, July 16.—On the day of the national fete of France, Paris greeted the soldiers fresh from the fighting line.

On all Fourteenth of July in history never has there been a celebration so impressive as on that day this year. 8,000 soldiers who paraded were representative of the armies who have borne the burden and heat of the greatest of wars. Heroes of the Marne and Yser, Artois, Champagne, Somme and Verdun; with their decorations glittering on their breasts marching under their shot-torn banners to the cheers and applause of a million people, made the Fourteenth of July 1917 forever memorable. During the whole time of the ceremony and march aeroplanes hovered overhead. Numbering in all 150 they provided a wonderful spectacle flying and manœuvring above the crowds, they were a continual subject of surprise and admiration.

Numerous messages were received by the President including one from the King of Greece.

BRITISH ROYALTIES BACK HOME

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 15.—Their Majesties the King and Queen returned here yesterday evening. They have been for twelve days in France and Belgium. The King and the Prince of Wales went to the front. The Queen inspected hospitals. This was her first visit to the battlefields. Their Majesties visited the King and Queen of the Belgians.

UNITED STATES EXPEDITIONARY ARMY 690,000 STRONG

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 12.—General Scriben, Chief Signal Officer, and other experts are offering evidences before the military committee of the Lower House, urging a speedy passage of a bill providing for 22,625 aeroplanes at the cost of 363 million dollars. It is believed that the first American army to be sent to Europe will be 690,000 strong.

U.S. AT WAR ONLY WITH GERMANY

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 12.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Robert Cecil has stated that the United States is not at war with Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria, and also stated that no South American Republic is actually engaged in war against Germany.

PREPARING FOR 4TH WINTER OF WAR

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 13.—Col. Sir Edward Willis Duncan Ward, permanent Under-Secretary of State for War has made appeals to women to begin making comforts for the troops for the winter of 1917-18.

LABOUR MINISTER SKOPELEFF APPEALS TO THE WORKMEN

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

(Delayed in Transmission)

Petrograd, July 11.—Minister of Labor Skopeleff has addressed an appeal to the workmen of all Russia, summoning them to help the State to fight the economical war. The appeal points out that such steps as seizing of factories and the violence committed with regard to directing the staff, would ruin the economical life of the country, and notes, on the other hand, the measures undertaken by the State in order to control and regulate the productivity, and to ensure the welfare of the working classes. The Minister concludes by advising the workmen that it will be their duty to think not only of their own weal but of the sacrifices necessitated for the consolidation of the revolutionary triumph and the realization of the final ideals.

In view of the report which appeared in the "Vossiche Zeitung" of June 19 to the effect that one British ship from Karachi brought information of its having witnessed in the middle of May a battle between Russian warships in Vladivostok which fight was quelled by Japanese and Russians who restored the order and carried away the Russian ship and that during the mutiny many officers were killed, the Marine General Headquarters has announced that the said information is altogether absolutely false.

According to preliminary accounts, the Russians have captured about 20 big guns.

The Halicz Garrison consisted of two German Divisions the 75th and the 73rd, considered to be the best among the German armies.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, July 14.—In connection with the newspaper information about the spirit in the 5th Army, the latest report from the same Army states that disaffection among the troops has disappeared. A commission has been appointed to investigate the reasons leading to such disaffection. There is full ground to believe that the movement had been provoked by German agents.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Petrograd via New York, July 16,—An official report says that the Russians have advanced on a front of nearly fifty miles from Halicz to the Carpathians, crossing the Lomnitza and Dniester Rivers and capturing several villages and impotant positions.

ADVANCED TIME BY ONE HOUR

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, July 16.—By order of the Provisional Government, at midnight of July 13 the clock time was advanced by one hour in all Russia. According to a statement by the Ministry of Commerce, the above measure will result in a large economy of fuel, especially in the Donetz basin. In large towns, the economy of fuel for July and August will reach seven per cent.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

GENERAL MAUDE'S REPORT ON BAGDAD

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, July 10.—Describing the fall of Bagdad General Maude says in his report:

On the morning of March 10 our troops again engaged the Turkish rearguard within three miles of Bagdad and our cavalry patrols reached a point two miles west of the Bagdad railway station where they were checked by the enemy's fire and a gale of blinding dust storm limiting the vision to a few yards. Under these conditions a reconnaissance or co-ordination of movements became difficult. About midnight the patrols reported the enemy was retiring. The dust storm was still raging but following the Decauville railway as a guide our troops occupied the Bagdad railway station at 5.55 in the morning and it was ascertained that the enemy on the right bank had retired to the up stream of Bagdad. The troops detailed in advance occupied the city. The cavalry moved on Kadhimain four miles to the northwest of Bagdad where they secured some prisoners.

On the left bank of the Tigris General Marshall had on March 9 elaborated preparations for forcing the passage of the Diala river.

Two battalions got across at four in the morning of March 10 in the face of considerable opposition. A bridge across the Diala was completed by noon and our troops passing on drove the enemy from the riverside villages and finally faced the enemy's last positions covering Bagdad along the Tel Mumammed ridge. The operations resulted in the capture of 300 prisoners, a large quantity of arms and ammunition and equipment and inflicted severe losses on the enemy.

On March 11 it was reported that the Turks were retiring and on the same day General Marshall entered Bagdad amid manifestations of satisfaction by the inhabitants.

A state of anarchy had existed for some hours, the Kurds and Arabs looting the bazaars and setting fire indiscriminately to various points. Order was restored without difficulty and the British flag was hoisted over the city. In the afternoon a gunboat flotilla proceeded upstream and anchored off the British residency.

Not over a fortnight before we entered Bagdad the enemy had been removing stores and articles of military value and destroying property which they could not remove, but an immense quantity of booty partly damaged and partly undamaged, remained. This included guns, machineguns, rifles, ammunition, machinery, railway workshops, railway material, rolling stock, an ice and sodawater plant, pipes, pumps, cranes, winches, signal and telegraph equipment and hospital accessories. In the arsenal were found some cannon of considerable antiquity and all the guns (rendered useless by General Townshend) which fell into the enemy's hands at the capitulation of Kut in April 1916.

Describing the operations subsequent to the fall of Bagdad General Maude says on the right bank of the Tigris the retreating enemy had entrenched a strong position south of the Mushaidie railway station, some twenty miles north of Bagdad. It was decided to attack the Turkish right flank with the whole force, as such movement was aimed directly at the enemy railhead and the general reserve would turn the main position east of the railway.

Our troops advanced on both sides of the railway, supported by an artillery barrage whilst the cavalry operation on the western flank took the enemy's position on the reverse with rifle and machinegun fire.

Communication was maintained with our gunboats which co-operated by shelling points in the Turkish line.

Ridge after ridge was captured in spite of the infantry and artillery fire which sometimes was intense, until the Black Watch and Ghurkas by a brilliant charge carried the main position inflicting severe casualties on the enemy. The Black Watch and Ghurkas rushed the station at midnight and pursued the enemy half a mile beyond. The enemy's flight now was so rapid that touch was not obtained again, and on the 16th our aeroplanes reported stragglers over a depth of twenty miles the nearest being twenty five miles north of Mushaidie. On the 14th a post was established on the right bank of the Dialan opposite Dagubah thirty miles northeast of Bagdad which was held by the enemy. On the night of March 17 and 18 a column effected a surprise crossing over the Dialah and entered the town on the following morning inflicting some casualties on the Turkish detachment and capturing some prisoners and stores. Bagubah is the centre of the district, is rich in supplies and its occupation was an essential preliminary to further operations to assist our Russian Allies who were advancing through Persia by way of Kermanshah and Kasrithirin with the 12th Turkish corps falling back on Kifri before them. On the 19th of March our troops occupied Feluja, thirty five miles west of Bagdad at the Euphrates driving out the Turkish garrison.

The arrival of the Russians at Khaniken was now momentarily expected and the column concentrated at Bagubah with the object of holding the enemy's retreating columns to their ground, till such time as the Russians could come up or, alternatively, of inflicting loss on them should they weaken their front and endeavour to cross the Dalah.

The advance of our Allies has been delayed in a difficult pass east of Khanikin mainly owing to weather conditions and the consequences up to close of the period under review is that we had not gained touch with them but our column still maintained its position harassing the Turkish retreat and securing a number of prisoners. The total number of prisoners taken during the period from December 13 to March 31 was 7921.

Summing up his report, General Maude says that water transport worked unceasingly with the result that an endless chain of rivercraft passed up and down the river, thereby assuring the maintenance of troops at the front. Our long line of communications complicated the delivery of supplies of all sorts and the fact that throughout the period under review the troops at the front were well maintained in all respects constitute a fine record for all services concerned. Since the termination of hot weather, the health of the troops has been uniformly good. Our well-equipped hospitals have been more than adequate to meet calls made upon them by sick patients. Throughout the operations the evacuation of the wounded was carried out on model lines. Arrangements made for the comfort and rapid transfer of patients from field units to hospitals on the lines of communication reflect much credit on those concerned.

General Maude speaks of the splendid work done by the Red Cross Society which with its personnel and bountiful provision of motor-launches, ambulances and gifts has been means of alleviating much suffering.

General Maude also expresses his thanks for the prompt measures in which the necessarily large demands of Mesopotamia have been sent overseas from England, India and Egypt.

PRESIDENT WILSON APPEALS TO BUSINESS INTERESTS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, July 13.—President Wilson gave out a statement appealing to the business interests to aid the nation unreservedly for the prosecution of war. He warned them that the making of unusual profits is not tolerated. He also pointed out the condition that the shipowners of the country should refrain from unnecessarily high freights, adding significantly that those who wont respond in spirit to those fighting in the battle fields be dealt with by the public opinion and the law. He expressed confidence that business interests are generally loyalists and that the shipowners would reconsider the charges when they should realise the situation.

AMERICA'S BIG SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington via New York, July 16.—Colonel Goethals who is in charge of the shipbuilding programme, has announced plans for the immediate construction of two Government plants to build 400 steel ships of 25,000,000 tonnage in eighteen to twenty four months by commandeering 1,500,000 tons which are now being built on private account and by the requisition of neutral shipping constructed to be ready to sail from American yards. In addition to the above, 348 wooden ships of 1,218,000 tons and 77 steel ships of 642,800 tons have already been contracted for, while 100 wooden ships are now under negotiation.

U.S. AERO BILL PASSED

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

(Delayed in Transmission.)

Washington, July 14.—The House of Representatives has passed a bill appropriating 352 (?) million dollars for the construction of 22,000 aeroplanes for war service.

[Owing to mutilation of the original despatch, the figures of the appropriation are subject to correction later. The bill originally asked for 363 million dollars for building 22,625 aeroplanes.—Ed. J.T.]

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SITUATION IN CHINA

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 11.—Chang Hsun's manifesto recounts the reason inspiring the restoration. The manifesto says:

"Instead of being supported in sincere and honest endeavour for the benefit of my country and sovereign, I have been forced to battle with pledged associates and lifelong friends in arms, even the friends of generations' standing. By these friends I have been placarded as a truculent seeker for power, a prize being put on my head and now without consideration or negotiations accorded to the vanquished by every civilized nation, I am told that I must be exterminated as a robber or criminal."

Chang Hsun continues that this claim is not fitting. He insists on sincerity and honesty in his purpose. Let Heaven judge if he desired undeserved honour, by dying in battle. He does not wish to shame what he believes to be a righteous cause by surrendering as a criminal. He is as solicious of the welfare of the people in Peking as the opponents, but he is more solicitous of the welfare of Ching house, himself and those following Chang Hsun. In conclusion, the manifesto says: "For the present I will be on the defensive. I shall keep peace in the city. I shall not fire till fired on. I shall deal honourably with the envoys, but till I am dealt with fairly and reasonably, I will not move the present position or abandon the moral obligation to the Imperial Household. Before I consider any concessions, honest settlement must be arranged and proper guarantees be given for the observance of the terms. I appeal to the honourable diplomatic representatives of the Treaty Powers in the interest of humanity and peace, to further consummation of such arrangements and pledge myself to faithfully observe whatever agreements I find it possible to make with the opponents."

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 11.—Upwards of fifty thousand troops are now assembled around Peking.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 11.—Dr. Wu Ting-fang has definitely decided to resign the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and hand over the seal to the Tientsin's appointee. Wu Ting-fang's dismissal is contained in a mandate issued by Feng Kuo-chang. Republican headquarters at Tientsin state the Republicans intend to attack the Forbidden City when arrangements are completed.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 12.—In the early hours this morning. Reuter's correspondent made a tour in the city. All the streets were deserted and shops and houses were closely shuttered. Only strong pickets of police, gendarmerie and troops were visible. The Changhsunites at the Temple of Heaven and the Temple of Agriculture apparently all had withdrawn inside the grounds and none was seen outside. The correspondent visited the western and southern gates but there was no sign of stationing of the Republican troops. All has been quiet hitherto. The only dragon flags still flying are those hoisted over the barracks of the tenth Changhsunites.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 12.—Chiang Chao-chung, Wang Shih-chen and Wu Ping-hsiang to-day made the final effort to persuade Chang Hsun to surrender, but the latter refused saying that he would fight to the end.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 12 (Much delayed in transmission).—At 7 this morning, the attack is still proceeding at both areas. The firing is less furious though still persistent. The Republican snipers on the roofs around Chang Hsun's residence are keeping up a steady fire. Artillery fire is now intermittent. Two aeroplanes flew over Chang Hsun's residence at 6.15 and then proceeded southward. They dropped one bomb.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 12 (Much delayed in transmission).—General Chang Hsun took refuge at the Dutch Legation at 11 this morning.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 12 (Delayed in transmission).—Changhsunites at the Temples of Heaven and Agriculture surrendered between nine and ten this morning. After Chang Hsun's escape desultory fighting continued between Chienmen and Tienanmen, and also in the northern part of the Imperial city. The Republican artillery made excellent practice against Tienanmen with shrapnel, and also against the residence of Chang Hsun which was entirely destroyed by fire, though the surrounding houses were practically untouched. Casualties have not yet been ascertained but at least seven foreigners were wounded, many bullets and some of shells falling in the Legation Quarter.

Chang's family was brought to the Austrian Legation about nine this morning. Chang Hsun was brought in a motor car by an Austrian wearing a red-cross armlet at eleven and taken to the Dutch legation. Later Chang was escorted to the former German barracks by the Dutch Minister and General Munthe, the commander of the Chinese corps for the protection of the Legation quarter.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Tientsin, July 12.—The Republican attack on Peking began at four o'clock this morning. Artillery, machine guns and aeroplanes were employed. Five or six foreigners who were watching from the city wall have already been wounded. The legations are bringing in the foreigners and taking all precautions. It is reported that all telegraphic wires are now interrupted.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 12.—General Ning Hai of the Generalissimo's Office has arrived at Shanghai with the President's seal. He asserts that Li Yuan-hung personally wrote the mandate appointing Feng Kuo-chang Commander-in-Chief of the punitive forces, but did not appoint Tuan Chi-jui Premier.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 12.—The attack on Peking began at four o'clock this morning with the artillery, machine guns and aeroplanes. Five or six foreigners have already been wounded.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 13 (Delayed in transmission).—In view of the enormous quantity of the ammunitions used by both sides large numbers of troops must have engaged in yesterday's battle. Casualties of yesterday were remarkably small. Changhsunites lost about four killed and twenty wounded at the Temple of Heaven and six killed and ten wounded at Chang's residence. The Republicans lost even less than Changhsunites. The heaviest casualties were apparently among non-combatants, for according to the police reports, some thirty civilians were killed and many wounded by stray bullets.

The shooting of Changhsunites was particularly good. For instance, along the eastern wall of the Imperial city they attempted to repel the attackers by holding rifles above their heads and firing over the wall blindly. The Republicans made a number of holes on the surface of the wall opposite the residence of Chang Hsun, through which they fired machine guns and quickly cleared Changhsunites, driving the opponents northwestward where Chang Hsun men were hunted and disarmed. A number of Chang Hsun men escaped after discarding their uniforms and arms on the ground around Chang's residence.

Tienanmen was also littered with abandoned ammunition and equipment. Although Changhsunites at the Temple of Heaven surrendered at ten in the morning, it was late in the evening that their disarmament had been completed. It is understood Chang Hsun men will be given three months pay and be sent back home, disbanded. The situation is now quiet, though telephone and telegraphs are disorganised and the train service is again irregular. The police are taking strict precautions. A number of areas is closed after dark, but practically no looting has occurred.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Shanghai, July 13.—Three thousand of General Chang Hsun's soldiers in the Temple of Heaven have surrendered.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 13.—The Republican Headquarters at Tientsin report that Chang Hsun's troops in the Temple of Heaven have surrendered after two hours' fighting. They are now surrounded. They will be disarmed this afternoon. When Chang Hsun heard this news he fled to the legation quarter and took refuge in the Dutch Legation. His wife and family have taken refuge in the Austrian Legation.

Fighting still continued this morning in the Forbidden City, the remnants of Chang Hsun's men holding out. A huge fire is raging in the Forbidden City. Information indicates that three thousand of Chang Hsun's men who have surrendered, will be disarmed and sent back to Hsuchow-fu. They are expected to entrain from Fengtai at four this afternoon.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 13.—A correspondent at Chengtu telegraphs from Mienyang under date of July 11 that fighting broke out at Chengtu on July 6 between the Szechwan and Kweichow troops. The city is burning, and the situation is critical. Most foreigners are at the hill resorts.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 14 (Delayed in transmission).—Tuan Chi-jui called on Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Peking, this afternoon and thanked the latter for the protection afforded to Li Yuan-hung. Tuan then audienced with Li Yuan-hung who shortly afterwards left the legation and returned to the private residence, after expressing his thanks to Baron Hayashi.

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KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 14.—Three special trains arrived here this morning conveying Tuan Chi-jui and his body-guard and staff. Tuan was in the last train, being accompanied by a large number of prominent personages including Liang Chi-chao, Yeh Kung-chow, Tang Hua-lung and Hsun Shih-ying.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 14 (Delayed in Transmission).—A number of incidents occurring in the past few days substantiate previous reports that Chang Hsun received Austro-German help in the restoration movement. In fact it is believed in some quarters that he was actually bought by Germany. This assertion appears to be borne out by the fact that just before the restoration Chang Hsun circulated a telegram denouncing Liang Chi-chao and Tang Hua-lung for favouring the declaration of war with Germany; declaring that they created numerous difficulties in China's foreign relation and stirred up internal disturbances for personal gain. He demanded that they be declared outlaws.

The rather theatrical rescue of Chang Hsun's family and escape of Chang Hsun were obviously prearranged. It is reliably reported that a foreigner remained with Chang Hsun on Wednesday evening and Thursday morning. This was probably an Austrian or a German who was brought in by Chang Hsun when things became too hot.

The Legation commandants had resolved that no Chinese be permitted to enter the Legation quarter without a special pass. Whether this regulation was complied with in the case of Chang Hsun cannot be verified as he naturally was brought in at an entrance guarded by the Austrian marines.

Altogether the German made another serious blunder and greatly angered the Chinese who considered that they were largely instrumental in the recent disturbances, causing much suffering of innocent people.

Unfortunately the Dutch are also coming in for some criticism.

After the surrender of Chang Hsun's men at the Temple of Heaven, they demanded three months' pay before the evening, otherwise they would continue fighting. Tuan Chi-kuei the Republican commander was, therefore, compelled to borrow eighty thousand dollars from the Yokohama Specie Bank, being unable to obtain the money in time from Tientsin.

This explains why the Chang Hsun men were not disarmed until evening also the remarkably small casualties on both sides.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 15.—Tuan Chi-jui assumed office to-day, but the announcement of the personnel of his Cabinet is not expected for some days. It is stated that the delay is due to the unwillingness of Liang Chi-chao, Tang Hsu-lung and other members of the Cabinet to accept portfolios, because they wish to avoid an accusation of office-seeking. It is hoped, however, that these difficulties will be quickly overcome and a strong administration will be established in order to cope with the serious opposition of the south which is apparently already growing.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 15.—President Li Yuan-hung has entered a French hospital. He has been for sometime under treatment for a slight internal complaint.

The President has despatched a long telegram to all provinces declaring that he would resume the office. Mandates have been issued appointing Wang Tah-sieh Foreign Minister, Lu Kuan-hsiang, Minister of the Navy, Sah Chen-ping, Inspecting Commissioner of Seacoast, Tuan Chi-jui concurrently Minister of War, from which office Wang Shih-chen has been permitted to resign

Further mandates announce Lai Chen-chun, Chang Cheng-fang and Feng Teh-lin having been deprived of all appointments and honour and handed over to court for punishment. The post of Provisional Defence Commissioner has been given to Wang Shih-chen.

[Lai Chen-chun and Chang Cheng-fang, ex-Ministers of War and of Finance were arrested on July 9 on their way for Tientsin, attempting to escape from Peking. —ED. *J.T.*]

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 16.—It would appear that President Li Yuan-hung has been induced to go to the French hospital, not by illness but rather by a startling incident which occurred at his residence about five o'clock this morning when one of his guards ran amok with a sabre and killed a colonel and two soldiers, wounded a captain and another soldier. Then taking the pistol of his victims he fired several shots.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 16.—Hsu Shih-chang has arrived here.

CHINA APPROACHED ON WAR SUBJECT AGAIN

At the Foreign Office here on Tuesday it was confirmed that the Allies suggested to Premier Tuan Chi-jui on the 14th that it might be better for China to decide to participate in the war on the side of the Allies. The Allied Ministers in Peking took this step in view of the German and Austrian activities which became manifest in the just died out restoration movement. A considerable amount of evidence is said to have been gathered which all go to prove that the Chang Hsun scheme had behind it a Teutonic backing of no small extent.

The Allied Ministers met and discussed the measure to be taken and after the conference the French Minister was asked, as he is the senior member of the Allied diplomatic corps in Peking, to go and see the Premier. The French Minister called on Premier Tuan on the 14th and suggested to him that it might be better for China herself to join the Allies in their war against Germany for there was no telling of what the Germans and Austrians might do in their desperate attempt to create troubles in China. The Chinese Premier is reported to have replied that he was agreed with the Allied opinion and would do his utmost to realize China's final decision to oust the Teutonic influence from her soil.

According to information received at official quarter from Peking Tuesday, President Li Yuan-hung has again taken refuge, this time in the French Hospital in the Legation Quarter in the Chinese capital, owing to the dangerous atmosphere which surround him.

It is reported that early Monday morning a private belonging to the troops guarding the President's residence ran amok and began to shoot at random. One of these shots hit the President's mansion. The mad soldier was immediately seized upon by his companions and was shot to death on the spot. The President, however, fearing that there was danger lurking around him, at once left his home and drove to the French Hospital.

The French Minister ,upon the receipt of the news hesitated for several minutes before allowing the Hospital authorities to receive President Li, and first consulted Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister, if it was proper to give shelter to the Chinese President. To this consultation Baron Hayashi replied in the affirmative, and President Li Yuan-hung was received into the French Hospital.

According to the same source of information President Li is not likely to consent to retain the Presidency any more. He is reported to be completely worn out and tired of endless political strife. There is, it is said, a strong likelihood of President Li's going abroad for recuperation, probably to the United States by way of Japan.

According to the Peking Correspondent of the "Asahi" an incident occurred at the residence of President Li Yuan-hung on Monday morning, when a fight took place among the soldiers detailed for the guard of the President's residence, one officer, two non-commissioned officers and a gendarme were killed and another officer wounded. The incident had no political significance whatever, its origin being a dispute over the distribution of booties taken from the residence of Chang Hsun at the recent fighting by the troops detailed as the guard at the President's residence, who participated in the recent attack on Chang Hsun's residence as vanguards. President Li Yuan-hung, hastily concluding the outbreak as an assault on his person, took refuge in the French hospital. He was to return home on Monday night.

URUGUAY WELCOMES U.S. SQUADRON

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Monte Video via New York, July 13.—The arrival of the American squadron yesterday was marked with display of flags, suspension of business and cheering crowds. The American commander visited the office of the Foreign Minister with whom expressions of solidarity of friendship between Uruguay and the United States were exchanged.

THE STOCKS OF COTTON LESS THAN SUPPOSED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Manchester via London, July 14.—It is understood that the census of the stocks of cotton in the spinners' hands reveals the fact that the quantity of the stocks is lower than supposed. It is probable that the Control Board will recommend the curtailment of production of the mills to four days weekly. This directly affects one hundred thousand operatives.

GERMANY APOLOGISES NORWAY

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 15.—Germany has apologised to Norway for the Rautenfels affair. It is stated that Reutenfels has been dismissed.

JUNE EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 15.—The exports for June this year show a decrease of 3.622.900 pounds sterling and the imports, a decrease of 859.-338 as compared with those for June last year.

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SPECIAL SESSION OF THE IMPERIAL DIET

(*Concluded from Page* 452)

order Mr. Matsumoto to retract such improper words. When Mr. Matsumoto again took the rostrum and explained that the word he had used was "hakai-shugi," and not "shakai-shugi," the Opposition members were dumbfounded and were ridiculed by all the members hostile to them.

After this little piece of farce was ended the Upper House amendments to the Supplementary Budget were taken up and with little debate the amendments were approved unanimously. Then the House went into a secret session to take up the matter relating to the punishment to be meted out on Mr. Yokoyama of the Kenseikai for speaking improperly in the previous day's secret session. Mr Yokoyama was reprimanded.

When the session was again thrown open for the audience a number of written replies from the Government were read. Among them was the Foreign Minister's reply to Mr. Takagi's re-interpellation with regard to Japan' attitude toward Russia as affected by the recent revolution. The Foreign Minister's reply was that the revolution affected Japan's attitude toward Russia not in the least, and he was doing his best to promote the friendly relations with Russia. As to Mr. Takagi's advice that Japan send a special envoy to Russia the Foreign Minister said he did not see any need for it at present. Another reply from the Foreign Minister was to Mr. Koyama's re-interpellation over the British prohibition of Japanese land-ownership in the Straits Settlements. Viscount Motono told in his reply that he could not interpret the British prohibition as discriminately aimed at the Japanese. However, in consideration of the damages the prohibition was going to inflict on Japanese enterprises, the Imperial Government was negotiating with the British Government with a view to alleviate the damages to the smallest degree possible.

Mr. Uyehara of the Kokuminto then went up to the rostrum and severely criticized the Government for its blunt reply to his re-interpellation about the case in which Mr. Takahashi, former consul at Seattle, figured. Then Mr. Saito of the Seiyukai reported on the result of the committee meeting having charge of about twenty-three petitions, and all the petitions, were adopted as reported by the Chairman.

By this time Premier Count Terauchi and the rest of the Cabinet Ministers had taken their seats in the rostrum. The Thirty-ninth Session of the Imperial Diet had finished its business. The Speaker of the House, Mr. Ooka, then arose and announced that the House was in receipt of a note from the Premier that the closing ceremony would be held in the House of Peers on the 15th, and thanked the members of the House for their support which enabled the House to dispatch many pressing measures during so short a session.

The result of the business of the Lower House in the session just closed, according to what was reported by Mr. Terada, Chief Secretary after the close of yesterday's sitting, was as follows.

A.	Bills introduced by the government..	44
	Supplementary Budget estimates...	10
	(Passed)	
	Bills asking for Ex-post-fact consent	3
	(Approved)	
	Other bills	31
	(Passed as submitted—25; Passed with amendments—4; Undecided —2)	
B.	Bills introduced by the members of the House	6
	(1 passed; 1 Passed with amendment; 1 Combined with other bills; Undecided—3)	
	Appeal to the Throne.....	1
	(Passed)	
	Resolutions	13
	(7 Passed; 1—Passed with amendment; 3—Combined with other bills; 1—Not put to vote; 1—Undecided)	
	Important Motions	10
	(5—Approved; 4—Rejected; 1—Withdrawn)	
	Settled Accounts Bills	2
	Unsettled Bills sent from the upper house	2
	Petitions	698
	(625—Adopted; 7—sent to the government; 70 sent to committees; 1—Adopted without submitting to the deliberations; 1—Rejected)	
	Interpellations	40
	(1—Withdrawn; 1—Replied both by letter and oral explanation; 38—Replied by letters).	

The last meeting of the special session of the House of Peers was held on the 14th with Prince Tokugawa in the chair. Usual reports over, the House proceeded with the order of the day of which the most important was the supplementary Budget Estimates. First on the day's programme was the bill providing for the measures for encouragement of iron industry, which was at the previous session referred to the conference of the two Houses for settlement. As the result of the conference an amended Bill was submitted and was adopted the Government having consented to the amendment. Baron Asada, chairman of the committee reported and the Bills being put to vote with three advisory conditions of the House were unanimously passed as reported by the committee.

After a recess the House remet at 2.15 p.m. Count Seikanji chairman of the special committee on the bill submitted to the House for its consent to the outlay appropriated from the surplus funds brought over from 1915 and two other financial bills, reported on the results of the committee deliberations on the bills, announcing that the committee after deliberate considerations had decided on giving consent to the measures taken by the government. Put to vote, the House unanimously approved the decision of the committee. The result of the committee investigations into the Government Bill proposing the purchase of chartered and private owned light railways was reported on by Viscount Akimoto, the chairman of the committee, and at once adopted omitting further reading. The bill proposing the abolition of the regulations for the control of the sale and handling of explosives which was introduced in and sent up from the lower house was next submitted and at once referred to a committee. The House then listened to the report of the chairman of the petition committee, who announced that the committee after deliberations on sixteen petitions sent in had adopted fifteen petitions save one concerning the postponement of the collection of income tax in Okinawa prefecture. The report of the committee was unanimously approved.

The programme being over the chair announced the closing of the session and after listening to the report of the secretary who announced the holding of the ceremony of closing the session of the Diet on Sunday morning at the House the meeting dispersed at 2.30 p.m.

The result of the special (39th) session just closed of the House of Peers, according to the report of the secretaries, was as follows:

A.	Bills introduced by the government.	29
	Approved	27
	Amended	2
	Bills introduced by the lower house.	2
	(Undecided)	
B.	Ex-post-fact consent	3
	(Approved)	
C.	Supplementary Budget estimate proposals	10
	Approved	9
	Amended	1
D.	Settled Accounts	1
	(Passed)	
	(2 resolutions passed)	
E.	Petitions Approved	23

The ceremony of closing the 39th session of the Imperial Diet was held at the House of Peers on the 15th. The ceremony was begun at 10 o'clock, all members of the two Houses and the Ministers of State and Government Delegates being in attendance. H.I.M. the Emperor was not present but was represented by Premier Count Terauchi, who read the Address from the Throne appreciating the harmonious co-operation and earnest deliberations of the members of the Houses. Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, proceeded to the Throne and received from the Premier the Imperial Rescript. The ceremony was closed at 11.20 a.m.

Premier Count Terauchi gave a lunch on the 16th at noon at the Imperial Hotel inviting Prince Tokugawa and Mr. Oka, President respectively of the House of Peers and of Representatives, all members of the two Houses, Mr. Arimatsu, Director of the Legislative Bureau, and other Government Delegates, the Chief Secretaries and Secretaries of the Houses. Besides the Premier there were also present all the Ministers of State, on the host's side. Count Terauchi made a brief address appreciating the diligence of the members during the session just closed. Prince Tokugawa responded to the Premier's speech on behalf of the guests.

In the evening the Premier gave a dinner at his official residence inviting Mr. Inukai and other representatives of the Kokuminto, Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, and all the other Ministers of State, Mr. Arimatsu, Director of the Legislative Bureau, Count Kodama Chief Secretary of the Cabinet and Mr. Okada, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, being also in attendance. The Premier greeted the guests in happy words to which Mr. Inukai, the Kokeminto leader, replied on behalf of the guests.

The Premier will give a series of similar dinners for a few evenings inviting the representatives of the Seiyukai.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

U.S. RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORTS

The United States Government is reported to have been considering to announce exceptions to the new regulation preventing the export of certain American products, but the "Chugai" declares that until the details of the exceptions are made public, it is difficult to discuss the effect of the new regulation of the United States. However Japan is now obtaining many important materials from the United States and the restriction of the American exports will greatly effect the Japanese industry, and the matter is to be carefully considered by the Japanese.

The purpose of restricting the American exports is to supply the rapidly increasing demand in the United States, to supply the Entente powers with necessary war materials and food stuffs, and to prevent the entrance of the American products to the enemy countries through neutral nations. The restriction was principally placed upon coal, fuel, food stuff, fertilizer, medicines and fodder, and it can be seen that the purpose of the restriction is to supply the Entente powers with food and war materials, and to prevent the increase of the cost of living in the United States. The United States intends to strictly observe the restriction and prevent the shipping of any material to the enemy countries through neutral nations.

While the purpose of the United States in adopting the policy of restricting the export is to be recognized, Japan will suffer from the suspension of various materials from the United States. Japan is already suffering from the shortage of various materials, and especially builders in Japan have not sufficient shipbuilding, railway and structural materials, at present. As Japan is one of the Entente powers, the United States will most probably make exports to Japan of certain products as exceptions to the restriction law, but on this matter, the "Chugai" believes that it is necessary that a satisfactory negotiation be made between the two governments.

The end of the war is not yet seen, and as the war progresses the United States may restrict export more strictly, and the restriction of export by the United States Government is a serious matter to the Japanese industry, and the paper hopes that the industrial men and the Government of Japan would carefully consider the problem and make a satisfactory arrangement with the United States.

THE ALL-IMPORTANT QUESTION OF FOOD SUPPLY

The insufficient supply of food stuffs and the increase of the cost of living are the present phenomena of the world, and not only the belligerent nations but also the neutral countries are endeavouring to regulate the supply of food stuffs and prevent the advance of the price of commodities, but the "Jiji" regrets to say that in Japan alone, both Government and the House of Representatives have not given any thought to the subject, and it seems that the Government officials and members of Parliament have not felt the situation.

The 39th session of the Imperial Diet considered many bills and drafts of laws, and for three weeks, many important bills were discussed, but not a word was said about the food supply or the high cost of living. The public demand for some plans to prevent the further advance of the prices was not heeded by the Diet.

The United States remained neutral until recently and she stood in a very favourable position financially, and not only has she gained enormous profit on account of the war, but she has almost unlimited supply at home. But still the United States did not neglect the necessity of regulating the food supply, and as soon as war was declared against Germany, she enacted laws to restrict exports, to regulate the city prices and to prohibit the illegal business transactions, and she did everything possible to regulate the food supply. The United States Government is determined, if necessary, to restrict the food consumption of the people.

In Japan the necessity of regulating the food supply is more urgent than in the United States, but the Government is not giving any thought to the matter, and is quite ignorant of the conditions of the public. The "Jiji declares that the bureaucratic Government officials of Japan are the people living "above the cloud," and they do not understand the conditions of the "underworld." It is regretiable that the Government officials take no interest in the welfare of the common people.

It is not only the Government, that does not understand the condition of the people and gives no thought to the question of food supply, but the Imperial Diet has also been ignorant of the actual condition of the public. The Diet should draw the attention of the Government to the present condition, and introduce a bill to regulate the food supply, but in the 39th session of the Diet there was none who even questioned the Government on the matter.

The members of parliament being the representatives of the public, should give some attention to the vital question of the common people, not giving their entire energy and time to the factional political fights. If the members of Parliament will not consider the interest of the public, they will finally lose the support of the people.

AMALGAMATION OF CHOSEN AND S.M. RAILWAYS

The plan to amalgamate the Chosen Railway and the South Manchuria Railway, has been voiced for some time, and there will be no one who will oppose the plan, says the "Asahi." As there exists the South Manchuria Railway Company, a private enterprise, which has made a successful development, there is no necessity of placing the Chosen Railway under the Government control, and if the Chosen Railway is added to the South Manchuria Railway, the whole system will greatly benefit from the amalgamation.

But the plan of the Government in amalgamating the two railways is contrary to the wish of the public, and instead of joining the Chosen Railway to the South Manchuria Railway, the Government intends to place both the South Manchuria Railway and the Chosen Railway under the control of the Governor-General of Kuantung.

Manchuria has been governed by three authorities, and there have been many ill effects from having three governments in Manchuria. It has been regarded that the office of the Governor-General in Kuantung is useless, and abolishing of the office will make the governing of Manchuria easier. But the new plan of the Government is to increase the power of the Governor-General and to place the South Manchuria Railway and Japanese Consuls in Manchuria under the direct supervision of the Governor-General. The "Asahi" can not understand the reason why the Government desires the change in the organization of the South Manchuria Railway, which under the present system, made a wonderful success in the past. It is believed that the Terauchi cabinet desires to exercise its bureaucratic power even to the Japanese colonies in other land.

It is in short nothing but an attempt to extend the government system of Chosen to Manchuria. Count Terauchi considers that his administration in Chosen was successful, but actually he only managed to keep peace in Chosen. It was because of the historical relations, the racial characteristics and the geographical situation that made it possible for Count Terauchi to rule Chosen with some show of success. It is absurd to attempt to extend the same system to Manchuria, simply because it was successful in Chosen.

BETTER TREATMENT FOR DISCHARGED WORKERS

Recently the "Heiki Sezo Kaisha" of Osaka was compelled to shut down its works on account of the suspension of orders from Russia, and 3,200 workmen employed were suddenly discharged. The "Hochi" says that all factories and corporations established for the trade or enlarged to meet the recent boom in business should be all prepared to meet with the similar fate when the present war finally comes to an end.

The majority of 3,200 workmen who were recently discharged had been obtaining the income of about 65 yen a month, and they were able to save money if they tried, and most of them will not suffer immediately from the sudden discharge. Furthermore, as other factories in and around Osaka are short of hands, they will be able to obtain work in other shops and factories.

But the "Hochi" says that when the war ends and the reaction of the present business prosperity arrives, the discharged workmen will not be able to obtain other works so easily as at present. The workmen as well as the employers should give proper attention to meet this situation which is surely to come within one or two years.

The majority of the factory owners are not considering the welfare of the workers, and the "Hochi" declares that some part of the profit of the factories should be given to the workmen, but at present all the profit is monopolized by capitalists and officials of factories, and none is given to the working men. The Osaka factory which suddenly discharged the entire workingmen, gave only five days' wages to them, and those who did not save any part of their wages in the past, will soon face starvation. If workingmen are discharged in this manner, a large number of them who are to be discharged when the present prosperity stops, will not be able to support themselves.

Factories which obtained enormous profit since the outbreak of the war will not suffer much from the conclusion of the war or even the suspension of works, but workingmen will directly suffer, if they are not given special consideration.

The incident of the Osaka factory is a good example, and the "Hochi" hopes that all factories will give a part of their profit to their workmen so that they will not starve as soon as they are discharged.

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NEW LABORATORIES TO BE ESTABLISHED IN TOKYO

Two excellent scientific laboratories, one chemical and the other medical, will be established near Tokyo in near future by the sole effort of Mr. Seishichiro Nakamura in Chin-nam-po, Korea. Mr. Nakamura is a millionaire in Chin-nam-po where he has successfully amassed a big fortune by years' assiduous labour. A message from Seoul states that he has decided to establish a private medical laboratory at Oimachi, in the suburbs of Tokyo, and a private chemical laboratory at Kamata not far from Tokyo at his own expense, and it is reported that he will give 2,000,000 yen for this purpose. Of the sum 300,000 yen will be appropriated for initial expense and the remainder will constitute the permanent fund, the interest on which will be used for the maintenance of these two laboratories. Mr. Nakamura intends to appoint Professor Yogoro Kato, of the Tokyo Higher Technical College, as president of the chemical laboratory and engage Dr. N. Shibata as president of his medical laboratory, and will also establish in Seoul a local laboratory which will be connected with his laboratories near Tokyo. It is stated that these laboratories when completed will not be so purely academic as others, but organise work on an enterprising scale in view of the activity in the industrial world in Japan, though the work will not be undertaken merely for profit.

NEW ELECTRIC BILL PASSED

In the meeting of the Tokyo City Council on the 10th the bill which had been introduced by Mayor Dr. Okuda for the purpose of regulating the charges of the electric light provided by the three independent electric companies of the city by way of abolishing the useless competitions in future among those three companies was carried with the votes of 40 to 23.

The new bill which has thus passed the city council contains the alterations in the rates of charges for the electric light besides some other items concerning the new plan, and the following are the main points in the said bill which should be brought to the notice of the people of Tokyo at the earliest opportunity:

(1) By the new system the only kind of filaments that should be used for the electric lamp must be that of tungsten, not of carbon as sometimes has been the case heretofore.

(2) The new rates of charges shall be as follows:

Candle Power	Yen
5	0.45
10	0.55
16	0.60
24	0.70
32	0.80
50	1.00
80	1.40
100	1.60

LATE U.S. AMBASSADOR G.W. GUTHRIE'S FUNERAL

Commander Viscount Tamura, who escorted the remains of Mr. Guthrie, late American Ambassador in Tokyo, to Pittsburg returned home on the 12th by the O.S.K. liner Panama Maru from Tacoma. Being interviewed on board the liner, Viscount Tamura said the warship Adzuma conveying the late Ambassador's body arrived off San Francisco at dawn on May 25th, and was conducted inside the harbour by the American warship Oregon. Besides Mrs. Guthrie, who arrived at San Francisco one day ahead by the Pacific Mail Colombia, Mr. Ryan, of the State Department, Captain McBay of the Navy and Colonel Ludoraw of the Army, despatched from Washington, and a Committee of the San Francisco Municipality, headed by the Chief of the local Marine Division, as well as Japanese Consul-General Hanihara boarded the Adzuma, and soon afterwards the remains were delivered to the American funeral committee. The remains were escorted by one battalion of Japanese marines, three battalions of American marines, and three bands. The Captain and all officers of the Adzuma, off duty, also accompanied them. They were transported to Oakland by a ferry-boat, and were met there by an elder brother and sister of the late Ambassador, and three relatives of Mrs. Guthrie. All through the tip to Pittsburg four American non-commissioned officers were with the late Ambassador's body. On arrival at Pittsburg on May 29th, it was met by the Mayor and many other local notables, and immediately driven to a church and transferred to the memorial hall on the evening of the 30th, together with wreaths sent by T.M. the Emperor and Empress of Japan, Princes of the Blood, Cabinet Ministers and the Corps Diplomatique in Tokyo. From 50,000 to 60,000 local citizens paid last respects to the late Ambassador's remains. Japanese Ambassador Sato arrived at Pittsburg on the evening of the 30th, and the funeral took place on the 31st. The cortege, largely automobiles, was nearly one mile in length, and the populace packed either side of the streets.

The Mayor of Pittsburg asked Viscount Tamura to stay a while there, but he accompanied Ambassador Sato to Washington on the evening of the 31st. Mrs. Guthrie repeatedly requested him to convey her deepest thanks to the Japanese Government and people.

INCREASE OF POSTAL DEPOSITS

According to investigations made by the Department of Communications, the total amount of postal savings deposits at the end of last month reached 351,421,114 yen, the number of the depositors totalling 15,804,867. This was an increase of 13,607,199 yen in the amount of deposits and 172,134 people in the number of depositors as compared with figures for May.

NEW ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TO TOKYO INTERVIEWED

Marquis Xan. Confaronieli, the new Italian Ambassador to Tokyo, has already arrived in New York on his way to his new post here, and is still staying there. The "Tokyo Asahi" correspondent at New York interviewed the new Italian Ambassador at the hotel where the ambassador is staying a few days ago and had a familiar conversation. According to the interview which the Asahi correspondent has transmitted to his paper, the new Ambassador is a very amiable man, sincere, free-talking and attractive in his manner. He has long been in diplomatic service, having held successively diplomatic or consular posts in Russia, France, Austria, Switzerland and America. Before the outbreak of the war he was Ambassador at Washington, where he represented his country for four years. When Italy declared war against Austria and then against Germany, he was recalled and joined the colours with the commission of lieutenant of cavalry. On account of his distinguished services at the front he was within one year after he joined the army promoted to captain. As Italian Ambassador to Japan, he said he would make it his mission and object to further promote and cement the friendly relations between Italy and Japan. Asked to give his opinion about Italy's object of the war, the military strength of Germany and the possible change in the international situation and relations in Europe after the war the ambassador observed strict reticence in spite of his extreme democratic thoughts and inclinations, and refused to utter any opinion of his about matters concerning diplomatic secret. The Marquis is coming to Japan without being accompanied by Marchioness Confaronieli who while endeavouring for the sake of her country serving as volunteer nurse with Mademoiselle Confaronieli impaired her health on account of excessive work and could not accompany her husband to Japan, having postponed her departure for several weeks. The only son of Marquis and Marchioness Confaronieli who is eighteen years old, is said to be fighting at the front for his country.

NEARLY MAD WITH WEEPING ECZEMA

Face and Neck in Awful State. Itching Very Bad.

HEALED BY CUTICURA

"My son's face and neck were in an awful bad state. They were covered with a thick crust of scales and the itching was very bad and when he opened his mouth it nearly drove him mad. He had to lose time from work. I was told it was weeping eczema.

"A neighbor who had been healed of a shaving rash by Cuticura Soap and Ointment told me to use them. I sent for a free sample and then bought more and after using three tablets of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Ointment he was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Hartle, 2, New Chester Road, Derby, Eng., July 28, 1915.

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MADAME BUTTERFLY AS STAGED AT THE IMPERIAL

Madame Butterfly with Miss Ritsuko Mori as O-Cho-san and Mr. Stanley Hughes as Lieutenant Pinkerton is the feature of the new bill opened at the Imperial Theatre Sunday evening. The opera of Giacomo Puccini made O-Cho-san famous all over the world, but Madame Butterfly staged at the Imperial is not the opera by Puccini, and is only a drama.

To have the tragedy of the Japanese Geisha girl and an American Navy officer, staged in a Japanese theatre, has the valuable advantage of having the proper stage settings and giving it the necessary atmosphere. But Madame Butterfly now being played at the Imperial is a new interpretation of the famous story. In text it followed the original text of John L. Long and David Belasco, and in details there are slight differences from the familiar libretto of L. Illica and G. Giacosa.

Madame Butterfly played by Miss Mori is an entirely new Madame Butterfly, being at least fifteen years ahead of Madame Butterfly of the opera. In Puccini's opera, indescribable charms of the Japanese womanhood characterized Madame Butterfly, but Miss Mori played Madame Butterly of to-day. In stage settings also, the Imperial Theatre made the play a happening of to-day, and many of the charms of the opera were lost in the production.

Those who have not heard the opera, may enjoy the play, but to those who are familiar with the opera, it appears as if some vital force was lacking. The beauty of Puccini's opera lies not only in the spot of the story, but also in the music, and in the play, the absence of the exquisite music is strongly felt. The music of the opera is played by the orchestra, but it is only fragmentary and not properly rendered.

Miss Mori, however, played the part well, and moved many of the women audiences to tears, but her Madame Butterfly is quite a different person from Madame Butterfly played by Madame Farrar or even Madame Tamaki Miura. Not being used to speak her parts in English, she becomes unnatural whenever she began to speak in English. However Miss Mori is the only actress of the Imperial Theatre who can play the part with any ease and confidence, and only it is regrettable that she failed to bury her own characteristics under those of Madame Butterfly.

Mr. Stanley Hughes scored many successes in amateur theatricals, but the part of Lieutenant Pinkerton did not suit him, and in parts his words had the unpleasant tone of recitation. Being different from the opera, the play did not give Mr. Hughes opportunities to prove his ability. Mr. Dunn plays the part of American Consul Sharpless, and Mrs. Dunn takes the part of Mrs. Pinkerton. Sonosuke, the old school actor of the Theatre surprised the audience with his knowledge of English in taking the part of Goro, the interpreter.

While there may be many defects when compared with the opera, the play is delightful when viewed independently from the opera, and the management of the Imperial Theatre is to be congratulated upon selecting such an interesting play for the production which will break up the monotony of the usual bills at the Imperial.

"Tsunbo Zato" a comic Japanese drama is also a success. Sonosuke and Chojuro exhibit their dancings in the drama, and the story is so comical but played with all the dignity of the Japanese drama that it held the attention of the audience from the beginning to the finish. It is a story of a deaf servant and a blind man who were left to take care of the master's house in his absence. Fearing the arrival of a thief, they arrange a signal that when the blind man hears any suspicious noise, he would pull the sleeves of the deaf man who will immediately raise the alarm. The blind man fools the deaf servant by pulling his sleeves when there is no thief. When the servant learns the truth, he determines to revenge himself and proposes to dance, and to signal the blind man by rubbing the blind man's face with his hand when he wants him to applaud. Instead of rubbing with hands he rubs the face of the blind man with his feet. Finally the blind man learns of the trick and sings songs and between songs, he heaps all sorts of insults upon the deaf servant and signals him to applaud. They finally begin to fight, and were found by other servants of the house in the midst of the fight.

"Kamakura no Ichiya" and "Natsumatsuri Onna Danhichi" are the rest of the bill. "Kamakura no Ichiya" is an interesting modern play of two acts, and "Natsumatsuri Onna Danhichi" is an old play rewritten to suit the actresses. In the last play, Namiko, the actress, plays the leading part of "Ogaji" exceedingly well.

COMMANDER OF U.S. ASIATIC FLEET ARRIVES

Admiral Knight, Commander of the American Asiatic Fleet, arrived in Yokohama at noon on Sunday on board his flagship Brooklyn from Manila accompanied by the warship Cincinnati, on the mission of returning the courtesy of the Japanese Government which conveyed the remains of the late American Ambassador to the United States on board the cruiser Adzuma. On the arrival at the port Admiral Knight was received by Captain Nagata and Commander Hasegawa, respectively representatives of the Navy Minister and the Chief of the Naval Board of Command, and Commander Horne, naval attache of the American Embassy in Tokyo, who went down to Yokohama to welcome the Admiral. The Admiral and his staff officers visited Tokyo yesterday and paid a formal call at the Navy Department, returning to Yokohama in the afternoon. In a few days Admiral Knight and his staff officers will again come to Tokyo and pay respects to the Emperor to convey the thanks of the President of the United States for the courtesy extended to the late Ambassador Mr. George W. Guthrie by the Court and the Government of Japan.

The American Charge d'Affaires and Mrs. Post Wheeler will give a reception at the American Embassy on Wednesday, to-morrow, for all Americans in honour of Admiral Knight, Commander of the Asiatic Fleet and his staff officers from 5 o'clock to 7 o'clock in the afternoon. The orchestra of the flagship Brooklyn will furnish the music. All Americans are invited to attend.

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The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

每土曜日 一回發行

No. 30] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, JULY 28, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

THE JAPAN MAIL

AND

THE JAPAN TIMES

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Single copies	Sen 15 each
,, (back numbers)	Sen 25 each
One month	Sen .50
Three months	Yen 1.50
Six months	Yen 3.00
One year	Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

The Siamese Government has prohibited export of silver.

The N.Y.K. Calcutta office has subscribed half a million rupees toward the Indian War Loan.

The Foreign Exchange Banks notify that they will be closed to business on Monday, July 30th, Meiji Tenno Sai.

Deferred telegrams for America, via Atlantic, will now be again accepted at Japanese post offices.

The reserve fund of the Dai Iichi Ginko (First Bank) has been increased to 11,200,000 yen from 10,500,000 yen.

A large nursery for medicinal herbs will be shortly laid out in Chiba prefecture by the Home Department.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Office has recently ordered the district offices to supervise the selling of unhealthy beverages, and it is learned that a variety of drinks has been seized and their manufacture suspended by the police.

On Wednesday afternoon a hailstorm, lasting for about three hours, occurred on Mt. Fuji attended with peals of thunder. The hailstones then witnessed were as large as peas. The uppermost part of the peerless mountain, above the ninth stage was turned into white.

Operatives of the Tozai Denki Kaisha, Nishi-Hiranuma-cho, Yokohama, have been demanding an increase of individual wages by 30 per cent. on the ground of increasing prices of commodities. The Company declined to entertain such demand, unless on the basis of "contracted unit," and locked out on Monday about 300 workmen.

The Money Orders and Savings Bureau in the Communications Department is now preparing many magic lantern slides representing the scenes and statistical figures which are calculated to contribute to the promoting of knowledge in the systems of postal saving, postal small-capital life insurance, etc., in order to encourage the people to resort to these prudential institutions. These slides will be lent out to any local associations which may make use of them for the purpose indicated.

Arrangements have been made in the former German Garden Club, Shanghai, which is open to the public, to serve dinners in the garden, on the verandah, or in private dining rooms, if applications are made a day before to the Manager of the Hotel de France. On the 21st inst., the Belgian national holiday, a concert was given in the garden and special dinners were served.

The Yokohama office of the International Sleeping Car Company reports, that the traffic from Japan on the Trans-Siberian railway at the present time is exceptionally heavy. In addition to large commissions of various kinds—Government officials and business men—constantly booking through the office, some hundreds of Russian exiles are also booked through each month.

Although P. & O. liners have been entirely withdrawn from India, China and Japan services, two ships of the British India S.N. Co., with which the P. & O. is affiliated, will continue to ply between India and Shanghai. About one-half of 250,000 bales of cotton, which the P. & O. have recently contracted to convey to Japan, still remain to be transported, but the two ships may be able to take them all until the appearance of new cotton.

With a view to reclaiming the frontage of Kanagawa, the Asano Shipbuilding Co. has recently negotiated with a certain landowner for the purchase of required tracts at Hashimoto-cho, Yamanouchi-cho and Takaki-cho, Kanagawa, but the negotiations were dropped, in consequence of higher price demanded by the latter. The Yokohama Dock Co. then opened negotiations with the landowner, and registered on Wednesday the transfer of such tracts.

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FALLEN MONARCHIST CHIEF'S RELATIONS WITH GERMANS

With regard to reports of Chang Hsun's association with the Germans the Peking correspondent of the "North China Daily News" writes to his paper as follows:

There has been so much talk in Peking of the intervention of Germans in recent events that it is worth while to state some of the facts. It is well known that Chang Hsun, ever since his establishment at Hsuchowfu, was closely associated with Germans. In 1913 there was a rumour in Peking that he had been supplied with ammunition from Tsingtao, at the moment when there was a doubt as to whether he would side with Yuan Shih-kai, or with the rebel army from Nanking. The German Legation flatly denied the story, and I remember well being satisfied with the personal assurances on the point of a Secretary whom we all knew and liked. In light of what we now know of German methods I consider that his assurances were worthless. At any rate, Captain Salzman, now the military correspondent of one of the German newspapers, was immediately thereafter allowed to accompany Chang Hsun's forces in their march south to Nanking.

What actually happened at the time matters very little, but it may be assumed with certainty that Chang Hsun has been a regular buyer of ammunition and arms from German sources. In proof thereof an empty shell-case was picked up in Peking on Thursday beside one of his guns marked "Dusseldorf 1914." His men had equipment of various kinds made in Germany. Too much need not be made of that, however, for exactly the same can be said of the regular Chinese army.

Chang Hsun made no secret of his friendly feelings for Germans, and is reputed on good authority to have stated on arrival in Peking that he favoured resumption of relations with Germany, and that he would have restored them if it had been practicable. That Mr. Cordes should welcome such a personage in Peking is, therefore, natural, and doubtless the German Bank would gladly have made advances to him if it was thought that he had any serious chance of pulling through. Nobody, however, thought that from the moment of the Restoration. The universal opinion was that the Manchus could only last for a few weeks at the outside. Whether in these circumstances Mr. Cordes was green enough to spend seven figures of dollars upon Chang Hsun is a matter between him and his Kaiser.

It is emphatically stated that Chang Hsun's family, and later in the morning Chang Hsun himself, were brought to the Legation Quarter by Germans, one a German officer in uniform. It has to be remembered that in both cases an entry was effected through a gate under the control of Austrian marines, and that while various people saw the motor car flash past I have not yet met anybody who positively identified all the passengers. Moreover, Peking was pretty nervous and the Legation streets at the time were being freely peppered, so those venturing to move about were more concerned in keeping cover than in observing what passed by. It is, however, a fact that certain civilian Germans were in close relations with Chang Hsun during the last few days of his reign, and there can be but little doubt that they kept him in touch with the Austrian Legation. The fact that he and his family first went there, when either the British or Italian Legation was nearer and safer to approach, proves where he found sympathy. Moreover, all of his wounded were by arrangement brought to the German Hospital, where he has since been permitted to visit them.

The story goes that the German Legation Guard, interned near the Summer Palace, were allowed back into the Legation Quarter, with their arms, and that they actually assisted Chang Hsun in his operations. One of these is supposed to be the German officer who brought Chang Hsun in. This story is explained as follows. It is true that the Germans were brought back to Peking, and placed under the charge of the Dutch Minister, on the ground that if fighting took place around Peking, they would be safer inside than out, which may or may not be true. Once inside, however, it is claimed that they became fellow-foreigners in a difficult position in the midst of a battle. The Dutch Minister therefore permitted them to resume their arms, and they were ready to share in the defence of the Quarter if necessary, just as much as their Austrian comrades, who were under the order of Colonel Neville of the American Legation Guard, the senior Commandant. During the day two of these Germans were permitted to go into the city and bring back some German residents living in an unsafe quarter of the town. The Dutch sailors looking after the Germans did not know where those particular people lived, and as time was important the German soldiers were employed for the purpose. There are no officers among the Germans interned, but the officer's story is explainable by the fact that one Koenig, once in the German Army, till now in Chinese employ, donned uniform for the day doubtless for his own protection, and was believed to be the officer who brought Chang Hsun to the Austrian Legation.

As to the larger question of whether German money was responsible for the flotation of Chang Hsun's monarchy, I cannot actually obtain positive evidence here. It certainly would have suited the German book to see Chang Hsun in power, and no doubt he would have been helped if there had been any prospect of the investment proving profitable.

NEW DIRECTOR OF COLONIZATION

It is reported that Mr. Takeshi Shirani, now chief of the civil administration department of the Kwantung Government-General, will be appointed the director of the Colonization Bureau which has been newly established under the direct control of Premier Count Terauchi. But it is said at the same time that Mr. Hideyoshi Arimatsu, chief of the Legislation Bureau, will be appointed to the post to act for Mr. Shirani who is obliged to remain for a time yet in his present post owing to the probable inconvenience to the progress of work of the department he is the head of, in case he leaves it all of a sudden.

RESUSCITATION OF FOURPOWERS LOAN TO CHINA

Negotiations over the Four-Powers-Loan for 100,000,000 yen to China are likely shortly to be resuscitated between the Peking Government and the Ministers of Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan in Peking. Although the Chinese Government has not so far approached officially as yet the Minister of any of the four Powers, it was learned from a reliable source here that Mr. Liang Chi-chao, the Minister of Finance, a few days ago sounded the sentiment of the Japanese Minister over the question. The reason why the Chinese Finance Minister is trying to ascertain Japan's attitude is attributed to the fact that the rest of the Powers concerned are all engaged in the active war in Europe, making it next to impossibility to make loan to foreign country. With the world situation as it is to-day, Japan is the only country which is in a position to be able to assist China in her dire need for funds.

It is believed here that the abortive attempt of American financiers to participate in the great loan is not likely to be revived. The negotiations held in New York some weeks ago are said to have failed in inducing the financiers there to take part in this international undertaking, mainly owing to the Washington Administration's attitude toward the loan. The Wilson Government is tightly saddled on the policy of not backing any American financier participating in such loan and the financiers are said to be unwilling to hazard risk without the Government's assurance for protection. A conclusion is drawn from these facts that the expectation to have the American co-operation in this loan has a slight hope of being fulfilled, though the negotiations with the New York bankers can not be said to have finally terminated.

What the attitude of Japan will be cannot be learned as yet, though there are reasons to believe that she may give a favourable consideration on the Chinese request to open the negotiations over the loan. What could be gathered yesterday indicate that Japan's attitude on the question has not changed from that of last year when it formed the subject of discussion between the Chinese Government and the Ministers of the four Powers.

Just at this stage of China's endeavouring to restore the country to the normal condition of former days, naturally there are not a few barriers that block the way for a smooth conclusion of the negotiations over the international loan. Even should Mr. Feng Kuo-chang go to Peking from Nanking, which is still being doubted, and assume the Presidency, China is not likely to be free from more disturbances. The Southern Nationalists, for instance, are threatening to break up the country into two.

It is, however, a plain fact that China is in pressing need of funds in her efforts to set up the house in a proper order and put the administrative machinery in motion. She must seek, therefore, sources from which a sufficient amount of revenue can be obtained. As one of the means for that pur-

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pose she is reported to be anxiously sounding the sentiment of the representatives of the Powers in Peking relative to the re-opening of the negotiations over the famous loan; she may resort to another means, i.e., she may revive her proposals to the Allies which she put to them when she nearly decided to join the war in April. Among the items contained in her proposals there was one concerning the postponement of the payment of the Boxer indemnity. There was another item which had to do with her customs tariff rates. However, the increase in her revenue from the raise of the tariff rates is estimated at 3,000,000 per annum and this after the year's accounts have finally been settled at the end of the fiscal year. But the postponement of the payment of the indemnity will yield, according to an authority on the matter, something like 30,000,000 yen and this comparatively immediately.

That China is determined to take part in the war seems undeniable. At the same time it must be expected that Premier Tuan is very likely to propose to the Allied Ministers in Peking to again take up the requests he made several weeks ago, not necessarily because he wants to enter the war on some conditions favourable to his country, but under the dire necessity of his Government to obtain financial means to maintain his Administration.

Peking, July 24.—Since the failure of the warning presented to the Chinese Government by Dr. Paul Reinsch, the American Minister to Peking, the American Government has decided to observe most circumspect attitude with regard to the Chinese questions. In the present clash between the Peking Government and the southern provinces the American Government is apparently inclined to take attitude similar to that of the Entente Powers as much as possible.

It is reported that the American Consul-General at Shanghai is in sympathy with the views of the Entente Powers and has recognized the Shanghai Press as the organ of the opposition party or the southern leaders. Apparently America means to stand aloof from the situation.—"Nichinichi."

TOKYO BOY SCOUTS' SUMMER EXERCISES

Not content to spend the summer vacation idly, the Tokyo Boy Scouts decided to have their daily exercises in the compounds of the Hachiman Shrine, Imado, Asakusa every day.

On the 23rd the Boy Scouts of the vicinity gatherd in the compounds, and went through various exercises, and among the exercises is a novel gymnastic which consists of varions movements with a wooden sword. The Boy Scouts will gather in the compounds twice a day throughout the summer vacation, at eight in the morning and at five in the evening, and they will go through the "wooden sword" exercise. The exercise was invented by Commander Anahara of the Asakusa Boy Scouts, and it is well liked by the boys, and every day they will be seen exercising with their wooden sword inthe compounds of the Hachiman shrine in the morning and afternoon. Commander Anahara expects to keep the boys in good physical condition through summer and away from mischiefs by gathering them twice a day for their exercises.

NEW METHOD OF FACULTY READING DISCOVERED

All persons who are born under unfortunate stars may alter them according to their will and to think over the steps to be taken is human nature. A new method of character reading has been found by one Mr. T. Sakurai who has recently opened an office at Yuraku-cho in the compound facing the Imperial Hotel. Whether such a thing could be relied on is a different thing for columns of newspaper reports have stigmatized these men as freaks and what not. In the face of all such we are not trying to uphold the said character or faculty reading according to the countenance of persons as one of perfection but since the system as introduced to us by actual experiments have been so interesting we have decided to make a report to our readers. According to Mr. Sakurai, each change in the physical and mental conditions of any person leaves a trace in the countenance of the person experienced. Unlike the readers of which we see in common elsewhere he tells you straight-forwardly to the year when such and such has taken place in one's career. He tells you that the lines on your countenance signify that you are not intended for certain profession, whether you are suffering from certain ailments and what not. He professes that inasmuch as he is not an almighty he is not perfect but he is confident that he will relate to you 99 per cent of your past and future events.

According to this said faculty reader, his system is nothing new. It is all found in the old Chinese books. He explained that the Chinese are great people. He further describes there is nothing mysterious about it, the word of the Invisible Being and all those arts as upheld by many of his circle. They have been all produced as a result of long investigation according to statistics. It has not yet been found, he continued, why such and such a lineal feature caused certain conclusions, but these are to be seen and whenever such appear the conclusion that he makes will not stray but hit the mark. The scribe is an ardent disbeliever in such arts but it was performed before his eyes upon the traits and happenings of different persons. The deductions thus arrived at according to the facial features of the persons were told pointblank and much to the surprise of those attending. For instance he said of the scribe that he was the second child of his father although he may be registered as the first born according to law. Private affairs, leanings, present mood were unheaved much to the writer's surprise so that he is now somewhat inclined to believe in the methods of Mr. Sakurai. If the reader thinks this is going to the limit experiment for himself. As aforesaid, there is no mystery or power behind professed in the process. It is simply a matter of minute reading of the nervous system although Mr. Sakurai did not put it in that light, but reading between the lines of his words in short, it seems so. He went into a detailed explanation of the symptoms that take place in the feature of a consumptive, of those suffering from kidney disease or from glucosuria.

It may be boosting the said person to quite degree when such a length of space is devoted to such topics when the law in many countries have been enacted against such persons. However, after hearing the explanation of Mr. Sakurai, it is believable that with certain amount of investigations in this line one may be able to descry symptoms of certain diseases whether mental or physical. Even in the medical profession certain colour or changes in ailed persons are traces of certain troubles so in the present case no doubt each change in the conditions of animals that much change may be shown in his countenance which is the sign board of his internal conditions as a certain journalist has put it. We do not encourage our readers to make a trial but they may test the case personally to form their own opinions.

H.I.M. THE EMPEROR LEADING A BUSY LIFE

Notwithstanding many people in this country are now spending the summer at sea-resorts or other comfortable summer resorts, free from the worry of their daily business H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan is still engaged in the important State affairs, attending the Emperor's state administration office in the Imperial Palace every day. His Majesty attends the above-said office at 10.30 o'clock every morning and not infrequently the Emperor again appears at the office in the afternoon if there are any important state affairs that require particular attention on hand. In fact the prearranged scheme of the Emperor had been to leave the capital for the Imperial villa at Tamosawa, Nikko this year for the summer at the middle of this month in company with H.M. the Empress, but this had to be postponed owing to the fact that on the 30th of this month the fifth anniversary of the death of the Emperor Meiji will be ceremonized besides owing to the press of many diplomatic affairs waiting solution.

Such being the case His Majesty the Emperor has decided to put the plan in execution early next month. His Majesty's favourite pastime is horsemanship; every Saturday and Sunday nowadays, therefore, the Emperor practises riding on his pet horses named "Fujisono" and "Dap" at Fukiage-gyoyen in the compounds of the Imperial residence. At other times His Majesty takes quiet, pleasant strolls in the palace precincts. And also sometimes the Emperor plays billiards and Japanese chess.

It is also the liking of the Emperor to enjoy the music played by his Imperial consort upon piano of an evening now.

As to the diet of the Emperor it is said that His Majesty takes oatmeals and bread in the morning and light European foods at noon and in the evening Japanese meals are served to the Emperor. It may be here added, as many are acquainted with this, that the present Monarch of Japan has an exceptional fancy to the "ayu" fish, so much so that already this year the Emperor ordered the fish to be cooked for his table and was much pleased with the fish when it was presented to him.

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THE RECENT RAID ON DISHONEST MERCHANTS

The first day of the prosecution of merchants using unlawful measures by the police on Friday has been a great success, and on the first day the police confiscated 1,005 measures not conforming to the regulations, among the measures used by rice dealers of Tokyo. On the 20th 683 rice dealers of Tokyo were found with unlawful measures, and they will be punished by the law. Among the measures confiscated by the Police there were many which were filed down by the users, others which had corners filled up with wax, and also a large number of merchants were using measures not inspected by the Government authorities.

By the law, the users of the unlawful measures are punishable by imprisonment less than one year and fine of less than five hundred yen. The result of the activity of the Police on Friday showed that 150 unlawful measures were found in Kanda, 96 in Ushigome, 93 in Shitaya, 76 in Asakusa, 76 in Honjo, 65 in Fukagawa and 75 in Kyobashi. No ward in Tokyo was free from the unlawful measures.

The Police, encouraged by the results obtained in the city, will start the confiscation of the unlawful measures used in the suburbs of Tokyo.

While the well-to-do people do not suffer much from the use of the short measures, the poor people who are purchasing rice in small quantities daily, have been suffering from the use of such measure when the price of rice is exceedingly high.

It is on account of such ill practice on the part of rice dealers in using measures, that the Government is planning to issue the regulation to order the sale of rice by weight. At present the matter is under consideration by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and the Tokyo-fu authorities.

GERMAN GOLD IN CHINA

German gold is being used in China to hold her back from declaring war on Germany! This is the belief in well informed circles here. That the latest monarchical movement had at its back a German and Austrian influence was pointed out in these columns a few days ago. The Germans in China, having failed to harvest anything out of the Chang Hsun scheme, now seem to have turned to the leaders of South to create another trouble.

It was learned yesterday that there is a strong rumour in circulation in Shanghai to the effect that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has offered a handsome amount of money to the commanders of the Chinese warships anchored there if they oppose China's joining the war. Deep suspicion surrounds him as to where he obtained that money from. One allegation made against him is that he got it from Germans.

Another rumour is that the Germans are bribing the members of Parliament to vote against the declaration of war against Germany when it comes up to the national assembly. The Germans are said to have promised the parliamentarians that they would pay a certain amount of money should they obstruct the adoption of the declaration.

MEDICAL CONTINGENT GOING TO RUMANIA

Since the negotiations over the employment of Japanese physicians to work in Rumania have been recently concluded between the authorities of Rumania and this country Dr. Kuranosuke Mogi, director of the surgery department of the Sai-sei-kai who has been consequently chosen as the leader of the proposed Japanese medical contingent is now hurrying on preparations to select suitable candidates for his party. Already about three hundred applicants have been obtained and out of these 138 are graduates of medical colleges of Government universities, and among the applicants there are a Doctor with full title, three physicians who have studied abroad, and two who have already filed treatises with the educational authorities for the purpose of obtaining the title of doctorate.

Dr. Mogi intends to select from these many applicants, in most cases, the university graduates, only provided they are found sufficient in order to preclude any internal trouble in the party which often happens through the inadequate knowledge of each member as regards one another and the misunderstanding between the leader and the rest of the party, as the Doctor is well-acquainted with many of them in regard to their character and technical skill. Dr. Mogi says: "I am inclined to say, in the capacity of an individual, that we rather feel that we do not want any pay for our exertions in that helpless, ill-fated country if once we are called upon by the poor countrymen of Rumania. We can not, however, do this owing to circumstances, but it is at least a great consolation for us to think that the sum of 60,000 yen has been proposed to be given by the Committee for the Relief Fund for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Allies organized in this country in compensation for the above, though the above sum is too small to make any material help to them."

EXPERIMENTS FOR SERVICE AUTOMOBILES

To experiment with the service automobiles, the Army started on the 18th thirteen automobiles and one motorcycle on a trip through the mountain of Ganyetsu. Lieutenant-Colonel Amaya is to superintend the experiment.

Five of the thirteen cars are passenger cars to carry officers and staffs, and eight are service cars to carry provisions and munitions. When they left the station at Yotsuya, the service cars were loaded to the full capacity. They will be continuously experimented during the ten days' trip through the mountains.

The Army authorities have been experimenting with various makes and types of motor car to find the most suitable for the military service in Japan, and the Arsenal at Tokyo has built a few machines to fit the road and mountains of Japan. The Army will make several more experiments and trials before deciding upon the proper type of the car to be used in the Army.

SOME IMPRESSIONS OF ALLIED AIR SERVICE

Lieutenant Takeda, who returned on the 20th from ourope where he had been studying aviation for over one year, is praising the activity of the aviation corps of England, France and Russia.

Lieutenant Takeda left Japan for Russia in June, 1916, and after staying some time in Russia he proceeded to France. During last summer he visited England, and since last fall he has witnessed many fights in the battlefields from aeroplanes, and took many photographs during his flights. He has been decorated with the Croix de Guerre.

In Russia, he says, there are six aviation schools, and instructors are all French officers, and he was surprised with the activity of the Russian aeroplanes in the front. From September to December, 1916, he studied at various aviation schools of France, and from February to May, 1917, he took part in the aeroplane activity of the French forces.

In France there are twenty aviation schools and in England ten, and the expenditure spent by one school equals to the total amount spent by the Japanese Government in the aviation corps. In French and English military aviation schools, only about one-third of students are officers, and the rest is non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

Lieutenant Takeda was deeply touched by the interest shown by the public of France and England in aviation, and not only the Governments are spending enormous sum of money in the perfection and development of the aviation corps, but the public are also contributing money towards the expenditure of the aviation corps. Even sacrificing their daily necessities these people are willing to give aid to the development of Military aeroplanes.

In France there are Captain Shigeno and Major Isobe, and eight other Japanese in the French flying corps, and in England there are also two Japanese aviators in the military service. All these Japanese aviators are accorded the highest courtesy, and they are making brilliant showing in the battle fronts.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR CITY OFFICE

A section of members of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly have decided at their recent meeting to suggest to the city authorities to build the new buildings of the Tokyo City Office by way of commemorating the 50th anniversary of the removal of Japan's capital to Tokyo. The promoters hope to have the work of construction started at the cost of 1,500,000 yen as a continuing undertaking for five years and are expected to negotiate shortly with other members of the assembly for the appointment of a committee for the erection of the new city office.

NEW SWIMMING POOL

A new swimming pool has been recently laid out by the Tokyo Skating Company on the former site of the roller skating rink at Sukiyabashi, Kyobashi-ku, city for the benefit of general public. This new swimming pool is open from 8 a.m. till 11 p.m. every day, charges being ten sen for each person per hour. The place is now attracting a great number of customers every day because of the recent hot weather.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 17.—After a bombardment the enemy has made a series of coup de main between the Somme and the Aisne but has been completely repulsed. The French have progressed south of Ailles and took prisoners. After a most violent bombardment in the regions of Mont Haut and Teton large forces of the Germans have attacked the positions which the French had captured on July 14 with greatly superior numbers. The enemy's efforts at Teton were unsuccessful. The assailants who have sustained heaviest losses were unable to break into the French lines. An obstinate fighting continued all night long at Mont Haut. The enemy who had at first succeeded in retaking a greater part of the captured ground, was driven back by brilliant counter-attacks immediately afterward. Only some portions of the trenches remain in his hands.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, July 17.—Reuter's correspondent at the French headquarters writes on July 15; While the flags were waving and rockets blazing all over France in honor of national fete yesterday, the battle for new points on the Champagne front was renewed on Moronvillers heights,—a chain of five flat-topped hills linked by high saddles which dominates the eastern sector the battlefield from Nogentlabesse to the farther bank of the Suappe. The highest point in the chain is Mont Haut, nearly 1,000 feet high which is flanked eastward by Teton Casque, westward by Mont Blond and Mont Cornillet.

The first great battle of April last brought the French over the crest of the ground, except Mont Cornillet the whole of which the French have held, the northern slopes of the chain for some time remained in the hands of the Germans. These Germans obstinately clung on just below the crests in the hope of regaining them by lucky dash and at two points; namely, on the saddle between Mont Blond and Mont Haut, they held strong positions which afforded them at least some partial views over the French side of the battlefield.

Below the Germans had brought three divisions into the line and in anticipation of attack which was to be made on the whole five-mile front, they carried out much work on their shelters and trenches. In northern part of these shelters and trenches, the attacking battalions and reserves were massed for assault.

The most difficult part of the enterprise, the capture of Mont Haut, was entrusted to the Hanoverian Division which was specially reserved for the task. The Germans, whose artillery had been strongly reinforced, furiously bombarded the French positions night and day until the signal for the assault was given at 8 in the evening. The objectives of the attacking battalions were carefully restricted to an advance of 300 yards on a front of 600 as ordered.

On Teton Casque, during the three to four hours preceding the attack, the ground on both sides, dividing the crests, received as severe a shelling as so limited area ever received in the war. The Germans poured avalances of high explosive into the French positions on Mont Blond, while the French swept the German works over the crest with tornadoes of fire. The bombardment reached a pitch of insane violence during the hour just before the attack.

The crests and slopes of Mont Blond and Mont Haut smoked as if all fires of Hades were breaking through the clouds which, mingled with smoke and dust, hung in the air in solid banks. Great mountains and curtains of smoke kept to lead up behind the crest line where the French shells were bursting in the German trenches. It was scarcely conceivable that men could live in that hideous turmoil, still less that they should coolly await order to leave the remains of their shelters to dash through its midst. When the moment came, they made one bound of it. Nothing could be seen of the French waves of assault in the hurricane of shellbursts but the news was flashed back within half an hour that the French infantry had taken the whole of their objectives on the saddle between Mont Blond and Mont Haut, besides on Mont Haut itself in three to six minutes. A panicky outburst of German rockets of red and yellow light signals from behind the crest immediately after the attack revealed the progress the French was making and that the Germans were calling for help with all fireworks they possessed.

A French General commanding, afterward described the battle from an observer's viewpoint that as a fourteenth-of-July firework show, this was justified because during the whole battle, the evening sky was continually lit up by rockets of flares of all sorts of colors, showing the Germans were hardpressed and desperately needing reinforcements and more artillery support. Meanwhile, the French trenches on the slopes of Mont Blond being transformed into a sea milky vapor in which even shellbursts were invisible, what resembled serpents of white moke with heads of fire wandered methodically to far across the battlefield, dragging after them a thickening cloud of woolly vapor made of their own expanding bodies which gradually hid the ground effectively as if a roof was built over it.

The Germans evidently felt the loss of vision keenly, for five of their sausage balloons appeared on the skyline extraordinarily low and so close that a special squadron of German aeroplanes had to be sent out to protect them. Taking all risks, they hung on the sky more than one hour, going down hurriedly when the French aeroplane neared them. It was the last desperate effort on the part of the Germans to see what the French were doing in the sea of smoke but they could make out nothing. Several hundred prisoners were captured. The French at present hold the gains intact and the German plans for the recapture of Moronvillers heights were successfully forestalled through the capture or destruction of the enemy's departure line.

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, July 17.—Fighting heroically in an all-night battle against the enemy overwhelmingly superior in numbers the French troops shattered a series of desperate counterattacks on the positions won on Saturday in Mont Haut and Teton sectors after losing some ground in the first German onslaught, finally remained in possession of all of their gains of July 14.

While the Germans failed to reconquer any of the positions lost at Teton, they at first succeeded in recovering considerable ground in the Mont Haut sector but were afterward driven back completely. Losses sustained by the Germans were almost incredible. Of three dense waves of men sent forward two were cut up by the French fire. The third reached the French line only to be annihilated in counterattack.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 18.—The French Tuesday afternoon communique says that the Germans have seriously reattacked Teton, but our fire has smashed the assaulting waves which had to return in disorder to their own trenches, leaving numerous dead. We have entirely maintained the gains on July 14. We made a lively attack this morning west of Hill 304 and entirely recaptured all the positions which have remained in the hands of the Germans after the actions on June 28 and 29. Prisoners have not yet been counted.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Paris, July 18.—In the Verdun region, there was again a scene of magnificent success for the French troops yesterday. Sweeping forward west of Hill 304 on a front of two and a half kilometers, they carried all before them to a depth of one kilometre. The position conquered by the French including the second line had been powerfully organized for defence, and desperate efforts were made by the enemy to hold them.

In the first irresistible rush, the French carried in a few minutes all trenches they lost on June 28 and 29, and following up this success with extraordinary dash, they swarmed over the German first line beyond, inflicting terrible losses on those who attempted to stem their advance.

The Germans made a desperate stand to save the second line but resistance was rapidly crushed and the whole line was occupied. The French front thus advanced runs from southeastern corner of Avocourt wood through Canard wood to the western slopes of Hill 304.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris via London, July 19.—According to a semi-official report, yesterday's advance on the left of the Meuse was of considerable importance. It has released

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Hill 304 which the enemy had been closely pressing upon, and also it has done much to clear the approaches to Verdun.

The fury with which Germans are attacking Champagne has created a belief that the internal situation of the Central Empires is urgently demanding some sort of victory.

Artillery duel is going on with great intensity on the Belgian front.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 19.—The French communique of Tuesday evening says:

There was a reciprocal artillery activity in the region of Cerny, Ailles and the California plateau in Champagne. The enemy renewed attacks north of Teton and again gained footing at certain points we had captured on July 14.

Artillery duel continued violently in Mont Haut where we are organizing the captured ground. The operations which we carried out on the left of the Meuse, west of Hill 304, have developed into a full success. After a heavy artillery preparation, our troops with irresistible dash, attacked a front of 2500 meters. On both sides of the Esnesmalan court road, the whole of the first German line which was elaborately organized for defence, fell into our hands.

Shortly afterwards, on the second enemy line, after desperate fighting in which our troops manifested splendid keenness and also carried an advance-post, we attained a kilometre depth of the line. This advance runs from the southeastern corner of Avocourt Wood to the western slopes of Hill 304 passing through Tanard wood. Our fire annihilated several counter-attacks during the afternoon. The enemy suffered most heavily. We counted four hundred and twenty five unwounded prisoners.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 20.—Active reciprocal artillery fire is going on along the whole front. After violent bombardment, Germans attacked on Wednesday evening south of Saint Quentin a front of 800 meters and gained footing on the French first line but by counter-attacks at dawn the French drove them out from a greater portion occupied by the German elements.

After a most intense bombardment, the Germans on Wednesday evening counter-attacked the French new positions at Avocourt wood but the French fire stopped them before they reached the French lines.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, July 20.—A despatch from Reuter's correspondent at the French Head-Quarters under date of July 19, describes the French success on July 17 on the right bank of the Meuse as a brilliant example of perfectly staged infantry operation. The objective of the operation was the recovery of the flat-topped saddle between Hill 304 and the Avocourt wood, which had remained lost since June 28. The exact position and capacity of every enemy gun were known. The French bombarded furiously for many days, reducing the German companies who lost fifty per cent. of their strength on June 28. There were seen only 50 to 60 rifles despite reinforcements. The attack was postponed twice, owing to the abnormal condition of weather. The Germans, believing the attack would not be materialised, were relieving the exhausted survivors when the French, following a hurricane of bombardment made with five hundred guns on a front of a mile and a half, carried out an assault.

Prisoners tell that the greatest confusion was caused when the enemy realised that the French had reached his third line before he knew the first line was captured. The French have now established themselves on a front of three hundred yards on the northern slope which was in the Germans' hands before June 28, and now dominate better than ever the German positions. The victory was gained with singularly low casualties.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 20.—The French communique issued on Thursday evening says: The artillery was particularly active between the Somme and the Meuse. The Germans south of St. Quentin reattacked Hill Moulin-sous-touvent, which completely failed. Following a long and extremely violent bombardment, the enemy attacked the positions from northeast of Craonne to east of Hurtebise, throwing into struggle the Fifth Division of the Guard which was swept forward in thick waves. At several points the attacks completely failed on the two flanks but they only succeeded in reaching some elements on the first line of trenches in the centre where our counter-attacks stopped their advance, inflicting the heaviest losses to the enemy.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 21.—Enemy attacks or attempted attacks followed very violent bombardments at many points in the sectors of Cerny, Hurtebise and Craonne and north of Brayeenlaonnois, but the accurate fire and vigilance of our troops have caused the enemy plans to fail.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, July 21.—Struggle continues most violent in the regions of Hurtebise and Craonne. The Germans renewed attacks until late at night. The enemy on Thursday evening reattempted a general assault with important forces on the line of our plateau before Craonne and Vauclerc. Hand-to-hand fighting occurred on the whole front which our troops defended with magnificent courage. Our resistance of tenacity overcame the most furious assaults by the enemy. We entirely maintained our positions everywhere.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris via London, July 22.—The battle continued all the day long on Sunday with the extreme violence in the regions of Hurtebise and Craonne. The enemy was thrown back often from the casements on the plateau to which they had clung with enormous losses. The enemy held a footing on the first line of the California plateau during the afternoon. The fighting continues desperately.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 23.—There was a violent enemy bombardment on the Aisne front from the Chevrigny Spar to the south of Corbeny. The Germans at daybreak of Sunday powerfully attacked this front but were shattered and thrown back to their own trenches.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 24.—German attacks accompanied by violent bombardments continued Sunday night in the California plateau from before Craonne to the casements. After the finish of extremely violent attempts, the enemy succeeded in penetrating the first line but the French by an immediate vigorous counterattack ejected him from all but a small portion of the ground. The struggle on the California plateau only ended late at night. Despite all efforts the enemy was unable to drive off the French from the plateau.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, July 16.—The official communique to-day says that along the whole front yesterday we were much more active. In the evening, after subjecting the enemy lines to heavy fire from the Versic front to the valley of Jamiano, we carried out a successful raid to the zone to southeast of the Hill 247 despite violent hostile reaction. The enemy positions were destroyed and we brought in machine guns, war materials, ammunition and 275 prisoners including eleven officers.

On the Trentino and Carnia fronts direct hits were obtained by our artillery on the enemy hutments in Passo del Monticeple (Tanali), causing fires and disturbing working parties in the Concalaghi region on the Tonezza plateau and on Wischbery in the Seisera valley.

On the Julian front our artillery fire which was concentrated on Biglia Bodiedo also shelled with well directed bursts of fire the enemy trenches between Canale Morsoo and dispersed motars and supply columns moving on Santo Lucia on the Chiapovano road and on Dausizza plateau.

At dawn this morning one of our big bombarding squadrons accompanied by escorting aeroplanes ,carried out a raid on the enemy's lines of communication east of Selo where numerous troops were discovered and effectively bombed. Our machines which flew very low in order to drop bombs, all returned safely, notwithstanding the enemy's anti-aircraft fire and hostile machines, one of which was brought down and others driven back. This morning enemy seaplanes dropped bombs between Isonzo and Carso. There were a few victims and slight damage was caused.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, July 18.—The Italian communique of July 17 says: On the second peak of Colbricon (Fiemme alps), we blew up with mine important fortification works and saps which the enemy were preparing against our positions. In the crater about thirty enemy were found dead. Hostile patrols attempting to approach our lines were repulsed at Valtollina at the head of the Cedic Torrent in Carria in the upper valley of Gegane and on Pal Piosolo. The remainder of the front is as usual, harassed by our artillery fire.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, July 19.—The Italian communique of July 18 says:

The enemy parties attempting to approach our positions at Buchensteine Piana Groce pass in Canore at Cigini were all repulsed. We captured a few prisoners. The enemy artillery especially shelled our lines in the Zugna region. In Pasubio Vodice east of Gorizia, our artillery replied effectively; also concentrating our fire on the Pabrasina station, causing a

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fire. There was a considerable air activity on the whole front. Our airmen brought down two of enemy machines; one on the east of Sandaniele and the other in the low south of Tolminoone. Our aeroplanes were obliged to land within our lines.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, July 19.—The Italian communiqué issued on July 19 says: During the night of the 18th, the enemy storming parties, being supported by the heavy artillery and machine-gun fire, attacked our positions west of Versic. The attack ended in failure completely, owing to the vigilance of our infantry and the prompt action of our artillery.

In the Cuilicar valley we repulsed by means of counter-attack the enemy parties which had, after artillery preparations, attacked one of our outposts.

On the Julian front, the artillery was more active. Our guns destroyed a fortified position on Patock (Mont Nero), and dispersed the enemy troops which were observed in the rear of Mont Santo.

Yesterday the enemy parties which was on the communication lines on the Bansizza plateau in Carso were dispersed.

The enemy shelled our positions east of the Santa Caterina on the Posso Faiti, and southwest of Versic.

Aerial activity was intense along the whole front. One of the enemy machines was brought down in an air-fight. It fell near Asiago.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, July 20.—The Italian communication of July 20 says: In Malgavalpra on the Maso torrent, the garrison in one of our advanced posts brilliantly repulsed a strong enemy patrol which attempted to attack, driving them back with losses and capturing a few prisoners. Our artillery caused fire in one of the enemy's tunnels on Colbricon; also destroyed by trenchmortar-fire the defenses of advanced post on Montepiana and dispersed the working parties rebuilding Potice redoubt and damaged the redoubt yesterday on Montenero and shelled an intense traffic near Santa Lucia. The enemy artillery generally showing a little activity started a harassing fire against the positions in the Plezzo Basin on Vodice on Dossofaiti and west Versic.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, July 21.—The Italian communication of to-day says: In the Laghi Posina region, one of our storming detachments put to flight enemy detachments and destroyed their defences, brought back war material and ammunition. Enemy parties attempting to reach our advanced positions at Malgarudole and Forcadilanza were repulsed. One of our airmen attacked a squadron of five enemy machines, bringing down two of them.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, July 22.—The Italian communique of to-day says: During the night of July 20, the enemy was reinforced and renewed an attack on our advanced post at Malgavalpra on the Maso Torrent, but was completely repulsed. Yesterday fighting was generally less intense. The enemy carried out harassing fire on some points to which our batteries promptly replied with effective bursts of fire.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, July 14 (Delayed in transmission.)—Minister of War Kerensky has left for the south front.

A despatch from Helsingfors says that the third reading of a bill referring to the supreme rights of the Finnish Diet, which was fixed for Saturday, has been postponed until Tuesday.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 17.—A Russian official report says: We captured in Sunday's battle 16 officers and nine hundred soldiers of Germany and Austria as well as a number of machine guns. Between July 1st and 13th we captured 834 officers and 35,809 men, 93 guns, 28 trench-mortars, 403 machine guns, 43 mine-throwers, 45 bomb-throwers, three fire-throwers, two aeroplanes and other materials.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, July 18.—Mr. Shingareff and Mr. Manoueloff, Ministers of Finance and of Education, respectively, and Prince Shahovskay of Public Assistance, have resigned. Mr. Prokopovitch has been appointed Minister of Commerce and Mr. Teharhousky, of public instruction.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Petrograd via London, July 18.—In announcing the abandonment of Kalusz by the Russians, the War Office says that the Russians have secured a crossing over the Lomnica River and have driven the enemy from Novica.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, July 18.—A military demonstration against the Government which was proposed by the extremists on Monday night as a protest against the disbandment of mutinous regiments at the front, has ended in a wild and panicky shooting at Nevshy Prospekt. There were a dozen casualties, and those wounded were taken to hospital. The disturbance ended in a few minutes, and the troops returned quietly to their barracks.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, July 19.—Thousands of sailors, soldiers and workpeople arrived from Kronstadt. The sailors carried the banners in which were inscribed "Down with Authority!" "Long Live the Commune!" A provocative firing was started in the street, and was followed by random machinegun shots, causing a general panic.

The Military Governor of Petrograd has announced that in accordance with the Government's order to clear the city of the armed persons disturbing order and threatening the security of the citizens, the troops have been ordered to proceed at once to re-establish order.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 19.—A Russian official communication says that the Russians have repulsed a persistent attack northeastward of Kalucz and adds; For tactical reasons, we have transferred ourselves to the right bank of the Lomnica, leaving Kalucz and securing an important river crossing. A strong enemy threw us out of Novica but later our reserves recaptured it.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, July 19.—The Executives of the Workmen's Soldiers' and Peasants' Delegates have issued a manifesto and declares that all must assist the soldiers at the front line. "To refrain now is to deliver them to destruction and betray our fatherland to revolution."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 21.—A Russian official report states that a lively artillerying took place in the direction of Vilna. The enemy persistently attacked twenty miles south of Brody. At first all the attacks were repulsed but one regiment between Batkow and Manajow left their trenches voluntarily and retired with the result that the neighbouring units were forced to retire. The Austro-Germans have occupied a portion of the first line eastward of Brzezany and also at Bluoniki westward of Halicz.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 22.—A German official report says; Pursuing the Russians, we have crossed the Zlonsow-Tarnopol road on both sides of Jezierna for a width of forty kilometers. Further fighting is expected. The Austro-Hungarians recaptured the positions northward of Brzezany they lost on July 1.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, July 22.—A Russian official report says; The enemy made further offensive in the direction of Tarnopol. Our troops lacking stability elsewhere and obeying no orders, continued to retire.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 22.—A Russian communique says: An intense artillery duel is going on southwestward of the Dvinsk. The enemy continues the attack westward of Tarnopol. Our troops continue to retreat beyond the Sereth river. The enemy has occupied Miazorbelia which is a suburb of Tarnopol. Despite our superiority in number, the retreat is almost uninterrupted, owing to the instability of the troops which are under the influence of the Maximalists' propaganda and disregard the orders from the command. The enemy has compelled us to evacuate Sabino and to retire to the right bank of the Lomniza river.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 22.—A German official report says: We pressed on and reached the Brzezany-Tarnopol railway at several points, everywhere defeating newly brought up Russians in encounters. The seventh Army near Brzezany is also yielding to the increasing pressure on both flanks. Prisoners and booty are enormous. The Russians who strongly attacked our positions between Krevo and Smorgon, were heavily broken down and fresh fighting has broken out.

H.I.J.M. GUNBOATS IN MEDITERRANEAN

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, July 17.—Reuter's correspondent at Salonika reports that Japanese gunboats have arrived in the Mediterranean.

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GERMAN AIR SQUADRON OVER FELIXSTOWE AND HARWICH

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 23.—A British official report states that a squadron of fifteen to twenty one aeroplanes approached Felixstowe and Harwich at eight o'clock on Sunday morning and dropped some bombs, but our heavy anti-aireraft fire caused the formation to split. A part of the raiders returned overseas. The other part, proceeding southward along the Essex coast, constantly engaged the gunfire and proceeded homeward without dropping more bombs. Our aeroplanes pursued the raiders out to the sea, heavily engaging, but the visibility was low and observation was difficult. Eleven persons were killed and twenty six injured at Felixstowe and Harwich.

BRITISH DESTROYERS' BIG HAUL

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London via New York, July 18.—It is officially announced that the British destroyers have captured four German steamers in the North Sea and damaged two others which reached the Dutch coast.

A despatch received by Reuter's News Agency from Ymuiden, the Netherlands, says that four other German ships have been sunk and several others damaged.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 19.—The Admiralty announces; Some of our light forces patrolling the North Sea Monday morning, sighted a number of German steamers. We signaled them to stop and abandon the ships and fired across the bows. The order was disregarded and the ships made for the Dutch coast. Two reached the shore badly damaged by our fire, the remaining four were intercepted and captured by our destroyers which placed the prize crews aboard and brought them away by their own steam. Two of these ships' crew abandoned the ships and other two crews were made prisoners. These four ships now in harbor in this country are, the Pellworm (1370 tons), Brietzeg (1495 tons), the Marie Horn (1088 tons) and the Heinz Blumberg (1370 tons).

LAST WEEK'S SHIPPING

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 19.—The Admiralty announces; During the last week, the number of merchantmen arriving at British ports was 2828 and that of departures, 2920. Fourteen vessels over and four under 1600 tons were sunk and twelve were unsuccessfully attacked. Eight fishing boats were also sunk.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, July 20.—During the week ending July 15, 1037 steamers arrived at French port, while the clearance numbered 1029. Three steamers above and two below sixteen hundred tons were sunk. Four vessel were unsuccessfully attacked.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rome via London, July 20.—During the week ending July 15, 558 ships arrived at Italian ports while the clearances numbered 499. One steamer and four small sailers were lost.

REMODELLED PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, July 14 (Delayed in transmission).—M. Tzeretelli, Tereschenko and Kerenski, Ministers of Communications, of Foreign Affairs and of War, respectively, have personally informed from Kief, on July 13, the Provisional Government that the pourparlers with the leaders of the Ukrainian Council have reached favourable results. The Council has taken a decision which, according to the view of the Ministers, is acceptable for the Government. Following the decision, the Government has sequestrated metallic works at Moscow, providing 85 per cent of all the metal output in the Moscow district.

The Ministry of Industry has issued instructions to organize a temporary directing board in order to ensure an uninterrupted activity of works.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, July 16.—Newspapers here announce that Mr. Shingareff, the Minister of Finance, L. Monouyloff, the Minister of Public Instruction, and M. Shohovskoy, the Minister of Public Assistance, have resigned. Their resignations have been caused by the divergence of opinion on the decision of the Provisional Government referring to Ukrainian question.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, July 19.—The Provisional Government has addressed the commissioners in the provinces of all Russia a telegraphic circular in which, answering the question apropos of the rumours referring to the arrest of members of the Provisional Government, it calls such rumours false.

The appeal to overthrow the Government by an armed force had the character of irresponsible action of the elements of the extreme minority and was received hostilely by population.

In full agreement with the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, the Provisional Government will undertake some measures for preventing any event which might endanger the state interests. As soon as the street disorders are cleared, the Government will proceed with pourparlers in order to organize a cabinet with the same representation of political currents as in the former cabinet before the resignation of the Ministers.

The Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has issued an appeal in the course of which it declares in the most energetic terms that all armed demonstrations tending to impose the wish of small minority from one town on all population in all Russia are dishonorable. It further calls such actions treacherous to the revolutionary army defending the revolution at the front.

All the newspapers that appeared this morning mentioned nothing about the disorders which took place on July 16

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, July 19.—Some military units and workmen under the influence of a propaganda of a faction of socialists, democrats and extremists of the socalled bolchewicks organised armed demonstrations and caused disorders in the streets of the Capital on July 7. They marched through the streets with banners, calling out, "Overthrow the Provisional Government," and declaring "All power must be transferred to the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates." In the course of the armed demonstrations, a number of persons were wounded or killed.

In connection with this disturbance the Government, in agreement with the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates took the most decisive measures in order to suppress the mutiny.

The military headquarters in Petrograd positively stated on July 18 that the disorders could be considered as quelled. All military units have addressed a declaration expressing their readiness to assist the Government in its efforts to re-establish order in Petrograd.

During the morning of July 7 all centre seized by mutineers, such as Kschesinsky Palace and a part of Peter and Paul fortresses were occupied by the Government troops, and the mutineers surrendered. No bloodshed occurred. A quantity of explosives and guns was found around the palace and fortresses.

A Government commissioner who has arrived from the front has declared to the press representatives that the mutiny in Petrograd caused the highest indignation to the armies at the front. The similar attitude of the population was noticed along all the way to Petrograd.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 20.—The situation in Petrograd appears to be improving. The first machine-gun regiment and four last armoured-cars which had been guarding the entrance of the headquarters of the Leninists, have been surrendered to the authority of the Executive Committee. The local Commander of Petrograd announces that the disorder may be regarded as definitely ended.

All military organisations have given their assurances of readiness to support the efforts of the Government to reestablish order in the capital.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, July 20.—A proposal to transfer the seat of the Provisional Government to Moscow, was discussed at the extraordinary Cabinet Council which was held on July 18.

Petrograd via London, July 20.—Five thousand Ukrainian soldiers seized the Kieff Arsenal but in consequence of the prompt measures taken by the Government, they have evacuated the arsenal and order in the city has been restored.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Kieff via London, July 20.—The National Assembly and the soldiers of Ukraina has telegraphed to the provisional Government assuring their support against attempts for a civil war.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, July 21.—An attempt was made in the town of Polotzk to assassinate M. Kerensky, the War Minister, but the shot missed.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

London, July 21.—Prince Lvoff, the Russian Premier, has resigned. He has been succeeded by M. Kerensky, the War Minister.

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KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, July 21.—Prince Lvoff, the Premier, has resigned, and M. Kerensky has been appointed Premier in succession to Prince Lvoff. M. Kerensky also temporarily retains the offices of Minister of War and Minister of Marine. M. Tsiretelli has been appointed Minister of the Interior, retaining the office of Minister of Posts and Telegraph. M. Nekrasoff has been provisionally appointed Minister of Justice.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, July 21.—A despatch from Petrograd dated July 21 says that Prince Lvoff's resignation was followed by a stormy Cabinet meeting lasting till dawn. M. Kerensky, who has just returned from the front, criticised the Ministers' and the military authorities' handling of the recent situation. He declared that they should have used their fullest powers to suppress the mutiny. He was about to dismiss the Commandant of Petrograd, but refrained upon learning that the Ministers were wholly responsible. M. Kerensky intends arresting all guilty of relations with Germany. He has already arrested several notorious Maximalists. Mutinous regiments have been disbanded, and further troops have arrived from the front. Banks have re-opened.

Despatches indicate an intense artillery battle in the Smorgon and Krevo sectors where the Germans massed hundreds of guns.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 21.—The well-informed circles in London are not surprised at the changes of the Russian Government. It is recognised that the recent Ministerial resignations rendered the position of Prince Lvoff very difficult. It is believed that M. Kerensky's appointment is a good step. He is described as Russian Cromwell, and it is sincerely hoped that he will be able to stop the isolated cases of unwillingness to fight at the front.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, July 20 (Delayed in transmission).—Mr. Kerensky, Minister of War and Navy, has been nominated the President of the Cabinet, conserving at the same time the post of Minister of War and of Marine. Former Minister of Communications Nekrasoff has been appointed a Minister without portfolio. Minister Nekrasoff is to perform the duty of the president in the absence of Minister Kerensky.

The Provisional Government has issued a proclamation in course of which it says that the Provisional Government regards as its first principal task the extension of all forces in the country in order to fight the foreign enemy and to defend the new state of order from all the anarchic counter-revolutionary attempts, not stopping before most determinate measures have been adopted. At the same time, by its foreign policy, the Government will again affirm that the revolutionary army can go into the battle with full confidence that not a single drop of Russian soldiers' blood would be shed for the aid of foreign nations, contrary to the conception of right held by the Russian democracy which before all the world it had declared as its peaceful watchwords. In this view, the Provisional Government, while carrying out the principles of foreign policy announced in its declaration of May 19, intends to propose to all the Allies to hold an allied conference some time in August to revise the common direction of foreign policy of the Allies and co-ordinate actions in carrying out the principles announced by the Russian revolution. The order just issued by the Provisional Government to the Armies to resume activity, stating that the revolution is faced by the danger of invasion of foreign enemy, calls the troops to go forward on the first order to their military chiefs and obtain necessary instructions.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, July 21.—The newspapers here publish a letter of Prince Lvoff, the retiring Premier, addressed to the Provisional Government, explaining the motive of his resignation.

Prince Lvoff states in his letter that on July 20 after the suppression of the armed mutiny in Petrograd provoked by extreme socialistic currents, the Provisional Government has resolved to carry out a programme proposed by the Socialist Ministers for further activity of the Provisional Government. The programme is acceptable to him only in parts which form the repetition and development of the principles announced in formal declarations of the Provisional Government. The programme is not admissible in full as it deviates from the principles of the Provisional Government and serves the realization of purely socialistic aims, especially in parts referring firstly to the immediate declaration of a republican form of government in Russia, which constitutes an usurpation of the supreme rights of the constituent assembly, and secondly to the realisation of the proposed agrarian programme, which also encroaches the right of the constituent assembly.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, July 21.—The Provisional Government has ordered the disbandment of all military units which have taken part in the recent armed mutiny.

M. Karensky, the Minister of War, left here on July 20 for the southwestern front. The War Minister has addressed Novel, Helsingfors and other ports the following radio-telegram:

It is positively established that the disturbances in Petrograd were organised with the participation of the agents of the German Government. At present the disorders are completely suppressed. Steps have been taken to arrest all persons stained with their brothers' blood and crime against their country. Arrests have also been extended to sailors who have infringed their civil and military duty. It is the duty of all true sons of democracy to rally around the Provisional Government and the organisations of democracy of all Russia and to make their country drive off the enemy and his allies.

General Korniloff has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of Russian army on the southwestern front in succession to General Goutor.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, July 22.—The Government crisis is nearly over. The Socialist Ministers have come to agreement with the Executive Committee which sent an ultimatum to the Government demanding the immediate proclamation of republic, the abolition of all class divisions, ranks, badges and medals, the reform of the land, financial and economic system, firm measures against counter-revolution, and the dismissal of all unfaithful generals.

The resignation of Prince Lvoff was due to disagreement with the Socialists on the question of land reform.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Petrograd via London, July 22.—The remodelled Provisional Government has issued a proclamation. Beginning with the words "Citizens, the fateful hour has struck," the proclamation declares that the Kaiser's armies have broken the Russian front, facilitated by the criminal levity The blind fanaticism of some people and the treachery of others both have threatened the very foundation of new Russia. The hidden forces of a counter-revolution now raise their heads, but the Government is confident in the recuperation of the country and the strength of the people. The Government will act with all energy and resolution which the exceptional circumstances demand. The proclamation further says that the first and capital problem at this moment is the application of the strength to the struggle against the foreign foe and to the defence of the new Government against any anarchical or counter-revolutionary attempts. In this connection the Government will not hesitate to take the most vigorous steps possible.

Simultaneously, the Government re-demonstrate by its foreign policy that the army can only fight with a firm conviction not to shed Russian blood for foreign ends, and reconfirm the universally proclaimed sentiments of democratic right in pacific announcements. The Government, therefore, is summoning the inter-Allied conference in August to decide the general orientation of the Allies' foreign policy and coordinate the actions in regard to the application of the principle of the Russian revolution. Russia will be represented at the conference by democratic representatives as well as diplomats.

Steps are proceeding for the constituent assembly elections which are to take place on September 9. The chief internal problem is the introduction of the autonomy for municipalities and zemstvos on the basis of direct, equal, secret and universal suffrage.

A Government decree will be promulgated shortly abolishing the classes, ranks and all the official decorations except those for great military deeds.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 24.—Appalling official account of the situation on the southwestern front has been received by the Russian Government. The account says that a fatal crisis has occurred in the morale of the troops. Most of the units have been completely disorganized. The offensive spirit has entirely disappeared and orders remain unheeded while exhortations by comrades are replied to by threats of shots. Some elements have voluntarily evacuated the positions without waiting the approach of the enemy. Sometimes, urgent orders for reinforcements are discussed for hours. For

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a distance of hundreds of versts, long files of robust, shameless deserters are proceeding rearward. Frequently an entire unit would desert, causing catastrophe. The commander-in-chief on the west front has ordered that the deserters should be fired upon, that they must be dealt with in merciless action as they are the cowards who sell Russia to revolution.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, July 24.—The joint congress of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and Council of Peasants, in an all-night sitting passed a resolution, saying that the country is threatened by military debacle and internal anarchy and that the State and revolution are endangered. The resolution proclaims that the Government should be the government of safety and of revolution, according it an unlimited power to re-establish and reorganize the army and the public order.

CARSON PRESENTED FREEDOM OF BELFAST

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, July 21.—Sir Edward Carson has been presented the freedom of the city of Belfast, Ireland.

Speaking in the city, he referred to the nation's ignorance of the Admiralty's work. It angered him to see big newspaper headlines, "What's the navy doing?" He said such writers did not recognise the navy policing at least two hundred million square miles of the seas. They did not realise that every morsel of food they ate was due to the navy's ceaseless exertions. He never encountered men more able, more courageous, more loyal and of stronger determination than the men of our Navy. Contrary to common practice, the Navy loathed and detested advertisements.

Sir Edward Carson proceeded to say that the nation longed for peace but would never agree thereto while Prussianism reared its head above the water longing to trample under foot our liberties inherited for long ages.

U.S. SENATE PASS COMPROMISE FOOD BILL

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, July 21.—The Senate has passed a compromise food bill placing feeds, foods and fuels under the Government control under a board of three members. The difference between this measure and that passed by the House of Representatives on June 24th will necessitate the appointment of a joint conference committee.

U.S. SENATE PASSES AVIATION BILL

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, via New York, July 22.—The Senate has passed the Government aviation bill. It will now go to the President for signature.

[Note. The bill asks for 352 million dollars for building 22,000 aeroplanes and passed the House of Representatives on July 14].

MICHAELIS' SPEECH A FRESH CHALLENGE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 21.—The new German Chancellor, Dr. Georg Michaelis, speaking in the Reichstag, eulogised Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg and repeated the latter's arguments about Germany being forced to the war by the Russian mobilization. The submarine warfare, he stated, is not contrary to international law. England has forced on us the use of this weapon of ours, with which we must try to shorten the war. We regard America's intervention as without serious concern. The burning question in our hearts is how much longer the war lasts. Peace must lay the foundation of lasting reconciliation of nations to prevent them from being plunged into further enmity through economic blockades. We must see to it that our opponents' league in arms does not develop an economic offensive alliance against us.

Dr. Michaelis has admitted that the present time, with regard to food conditions, is the severest ever experienced and July has been the worst month in record, but he is confident that relief will shortly set in. It is desirable that the relations between the Government and the Parliament will be closer on the subject of the recognition of constitutional right, but the Imperial administration for the conduct of Germany's policy should not be narrowed.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE
(Delayed in Transmission.)

Copenhagen via New York, July 21.—Dr. Michaelis, the new German Chancellor, addressing the Reichstag on Thursday, declared his adhesion to the submarine campaign by asserting that it was lawful and it was justifiably adopted as a means of shortening the war. He praised the retiring Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, whose work history would appreciate. He said that the Russian mobilization had forced the war upon the unwilling Germany and Britain's starvation blockade had forced us to use the submarine.

Dr. Michaelis said that Germany wished to conclude peace as "combatants who have successfully accomplished their purpose and have proved themselves invincible." He further added cryptically: "We must, by means of an understanding in the spirit of give and take, guarantee the conditions and existence of the German Empire upon the continent and overseas."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 21.—The English papers are unanimous in regarding Michaelis's speech as a declaration to fight to a finish. The papers state that the Allies will unhesitatingly accept the challenge. They can afford calmly to watch the struggles of autocracy to keep its head above the rising democratic flood.

AUSTRIA REGRETS HOLLWEG'S RESIGNATION

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 18.—Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg's resignation is generally regretted in Austria where it is regarded as pan-German success.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S CRUSHING REPLY TO DR. MICHAELIS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, July 21.—Speaking at the Belgian Independence Day feast at the Queen's Hall on July 21, Mr. Lloyd George, the Premier, said that Belgium has suffered for the past three years humiliation, servitude and anxiety, but at the end she will emerge greater than ever. Belgium's deliverance is surely coming (loud applause) and civilization holds that when it does come, Belgium must be complete. (Cheers.)

Turning then to the speech recently made by the German Chancellor, Mr. Lloyd George asked what hope did it contain for an honourable peace? It was a dexterous facing of all ways in a speech. It was a speech of a man awaiting the military issue; let the Allies bear that in mind. (Hear! hear!) There were phrases in that speech that the German military powers will understand, the phrases about making the frontiers of Germany secure. That phrase annexed Alsace-Lorraine and drenched Europe in blood since 1914; that phrase, if they dare, will annex Belgium and Poland, and again precipitate Europe to welter in blood within a generation unless it is wiped out on the battlefields of Europe. The speech contained the phrases for democratic minds, for example the members of the Reichstag are to get into offices but they will not be State Ministers, only clerks. (Laughter).

After saying that on the whole, the Chancellor's speech meant that the military party had momentarily won the situation, the Premier proceeded to reaffirm that the form of Germany's Government was Germany's own affairs, but what manner of government it would be that we can trust to make a peace with that was our business. (Hear! hear!) Democracy is in itself a guarantee of peace and if you cannot get it in Germany then we must secure other guarantees as the substitute. The chancellor's speech has shown that Germany for the moment is elected for war.

Belgium is not even mentioned. Its phraseology is full of menace to Belgium. It makes the German frontier secure, that is, it takes Metz and Strassburg and will take Liege, and control Antwerp in order to secure the German economic interests. The determination of the Allies is that Belgium must be restored as a free, independent people (loud cheers) but not a protectorate. I have read Dr. Michaelis' speech as my duty once, twice and three times to seek anything from which I could hope to end the bloody struggle and I see in it a sham independence for Belgium, a sham democracy for Germany and a sham peace for Europe.

And I say that Europe has not sacrificed millions of gallant sons to re-establish in the soil consecrated by their blood a mere sanctuary of sham. (loud cheers.) The Chancellor tries to dupe his people with illusions. Germany will find that these like others will be dispelled in "the harrassing six weeks" that's gone. (laughter). The circumventions of the blockade by opening a road to Bagdad; that's gone. And the Zeppelin raids, —where are they? Now its Turks and U-boats make both equally barbarous good company to each other. Owing to the submarines, we are told that we cannot last much longer.

It is a sorry disillusion for Dr. Michaelis at the outset of his career but truth compels him gradually but surely to see that we are

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increasing production and diminishing losses on the sea. For example, comparing the three weeks in July with the corresponding period in April, we have not lost a half number of ships (Loud cheers). That is not all. We will turn out in 1917 four times the number of ships we built in 1916 (cheers). In the last six months of 1917, we will turn out as many ships as we did during the whole last year (loud cheers). I want to give these figures to the German Chancellor so as to help him obtain the right interpretation of his own statement (loud laughter). We will turn out in 1918 six times more than we did in 1916 (cheers).

We are a slow people; we are not quick in taking up anything, but rather difficult to beat when we begin. The Germans underrated our intelligence, industry and determination but they would starve us. They have said so (laughter). I'm sorry but as Premier, I must again tell truth that they are far from starving us, owing to the exertions of food supply for 1917-18 on the basis of the present consumption we have secured (loud cheers). We are arranging a programme for the cultivation that will make 1918 secure even if the losses increased. I don't want Germans to harbour the delusions that they are going to put us out in this fight until the liberty has been re-established throughout the world.

Mr. Lloyd George next referred to the Chancellor's statement that America had not the ships to bring an army across the Atlantic, and reminded Dr. Michaelis that Germany once said that Great Britain had no army. If Great Britain, while maintaining, equipping, even building up equipment for an army of millions, while maintaining the largest navy in the word ,can organize herself in the third year to turn out millions of tons of new shipping, is America with twice our population, endless natural resources, going to be beaten for the lack of effort? I predict that if the German Chancellor survive the war, he would form a different opinion and make a different speech, and that's the one we are waiting for.

A great German newspaper said the other day that Germany is fighting for the freedom and independence of Fatherland. That was never true; is less true to-day than ever. The freer Germany is, the bettter we would like it. Her rulers, not the allies, are the enemies of freedom for Germany. We could make peace with free Germany but cannot with the Germany dominated by autocracy (cheers). Since the Russian revolution and the Russian offer to concede the independence of the nation under the Russian flag, the last shadow of pretext of Germany that she is fighting for freedom has vanished. It is now a struggle between a group of democratic freemen and a group of nations governed by military autocracy. That's the whole thing.

The premier concluded by saying that there has been a more significant change announced a few hours ago than the substitution of one Michaelis with Bethmann-Hollweg; namely,—a brilliant young Russian statesman, an outstanding figure in the revolution, a man whose inspiration has regenerated and revived the Russian military power, who succeeded in the leadership of the Russian democracy,—Mr. Alexander Kerensky who has come to the control of the Russian Government. (cheers) "In the coming great struggles in the east and west," he said "every German soldier must know in his heart that if he fail, he is dying for the military autocracy fighting the free peoples. On the other hand, every Belgian, French and Russian knows that he is risking his life for the freedom and independence of his native land. Every British, American and Portuguese soldier knows that he is fighting, side by side, with others for international right and justice in the world. It is that growing conviction more than the knowledge of our unexhausted resources which gives us the heart to keep up fighting to the end, knowing that the future of mankind is in our trust to maintain and defend (loud cheers).

BRITISH CABINET AGAIN RECONSTRUCTED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 19.—It is officially announced that Sir Edward Carson has been appointed a member of the War Cabinet without portfolio; Minister for Munitions, Dr. Addison, to Minister of Reconstruction, Mr. Montague, Secretary for India, Mr. Churchill, Minister for Munitions, and Mr. Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 19.—The ministerial changes are generally received cautiously. Premier Lloyd George is congratulated on the originality and boldness of the changes but it is pointed out that the country, while wishing the new ministers well, will judge them entirely by results. The promotion of Mr. Geddes is most unexpected, but a tribute is being paid to his ability and the choice is regarded as sound.

The "Morning Post" thinks the appointment of Mr. Montague a scandal, and says that the appointment of Mr. Churchill proves that "if we have not invented an unsinkable ship, we have discovered an unsinkable politician."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 19.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law has announced that the Government has decided to drop the Mesopotamian enquiries and to leave the soldiers to be dealt with by the Army Council in the ordinary way and to refuse the resignation of Baron Hardinge, Viceroy of India, which has been offered for the second time.

VIOLATION OF SPANISH WATERS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

(Delayed in Transmission.)

London, July 17.—In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil stated that since April 1st German submarines had arrested or attacked over twenty British, allied or neutral ships in Spanish waters. The most serious representations had been made to Spain which had assured Great Britain that the Spanish Government would do its utmost to prevent the violations of Spanish waters.

NEW GOVERNMENT AT PEKING GETTING TO WORK

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 17.—Wu Ching-lien, the speaker of the House of Representatives, Chang Chi, the former president of the Senate, and other Kuomin-tang leaders have issued a press article for publication in foreign papers in Shanghai. The article, after dealing with the alleged activities of Germans in China, says: "There is a danger of impression being created that the Kuomin-tang is opposed to China's declaration of war against Germany. We categorically deny this. It is within the knowledge of the Allied Legation in Peking that some Kuomin-tang leaders were the first to advocate the entrance of China into war and to urge on the then Premier Tuan Chi-jui the necessity of formulating a war policy bringing China on the side of the democracies."

"While a few prominent members of the Kuomin-tang believed that departure from neutrality might increase internal difficulties in China, there is no doubt that a majority of the party has favoured China's intervention in the war and we are in a position to state that even those who oppose it would immediately acquiesce in a war decision if made by a government whose loyalty to republican principles and opposition to militarism are not in doubt. The political creed of the Kuomin-tang logically and inevitably commits the Kuomin-tang to support the policy which would range China with a liberal Power to risk war against Germany.

"China must be governed, similarly with the world's democracies, according to freedom, but not by the sword. Therefore we opposed the autocracy of the late President Yuan Shi-kai, and are now opposing his successor, Tuan Chi-jui. We insist on democracy.

"China is facing the same issue as that in Europe. The issue is the struggle between the Government of sword and the will of the governed. The training experience of Tuan Chi-jui as a servant of Manchu autocracy, disables him from governing this country as a democratic state."

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 19.—Only the most meagre reports from Szechuan are available, but these indicate that the situation is most serious.

It is stated that Tai Kan with the Kweichow troops has retired to Chienchow. Szechuanese Commander Liu Tsung-hao occupied the whole city. It is not clear how the fight began, but according to the latest reports, the Szechuanese attacked Kweichowites, surrounded the inner city where the latter fought desperately for ten days and were finally forced to retire.

A most serious report is that the Yunnan and Kweichow troops are marching for Chengtu to avenge the Kweichowites. The de facto Government has ordered all these troops to remain where they have arrived and proceed no farther. Nevertheless, it is feared that extensive fighting is inevitable.

The report that Li Yuan-hung has returned to his residence is incorrect; he is still in the French hospital.

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Press dispatches from Peking report that the formation of the new Chinese Cabinet under the Premiership of Tuan Chi-jui has been received with favourable impression by the diplomatic corps generally, though the attitude of the American Minister is not one with the entente Ministers. The Ministers of the Entente Powers are apparently confident that under the Premiership of Tuan Chi-jui the new Government will soon decide on China's entry into the war on the side of the Entente Powers. At the same time they are watching with keen interest the attitude of the southern and western provinces, which are opposed to the Republican Government under Premier Tuan, and what measures Premier Tuan will adopt in trying to conciliate the southern and western leaders for tiding over the situation. The diplomatic corps while placing hope in the ability and influence of Premier Tuan are watching the development of the situation in somewhat apprehensive mood.

As regards the question of China's entry into the war, the negotiation is understood to be making much headway since the appointment of Wang Ta-hsieh as Foreign Minister. In this connection the Entente Ministers are daily holding conference with Premier Tuan Chi-jui and Foreign Minister Wang Tah-sieh.

The "Asahi" correspondent at Peking wires that Premier Tuan Chi-jui is for hastening the declaration of war on Germany and effecting the unification of the opinions of the nation by the sympathy and bonafide assistance of the Entente Powers, and as to the recognition of the declaration of war by the National Assembly, the Premier is of the opinion to submit the matter after the reassembling of the Legislature for ex-post fact consent. With this decision the Premier is waiting for the arrival of Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang in Peking, whom he will consult and at once carry out his determination. Wang Tah-sieh, new Foreign Minister, in a formal call made on him by the Allies' Ministers including the Japanese Minister on the 19th declared no change in the diplomatic policy of the new Government and that the new Government will expedite the solution of the pending question re China's entry into the war as speedily as possible. It is understood that in the interview with the Allied Ministers the Foreign Minister declared to the same effect as the intention of Premier Tuan stated above as to the new Government vis-a-vis Germany.

Observations in well informed quarters, according to the "Asahi" correspondent, are that if the southerners strongly oppose the Tuan Government the Premier will take recourse to military force for the solution of the question instead of having recourse to conciliation and compromise, and in such eventuality the Premier will send troops under Liu Tsun-hou to Szechuan in order to provide for the Yunnanese troops who are already invading into that province.

According to a Peking dispatch President Li Yuan-hung is still staying at the French hospital and apparently has no intention to return to his home. He is waiting for the arrival of Feng Kuo-chang in Peking and after handing over the office and the seal of the President to Feng will leave for Tientsin. A Tientsin dispatch states that Mrs. Li, wife of President Li, accompanied by two children and twenty servants, returned to Tientsin from Peking on Thursday afternoon and entered her home in the British settlement. Rumour has it that President Li will soon also come back to Tientsin, but it seems his life is in constant danger.

A Nanking dispatch says that Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang has received a note from Premier Tuan Chi-jui that President Li was strongly determined not to return to Peking but to quit the post, whereon Feng Kuo-chang has decided to go to Peking, leaving Nanking on the 26th with his family. According to a Peking telegram Feng Kuo-chang has conditionally proposed to the Peking Government to take two divisions of troops when going to the capital. The Government however does not like an influx of such a large force into the capital now that the troops stationed in Peking have been withdrawn with the restoration of order and peace.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 20.—Liang Chi-chao, Tang Hun-lung, Tsao Ju-lin and Chang Kao-kan have assumed office. Liu Kan-hsiung has declined to accept the office, owing to the opposition of the Navy.

Three million dollars of the surplus of the salt revenue has been released.

[Liang Chi-chao, the Minister of Finance; Tang Hun-lung, the Minister of Interior; Tsao Ju-ling, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.—Ed. J.T.]

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 21.—General Ting Hwai who recently arrived from Peking with the President's seal and four other seals belonging to the President's office and who had been residing at the Kalee Hotel where he had closely been watched because he refused to hand over the seals either to Feng Kuo-chang or to Tuan Chi-jui without a written order from Li Yuan-hung, was arrested this afternoon, charged by the mixed court as a theft of the seals of the Government of China. He was handed over to the Chinese authorities later.

Kang Yu-wei has arrived at Shanghai.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Canton, July 20.—Dr. Sun Yat-sen is recommending making Canton the provisional capital of China and inviting the President, the Parliament and the Navy to Canton to organise a Republican Government. The Tuchun and Civil Governor are considering the matter.

The provincial assembly has again resolved on a punitive expedition. Many leading members of the Kuomin-tang have arrived and are holding informal meetings.

The Cantonese anxiously hope that Feng Kuo-chang reconvene the old parliament and reorganise a republican cabinet to avoid the separation of north and south. The Cantonese would support the southern Government only when it is absolutely necessary, recognising the weakness on either side. There have been many receptions given in honour of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 21.—Admiral Cheng Pi-kuang went on board the cruiser Hai-Chi this morning. It is reported that he is leaving for Canton with the first squadron. At noon he sent by wireless a proclamation declaring that the Navy is supporting the Parliamentarians, demanding the recognition of the provisional Constitution and declaring the acts of the Peking Government since the dissolution of Parliament as illegal.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 22.—A special despatch from Canton says that the Kwangtung and Kwangsi officials have telegraphed to President Li Yuan-hung advising him to resume the Presidency immediately and thus to avoid the necessity of the establishment of a central Government in the south. People here sincerely hope that the Bureaucrats will yield, realizing that the separation is unprofitable.

Meanwhile the Kuomin-tang is quietly working to effect a united provisional Government in the south.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 22.—The news of the cruiser Hai-Chi is premature. The Hai-Chi steamed down this morning, but is still off Woosung, possibly owing to the threatening typhoon. Nevertheless, the Kuomin-tang has issued Admiral Cheng Pi-kuang's manifesto demanding the maintenance of the provisional Constitution, the re-assembly of the Parliment and the punishment of the rebellious Tuchuns according to law, and also declaring as illegal the present Peking Government and all the mandates issued since the dissolution of Parliament. Cheng Pi-Kuang insists on his being the proper Minister of the Navy. It is noteworthy that his appointment by Li Ching-hsi as Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces remains uncancelled.

Tang Shao-yi is proceeding to Canton on board the Hai-Chi.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 23.—The declaration of independence of the first squadron under Admiral Cheng Pi-kuang is regarded in Peking as of the most serious nature, though the Government circles do not display alarm at the southern movement and assert that they are prepared to use military force if necessary. Nevertheless, it is hoped that a peaceful solution will be reached, but the recall of the old Parliament seems to be out of question.

Meanwhile President Li Yuan-hung is receiving numerous telegrams urging him to resume the Presidency, including one which was sent yesterday from Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang. Feng Kuo-chang's message, however, is apparently only complimentary, for it is known that General Li Yuan-hung is determined to retire. Other messages urge him to go to the south to assume the Presidency of the Southern Republic.

Yesterday a number of officials on the Presidential Office left for Nanking to welcome General Feng Kuo-chang, who is expected to come up to Peking very soon. His departure is apparently delayed by the disturbances in Northern Kaingsu caused by the Chang Hsun's men. It is reported that General Feng Kuo-chang may come via Hankow.

REICHSTAG PASSES WAR CREDITS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Copenhagen via London, July 21.—The Reichstag has passed the third reading of the war credits of fifteen milliard marks without discussion. The Independent Socialists have voted against the measure.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

THE APPOINTMENT OF M. KERENSKY AS PREMIER

The political disturbance of the last week led to the resignation of the Russian Cabinet, and M. Kerensky, the young man who became the man of the hour since the Russian revolution, became the Premier of Russia. The appointment of M. Kerensky as the Premier, has been received with a surprise in Japan, says the "Asahi." He is only thirty five years old, and except that he was a member of the socialist party, he had no previous record of political activity. It is indeed a surprising news to hear that such a young man was appointed as the Premier of a great nation, but the "Asahi" says that if we look back fifty years ago, the similar things happened in Japan at the time of the restoration. Those who planned the restoration and became the high Government officials upon the restoration were all unknown men of from thirty to forty years of age.

Japan was ruled by young men in the early part of the Meiji era, but fifty years after, old men took turns in governing the country, and the Elder Statesmen came into existence. While judging from the present condition of Japan, the appointment of M. Kerensky as the Russian Premier may sound astonishing, yet when we come to think of the early years of the Meiji Era, Japan was also ruled by the young men who had no political experience.

Some say that the appointment of M. Kerensky is only a transitory phenomenon, but M. Kerensky has been the central figure since the first stage of the revolution, and he has been giving his best service for the aim of establishing a sound Government for the Russian people; while the incident may be transitory, it can not be denied that M. Kerensky possesses unselfish courage to help the Russian public and to effect the favourable change of the Russian Government.

With the appointment of M. Kerensky, the coalition cabinet of the Democratic and Socialist parties has collapsed, and the present cabinet is purely the Socialists' cabinet. There are, however, the problems of Finland and Ukraina, and among the radical socialists, there are still many who are strongly advocating an early peace, and the grave problems await the solution of the new Cabinet under M. Kerensky.

In criticising the present conditions of Russia, the Japanese public is mostly believing that the future of Russia is gloomy, but the "Asahi" declares that the complete revolution of such a large nation, and the great task of establishing the new and sound Government, can not be accomplished within a short period. The Japanese are simple people, and the whole population is of one race, and the political institution of the country is also simple, but still it took over ten years to effect the restoration. With Russia, which has many complicated political and racial problems, it is natural that several disturbances would take place even after the revolution, and according to the belief of the "Asahi" in three or four months, the new Government will gain sufficient footing to rule the country.

The paper further says that all Entente nations will have confidence in the future of the new Russia, and will give the best possible aid to the establishment of the sound Government in Russia.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN GERMANY

The "Hochi" believes that the resignation of Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg will not have immediate effect upon the war policy of Germany, and the change of the attitude of the Kaiser towards the public of Germany will not bring immediat peace.

The people of Germany began to feel the effect of the strenuous war, and the submarine warfare and the aeroplane attacks did not score the expected victory, while the entrance of the United States in the war, and the recent activity of the Russian forces discouraged the German public, who placed all blames upon the Chancellor who was forced to resign from his post.

The superstitional belief in the German Kultur is the force that brought about the present war, but the ambition of the Kaiser and the aspiration of the German officers for fame, had been also instrumental in causing the war. It can not be doubted that for the fame and ambition of a few, the interest and comfort of the public were sacrificed. The victory of which the Germans were so sure at the beginning did not come, and now Germany is fighting against almost the entire group of the civilized nations. The public of Germany began to realize that the Pan-Germanism, and German Militarism are not practicable, and the public opinion rose against the war, and the democratic thought obtained influence.

The Progressives, Socialists and Liberals became all against Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg. The shrewd Kaiser placed all the blames upon Bethmann-Hollweg, and in order to regain the confidence of the public, showed the attitude to respect the opinion of the public and democratic tendency. It is believed that the Kaiser is now planning to regain the confidence of the public, by yielding to their wish, and on the other hand to strengthen the determination of the people to continue the war. Consequently, the "Hochi" believes that the resignation of Bethmann-Hollweg will not bring any immediate change in the situation of Germany.

However tyrannical the Kaiser may be, he will not be able to oppose indefinitely against the reasonable wish of the public, and the day will shortly come, when the Kaiser has to surrender himself to the wish of the people. In all nations, it has been proved that the wish of the people can not be oppressed for any period, and any nation that tried to oppress the people has been ruined.

Now the Reichstag is on strike, and it is reported that the Kaiser had called the Crown Prince and Marshal Hindenburg for a conference, and it can be seen how grave the situation is at present in Germany. Whether the Kaiser will be able to oppress the wish of the people, or he will surrender himself to the people, is a question not only important in the development of the war but also in the general tendency of the world.

GERMANY'S DESIRE FOR PEACE

It is three years since the outbreak of the great conflict of Europe, but still the end of the war could not be predicted, but the "Nichinichi" declares that it can not be denied that the people of all the belligerent powers are trying their best to bring about peace. At present the attention of the people of the world is not directed to the development at fronts, but to the possible time of bringing out the peace terms. In all nations the hope for early peace became evident.

Especially in Germany, the people are wishing the early conclusion of the war, and the recent speech made by Dr. Michaelis, the new Chancellor before the Reichstag, tells the true condition of Germany. From his speech it can be guessed how Germany is suffering from the problem of food supply and other questions. It is not only Dr. Michaelis who suggested the desire for peace, but also Bethmann-Hollweg, the former Chancellor, made several speeches regarding peace, and he proposed the peace terms whenever an opportunity warranted it. He tried to conclude a separate peace with Russia, but it failed.

Despite the suffering and difficulties she is confronting, Germany is still boasting that the peace should be concluded upon the base of the present map of Europe, and while she is wishing a peace, she had recently passed the war expenditure of 15,000,000,000 marks in the Reichstag.

Not acknowledging her difficulty to continue the war, Germany is still trying to keep up her advantage. But the "Nichinichi" says that however strongly Germany may boast and pretend, it will be impossible for her to maintain the present advantageous position, and among the German public many began to voice their wish for an early peace.

The "Nichinichi" hopes that the Entente powers will keep on fighting Germany and obtain their end, despite the declarations made by Germany.

WAR EXPENDITURE OF BELLIGERENT POWERS

In the past three years of the European war, all belligerent powers spent enormous war expenditures, and according to the latest statistics, up to this May, England, France, Russia and Italy spent 98,300,000,000 yen and Germany and Austria spent 52,500,000,000 yen, and the total expenditure of the both sides will amount to 150,800,000,000 yen, says the "Asahi." However the above figure does not include the amount spent by Belgium, Japan, Servia, Roumania, Portugal, Turkey and Bulgaria, and the total war expenditure of all belligerent nations will far exceed the 150 billion yen.

It is natural that such an enormous expenditure will affect the economic condition of all nations participating in the present war. One noteworthy effect of the war is the increase of the issue of notes in all countries, and consequent increase of the cost of living. Among the belligerent nations there are some which will find it difficult in future to obtain the necessary war expenditure, as they have used up all available sources of revenue.

Considering the financial conditions of the belligerent powers, it is plain that Eng-

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land now possesses the strongest financial foundation. England has been careful from the very beginning of the war in selecting sources for war expenditure, and obtaining the most of the amount from taxes, the Government limited the amount of bond issue as much as possible. However on account of the increase of the war expenditures, she has to obtain 38,000,000,000 yen from bonds and loans, from taxes she obtained only 8,000,000,000 yen. In February the British Government floated the loan of 10,000,000,000 yen and her success in obtaining the money surprised the whole nation, and it is believed that if necessary she can float the similar amount of loan again in near future.

On the other hand, Germany secured 29,600,000,000 yen by bonds and loans, and it is doubtful how long she can continue the present system of securing fund for the war. Germany could not follow the method of securing the most of the war expenditure from taxes, as the German public had been already heavily taxed, and the increase of the tax would cause the dissatisfaction of the public.

The "Asahi" regrets that the financial condition of Russia is not favourable. The Provisional Government attempted to float the bond of 3,000,000,000 rubles, but she was only able to secure one third of the total amount, and she had to issue 2,000,000,000 rubles notes. It is regrettable for the success of the Entente powers that the financial condition of Russia is in such a condition. But the United States is now determined to aid Russia, and also England will help Russia as much as possible, and the "Asahi" believes that with the help of the United States and England, she will be able to adjust her financial position.

MAL-ADMINISTRATION OF COMMUNICATIONS

Recently complaints for the delay in the despatch of mails, forwarding of telegrams and telephone connections have been strongly raised by the public, and at present all means of communications controlled by the Government are causing delays, and the "Jiji" blames the Government for the present congestion of communications, and for the lack of facilities to handle the increased number of communications.

The telegram from Nagasaki to Tokyo, which formerly reached the destination within two hours, is now taking more than twenty hours, and the Special Delivery mails delivered within Tokyo are not reaching the addressee within seven or eight hours. If any one desires a telephone connection with Osaka and apply for the connection at eight o'clock in the morning, he can not obtain the connection until seven or eight o'clock in the evening. These are only a few incidents of delay, and business men and others are suffering exceedingly from the delay of telegrams and mails. Speedy despatch is the first essential facility of the communication, and especially with the telegrams, if they are not delivered speedily, they are useless, and at present the Government is pocketing the telegram charges without giving the service.

It is said that these delays are caused by the rapid increase of mails and telegrams, due to the unprecedented prosperity of the business world, but the "Jiji" declares that the Government failed to make the proper facilities for handling the increased number of communications, and the Government is solely responsible for the present inconveniences caused by the delay. Despite the increase of mails and telegrams, the Government authorities never attempted to increase the number of employees handling such communications. Not only they did not employ extra number of employees, but they did not raise the pay of these employees notwithstanding the advanced cost of living. Consequently many employees unable to support themselves with the Government pay left the employ of the Department of Communications and sought other employments. Consequently instead of increasing the number of employees to handle the increased number of communications, the Department now has a far less number of employees than before the war.

Those employees still remaining in the office are driven to work overtime and as they are forced to handle exceedingly large number of communications, many of them became ill, and every day a large number of them are not attending to their work on account of illness.

Even under such a condition, the Government authorities do not attempt to adopt any measure to remedy the situation, and are considering the inconvenience of the public with cool disregard.

The Government is monopolizing all means of communications, and they are the sources of a large revenue to the Government, and while it is proper for the Government to maintain proper number of employees and have proper equipments to handle the possible amount of mails, and telegrams, up to the present the Government paid no attention to this direction.

It is necessary to increase the number of telegraph and telephone wires throughout the country, and enlarge the equipment of the Department of Communications, but the "Jiji" says that the urgent need is the increase of the pay of the Post Office and Telephone Exchange employees. Unless their pay is sufficiently increased, it will be difficult to obtain the necessary number of employees, and furthermore the present employees will find it more difficult to support themselves with the present pay, and they will leave the Department of Communications. The "Jiji" hopes that the Government will realize the importance of the communication facilities, and will consider the convenience of the public and try to improve the present condition.

GOV'T. INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

The Japanese Government is fond of organizing various Investigation Committee, and the purpose of the establishment of Investigation Committees is to study and discuss certain problems, and while the Committees are appointed for good purposes, there is no Committee which actually benefited the nation and the public, says the "Nichinichi."

The Terauchi Cabinet has many weak points, and to cover up these weaknesses, the Cabinet, has organized many Investigation Committees, but as the Cabinet organizes so many Investigation Committees, it is sure to bring many failures. These Investigation Committees are appointed solely for political purposes.

The recent Advisory Board on Diplomatic Affairs has been severely criticised by the public, and some said that it was unconstitutional while others declare that the establishment of such an organ will hinder the diplomatic activity of the Foreign Department. The Cabinet says that the Board was established to unify the national opinion in the diplomatic matters, but the "Nichinichi" says that it has been proved that the Cabinet can not unify the national opinion regarding the Board itself.

Furthermore, the Terauchi Cabinet established another Investigation Committee recently on the educational affairs. It is nothing but the old committee in a new dress. The Educational Committee organized under the Yamamoto Cabinet was regarded as almost useless, but the Terauchi Cabinet gave it a new name and placed it under the direct supervision of the Cabinet.

The Okuma Cabinet established many investigation Committees, but the Terauchi Cabinet went one step further and organized more Committees. The system of the investigation committee is entirely wrong, according to the "Nichinichi." Every Committee now consists of people of all walks, and the members are officials, scholars, and businessmen, and under one committee are included the people whose interests would conflict, and consequently they never arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. If it is a scientific committee, the entire committee should be made up of scholars, and placed under the supervision of Imperial University or the Imperial Academy. If it is a legal investigation committee, the members should be selected from members of House of Peers and House of Representatives, and others. Or in case of the economic and financial investigation, the Chambers of Commerce and businessmen should be selected as members. But under the present system, every Committee is made up with officials, scholars and businessmen, and it can never be expected that the Committee will be of any service to the nation.

EXORBITANT PRICE OF RAW MATERIALS

By the effect of the European war, it became difficult to obtain various materials from foreign countries, and all raw materials have gone up in prices, but the "Hochi" regrets that the dealers in raw materials are reaping enormous profits by selling materials at unjustly high prices, and small factory owners are now at the mercy of these dishonest importers.

According to the recent investigation made by the Tokyo-fu office, these dishonest dealers in raw materials are selling their wares at twice and three times the reasonable prices. The small industrial men and factory owners are unable to import materials direct from manufacturers and they are now at the mercy of these merchants.

Recently, the Metal Platers' Union, with 270 members, organized a Corporative Society, and arranged to purchase all the materials from one importer at 5% above the invoice price, and by making this arrangement, these platers are now able to secure their materials at one-third of the price they paid to other importers before. The "Hochi" says that this movement is to be welcomed, and other small factory owners are urged to follow the example of the platers.

Meanwhile the paper hopes that the Government will supervise such merchants who control the import of materials and who sell them to small factories at unlawfully high prices, sometimes four or five times above the cost.

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RESTRICTION IN THE SUPPLY OF CITY WATER

Citizens of Tokyo will no doubt experience some inconvenience when the use of the city water comes to be restricted by the metric system which is now suggested by Dr. Okuda, Mayor of Tokyo. This new method which Dr. Okuda is credited to be advocating has no other object in view than putting a check to the waste of water as is often practised by some of the unwary citizens But it is said that the city authorities do not stand in any need of adopting the new method seeing the good business they are doing with the city water which is one of the bountiful sources of the revenues of the city. Therefore whether the new system will come to be really introduced or not will depend upon the general prospect of the finances of the city office, not the profits out of the city water trade alone. It is expected that a final decision will be in any case arrived at by the city council shortly as to the advisability or inadvisability of the new method to be applied to the use of the city water which is now said to be contemplated by Mayor Okuda.

In this connection another rumour is current that Dr. Okuda is contemplating to raise the charges for the city water in future but this is denied by the chief of the City Works Department of the city office though he is not assured by the Mayor himself about the untruth of the rumour.

ADZUMA BACK AT YOKOSUKA

The cruiser Azuma which conveyed the remains of the late American Ambassador Mr. George W. Guthrie to America safely returned to the admiralty port of Yokosuka on the 21st at 8 a.m. after seventy-five days absence from the naval port, successfully completing her mission. The cruiser left Yokohama on the afternoon of April 28 carrying the remains of the late Ambassador and after touching at Honolulu reached San Francisco in the morning of May 25 when the remains of the late Ambassador was landed and handed over to the reception committee dispatched by the American Government. During twelve days' stay in San Francisco the crew of the warship was accorded very hearty reception at the hands of the Japanese residents and one day they were invited to a reception given by the American navy at the instance of the chief officer of the naval barracks of the place. The warship met the Navy Day on May 27 while lying at anchor in San Francisco, when the crew celebrated the glorious victory of the battle of the Japan Sea by giving a reception on board the warship inviting about three hundred leading Japanese residents. At Honolulu the warship spent three days and nights on her outward run and 13 days on return way having had to repair damaged propeller. Captain Niiro and all under him are enjoying excellent health.

KAGESHIMA SUNK OFF WEST COAST OF ENGLAND

The steamer Kageshima Maru, 4,566 tons, of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, was sunk by a German submarine off the west coast of England on July 20th, according to a report received by the Navy Department Thursday. The captain and eight of the crew were safely landed at Brest on July 23rd.

The steamer Kageshima Maru was formerly a Russian steamer confiscated during the Russo-Japanese War, and it is now owned by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and chartered by the Shosho Yoko for the period of ten years. The steamer was a subject of discussion at the recent extra session of the Diet.

The Shosho Yoko chartered the steamer for ten years in March, 1913. The steamer entered New York on June 6th, and after undergoing repairs at the port, left for some unknown port. As she is not restricted to any definite route, and is carrying any available cargo to any port, her recent movement was not known. She was commanded by Captain Ayabe and had a crew of forty four, including sixteen Chinese. As the report from England says that thirty eight of the crew were saved, it is believed that there must have been some casualties among the crew. But another report says that Captain Ayabe gave the position to Mr. Tamai at New York and at the time of the accident, she was commanded by Captain Tamai. The Shosho Yoko knows very little about the recent movement of the steamer, as she was following an undefinite route.

As regards the Japanese steamer Tozan Maru, which became missing in the North Sea some time ago and whose fate has remained a mystery since, it has been ascertained that she has been destroyed by the German submarines together with five British steamers in the North Sea, states a report received at official quarters recently.

TABLE OF SHIPPING LOSSES

According to the latest investigation, the total number of the allied vessels sunk by the enemy up to April this year since the outbreak of the war reached 2,931 with the aggregate tonnage of 5,547,059 tons. It is estimated that the Allies lost a shipping of about 500,000 tons in the month of May this year, so that they have so far lost a shipping of about 6 million tons in the war. As for the loss of shipping suffered by the enemy any accurate figure is said not to be available, but it is taken for granted that the Germanic allies have lost a shipping of about half a million tons up to the present. The loss of the allied vessels may be classified as follows:

		Vessels	Tons
April	1916	69	214,880
May	„	63	118,994
June	„	64	126,369
July	„	147	109,153
Aug.	„	102	134,080
Sept.	„	114	172,639
Oct.	„	139	252,219
Nov.	„	147	307,627
Dec.	„	137	251,750
Jan.	1917	154	336,997
Feb.	„	202	420,460
March	„	180	400,000
April	„	260	582,000

PROTEST AGAINST NEW CINEMA LAW

Twelve representatives of the Cinema Theatres in Tokyo called upon the Police authorities on July 25th and demanded that the enforcement of the regulation going into force from August first regarding the pictures to be shown to children, should be postponed for one year.

The cinema men say that on account of the European war, they are unable to obtain the suitable pictures for the children, and if the regulation is enforced from August first, they must shut down their theatres, as they will confront the difficulty to obtain the pictures especially to be shown for the children.

Furthermore the cinema men demanded that the restriction of the hours for showing the pictures for children should be changed. The new regulation says that picture shows for children should only be opened from noon to nine p.m. The theatre proprietors declare that the sudden change of the hours of the theatres will be detrimental to their business.

The police authorities, after listening to the demand of the theatre men, have promised to consider their demands.

NEW YOKOHAMA PIER COMPLETED

The new extensive pier in Yokohama will be handed over to the Customs officials early in August by the engineers of the Finance Ministry, and be opened to business by the 20th prox. Docking charges there will be the same as those required for customs quays, but admission fees will be imposed on the general public to go there in order to prevent the congestion of traffic. Altogether, about ten officials will be appointed for the new pier, and details re the expenses for its maintenance and cognate matters be settled before its opening. Restrictions will also be imposed on heavy vehicles and loads. The opening ceremony of the new pier will, however, be deferred to autumn.

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DROUGHT IN MANY PLACES

Drought is now reported from many parts all over the country in consequence of the scarcity of rainfall for some days past. The city of Nagasaki is now in dire straits for lack of water which has become an almost chronic case in that city whenever no drop of rain is experienced for any length of time in that district. Also the city of Kobe is now on the verge of being short of water from the same cause so that the local people are now considering to make some attempts to cause rainfall by such means as lighting bon-fires on Mt. Suwa in the locality or firing blank-cartridges of guns, which are the usual expedients in the like case. Many parts in the prefecture of Saitama are also suffering from utter shortage of water so that many farmers are much worried about the growth of the young rice plants on account of the absence of water for irrigatory purposes. Many districts in Gumma prefecture are now thrown into a similar condition, so that the farmers of the drought-stricken localities are now launching a movement to get the water for their farms from the Lake of Haruna through the permission of the local authorities. Yamanashi prefecture is suffering no less inconvenience from the shortage of water and the city of Kofu and vicinity are feeling the severity of this situation in the intensest degree, in consequence, it is reported poor vintage is foreshadowed this year in that district which is a country traditionally famous for the production of grapes and wine.

NEW WATERWORK PLANNED

A scheme has been launched to construct a waterworks in the southwestern suburbs of Tokyo in order to supply water to Omori, Osaki, Shinagawa and other suburban districts which go on developing now, the promoters being Messrs. Ono, Toyoda and others of Tokyo. The inhabitants in these suburban places suffer much from an inadequate supply of drinking water at present so that they will receive facilities when the planned waterworks is constructed. Arrangements, it is reported, are being made for the organization of a company at a capital of one million yen to undertake the construction and the company is expected to be formally inaugurated in September. The water source will be the Tamagawa river, the reservoirs being laid out at Kamedzuka village. The promoters wish to supply water to 60,000 dwellings at the outset.

VIOLATORS OF ELECTION LAW

According to investigations made by the Department of Justice, the total number of persons so far prosecuted on a charge of violating the Election Law in the last general election has reached 22,741, showing an increase of 12,265 persons compared with the figure for the preceding general election in 1915.

KAMAKURA FREE FROM DYSENTERY

It will be a pleasure to the general public to know that the epidemic of dysentry in Kamakura which had caused much terror recently and threatened for some time to assume gloomier aspects in that town has been totally stamped out, with the recovery of all the patients of the epidemic, who had totalled 60 and of whom thirty-nine left hospital on Wednesday and the rest the following day.

There are now staying in Kamakura, by the way, about 844 visitors who are spending these hot days in that town. Of this number, about 371 persons are staying in their own or rented villas, 73 in temples, and 404 in hotels or private homes. In view of the happy extermination of the epidemic an increased flow of summer visitors into the famous resort is now expected. It is reported, therefore, that on the fifteenth of next month about 300 students of the Army Preparatory School in Tokyo will arrive in Kamakura to take swimming exercises in the waters on the coast of Zaimokuza, where they will spend two weeks in doing so. H.I.H. Prince Kayo, it is said, will be in the party.

LECTURE AT WAKYO GAKUDO, KANDA

General Booth Tucker, Commander of the Salvation Army of India, who has recently arrived in Japan, will deliver a lecture this evening at the Wakyo Gakudo, Kandabashi.

General Tucker was born in Bengal, India, and he studied at the Cheltenham University, England. Thirty-six years ago, he met General Booth, and immediately entered the service of the Salvation Army. His work in India has shown remarkable results, and the development of the Salvation Army in India is solely due to the untiring noble efforts of General Tucker. The General married a daughter of General Booth, but unfortunately, Mrs. Tucker died some years ago.

STATION PORTER'S CHARGES

The Railway authorities are now contemplating the plan of increasing the charge of the "Red Cap" from two sen a person to five sen. Although the charge was prescribed at two sen each, travelers have been in the habit of giving more to porters, and they have become used to the habit of receiving large sums for their service, and the regulation has been entirely ignored.

To remedy this situation the authorities are considering the plan of increasing the charge to five sen each, and to prohibit "red caps" to receive cash payments. The travellers, when this change in the regulation is made, must purchase the "porter ticket" at the station and give the ticket to the porter, and the payment of cash will be prohibited.

TAX SYSTEM UNDER INVESTIGATION

The Department of Home Affairs is not slow in compiling figures and making other considerations in view of a large scaled revision in the tax system of the nation. In order to decide the plan in a fundamental manner a report was asked of the various revenue offices of the country based on the following questions:

1. Are there any taxes in the respective offices lacking of impartiality or need of cancellation?
2. Are there any means by which a change in the levy may be made in order to increase state revenues?
3. What shortcomings are there to be seen in the Prefectural Tax system?
4. What should be the limit of tax abolishment?
5. What points should be stressed for the sake of the lower classes?



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The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

每土曜日 一回發行

No. 31] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, AUGUST 4, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

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AND

THE JAPAN TIMES

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One month .....Sen .50
Three months .....Yen 1.50
Six months .....Yen 3.00
One year .....Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

Rouble has again heavily dropped, i.e., 37.7 sen per one rouble.

Traffic on the Peking-Mukden Railway has again been interrupted, owing to floods.

The Bank of Chosen is establishing another branch in Tsingtau, besides that already opened in Kirin.

The foreign exchange banks in Yokohama notify they will be closed to business on Monday, August 6th, the summer holiday.

The Yokohama Chamber of Commerce completes its removal to the new Memorial Hall on Sunday, occupying three rooms at the west corner.

The trans-Pacific freightage between Calcutta and the Pacific coast of America has been raised all round to $95, against $55 for tea and $50 for gunnies as heretofore.

Instead of attaching a special car to passenger trains the Railway Board despatches special trains from September 1 for prompt transportation of freight at the rates twice those of ordinary loads.

A meeting of the Yokohama Women's Auxiliary of the American Relief Committee will be held at the U.S. Naval Hospital 9 a.m. on Monday. All American women are requested to be present, as material for work will be distributed.

The Second Military Aerodome at Kagamigahara, Gifu prefecture, is nearing completion. Three hangars and several other houses have been built. It is unofficially said that Captain Tokugawa, who is a veteran military aviator and very popular with the Japanese public, will be appointed the Commander of the Second Imperial Aviation corps.

An exhibition respecting current events, especially warfare, will be held at Junisha, Yodobashi, a Tokyo suburb, for a long period from August 10th to November 3rd. The projectors are Mr. Shoji Yamane, Member of Parliament, and others and it is said that among the supporters are the Departments of War, Navy, Communications and Agriculture and Commerce. Visitors will derive much information, as the projectors announce that they will give an accurate portrayal of the development of modern ideas in warfare.

In consequence of the Government's decision to enforce gendarmerie system in Manchuria, Colonel C. Kumabe, hitherto in charge of the metropolitan province of Chosen, has been promoted Maj.-General and appointed Chief of Gendarmerie Corps in Kuantung.

A dispatch from Mukden says that some men of the Kuhara Mining Company started on a business expedition in Mongolia on Sunday. This plan was formulated by the company as early as the beginning of this year. According to the manager of the Kuhara Mining Department in Osaka, last February twenty explorers, divided into five parties, set out for Mongolia, and have now completed their work.

There was great excitement at the French Hatoba, Yokohama, on Monday morning, at about ten o'clock, when a monster turtle, caught off Honmoku early this morning, was brought ashore. The turtle is said to be largest ever caught in Tokyo Bay, being six feet long and weighing nearly half a ton. Two local Chinese tailors purchased the monster for 110 yen, and after painting their names on its back, they took it to Honmoku, where it was allowed to return to the deep. While at the Hatoba the turtle was given a large quantity of Japanese sake by the Chinese, who believe the turtle to be a harbinger of good luck

In consequence of the closing of Russian frontiers till August 15 (inclusive), the R.V.F. str. Penza, leaving Tsuruga on Tuesday afternoon, refused to carry any passengers to Vladivostock, except a Russian Army Captain and three bluejackets of a Russian torpedo-boat submarined off Port Said in May. With 103 passengers the O.S.K. str. Hozan Maru from Tsuruga made Vladivostock on Monday, but they were specially allowed to land, as they had sailed prior to the announcement of the new embargo. Apropos of this, it is understood that Japanese may leave Vladivostock with certificates of the Japanese Consulate-General and go to Russia with certificates of the Russian Embassy in Tokyo besides ordinary passports.

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IMPRESSIONS OF JAPAN TO-DAY

(By Admiral Austen M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief of U.S. Asiatic Squadron in "Osaka Asahi.")

I am glad to comply as far as is within my power with the request of the "Asahi" for my impressions of the Japan of to-day compared with the Japan of forty-two years ago at the time of my previous visit here. It will be readily understood that the impressions of nearly half a century ago as registered upon the mind of an eighteen year old boy are necessarily vague and sketchy. It will be understood also that the impressions gathered during the first week of my present visit are necessarily superficial in the extreme.

It must be remembered also that at the time of my first visit, I had very few opportunities to see anything of the real life of Japan itself. As a midshipman, I had no claim to recognition in official circles, and the social life of the people of the country was absolutely closed to foreigners. The result is that such recollections as I may be able to bring back to mind will be connected chiefly with the foreign elements which entered into the life of the cities which I visited. I realize that this will greatly reduce their interest for readers of the "Asahi," but I give them for what they may be worth.

The first, and by far the most important, change that strikes me is the change in the attitude of Japan toward the world at large, a change which shows in every aspect of life which I see about me—social, commercial ,and political. The Japan which I knew in 1874-75 was a great nation and a wonderfully interesting nation, but it was a nation living in the main for itself alone, self centered and self-satisfied. It had interests outside of itself, but these were all of secondary importance. It was essentially an inward-looking nation, friendly, but indifferent, to the rest of the world.

The Japan of to-day, I find to be more alertly alive to world affairs than almost any other nation with which I am acquainted. It has become an outward-looking nation with a horizon which takes in every part of the world and finds an interest in every phase of world activities. I doubt if any nation has ever undergone so great a change in so short a time. The effects of this are seen in whatever direction one may look. They are seen very conspicuously in the splendid buildings of Yokohama and Tokyo, which no doubt have their counterpart in other cities, and in the modern systems of paving, lighting and draining the broad and handsome streets. These, however, are only the outward and visible signs of a spirit of progress which is manifested no less conspicuously in the whole organization of the nation and the life of the people.

As I stand on my flagship in this spacious harbour, I find myself surrounded by splendid steamships, three-fourths of which carry at their peaks the flag of Japan, now known in every port of the navigable globe. Near the spot where the Brooklyn lies, the Kearsarge lay for two months in the spring of 1874 exposed to winds and seas, often uncomfortable and frequently dangerous. Now to seaward of the Brooklyn there stretches a magnificent breakwater providing a harbour within which a hundred ships like the Kearsarge might find safe and sheltered anchorage.

As I look toward the city, I see a series of splendid docks at which great steamships carrying the flag of Japan are loading with cargoes for every part of the world.

Within plain sight are the extensive works of a great shipbuilding establishment created as if by magic within a few months.

Nothing is familiar about the harbour, except the Bund which I find to be little changed and where I recognize among other familiar landmarks the Grand Hotel which in the old days was the rendezvous for officers of the United States Navy and the home of the families of many of these officers.

Another familiar feature of the landscape is the "Bluff," which, however, becomes less familiar on nearer approach. Apparently it is still the residential district of the foreign settlement, but this settlement has increased wonderfully in extent and in the evidences of wealth which are manifest in its beautiful homes and yards and gardens. To speak of gardens brings to mind one of the disappointments connected with the present as compared with the past. If my recollection is accurate, that part of the city below the "Bluff" and stretching away from the Bund was in the old days more open than at present and its houses as a rule surrounded by attractive grounds. Apparently the demands of business have led to filling up these spaces which I recall as one of the pleasantest features about the city. A more acceptable change has come with the filling in of the large area of marshy land which I remember as existing still farther inland to the westward.

In speaking of the changes on the "Bluff," I should not neglect to mention the disappearance of the opportunities for sport which I remember as having enjoyed in shooting over the extensive fields beyond the residential section, where pheasant and hare were plentiful and foxes occasionally to be found. This was only one of the many sports easy of enjoyment in the old days, but I suspect beyond reach in the neighbourhood of the city at the present time. Among these sports the paper-chase was one of the most popular among Americans and English. The race course is in the same location as formerly, but I doubt if horse-racing has anything like the popularity that it had forty years ago, when the races were looked forward to by the whole society of Yokohama and Tokyo as the great social event of the year.

It is my impression that the Emperor at times honored the race meet by his presence and delivered the prizes, although he certainly was not present at the only meet which I ever had the good fortune to attend. The horses for the races were mainly imported from North China, as were also those used by the British Polo Players. For other purposes than racing and Polo, Australian horses were much used being considerably larger and more powerful and better suited for pleasure riding and for use in carriages and drays. I recall many pleasant hours spent on horseback on the shady roads leading, as I remember, to the south and west from the city. I recall especially one rather dangerous fall that I had in coming down the steep road from the "Bluff."

I remember the Bund very much as I find it to-day, except that upon my second visit to Yokohama in the summer of 1875, a great part of the sea-wall had been washed away by the waves in a typhoon and the Bund was for the time more like a swamp than a street. The streets in the foreign settlement were in the main broad and well paved. At night they were lighted partly by oil and partly by gas, the gas works having been rather recently established. There was of course no electricity in the Japan at that time nor was it in general use for lighting and power in any other part of the world. Indeed, I feel like saying as I run through these details of changes that the changes in physical features of Yokohama and Tokyo have not been very different from those in other parts of the world. Both of these cities have increased greatly in size, in beauty and in comforts and conveniences and living, but in this respect they differ little from other cities.

The foreign part of Yokohama in 1874 was not very different from cities with which I was familiar in the United States. Nor is it very different from those cities to-day.

So far as the Japanese parts of Yokohama and Tokyo are concerned, they seem to me to have changed but very little and the life that one sees in moving about the streets has most of the interest and attraction of the old days. It is a pleasure to find this to be the case for I had often heard it said that Japan was becoming Europeanized and Americanized, and I was prepared to find that much of the charm which I associated with the costumes and the customs of the country had given place to the far less attractive costumes and customs of other lands. In the few excursions that I have had the opportunity to make into the country districts since my arrival, and in moving about the streets of the cities, I have found the same simplicity and charm which I remember as so attractive from the early days.

Communication was not good either between different parts of Japan or with ports of other countries. Several steamship lines ran between ports of Japan and those of Europe and America, but their trips were made at long intervals and the arrival of a mail steamer was regarded as a great event. The principal steamship lines were the P & O. the French Line, and the Pacific Mail. A new line called the Occidental & Oriental was put shortly after my departure from Yokohama to San Francisco on the "Belgic" of this line. The other steamers of this line were the "Oceania" and the "Celtic," all of them having formerly belonged to the White Star Line crossing the Atlantic. About this time the Pacific Mail added to its fleet two splendid steamers, the "City of Tokyo" and the "City of Peking." These were counted at that time as rather wonderful ships but they seem very small to-day. All of these lines were owned by foreign companies.

Only two Japanese lines existed at this time, so far as I remember. And these were engaged in the coasting trade exclusively. One of these was Mitsubishi, but I do not remember the name of the other. One of the most striking contrasts produced by the forty years which have elapsed is presented by the spectacle to-day of great steamship lines flying the Japanese flag and trading to all parts of the world.

There was a railroad in the early days between Yokohama and Tokyo. It is needless to point out the contrast between this short single track road of 20 miles and the splendid communication system of modern railroad existing to-day.

Not only were the steamship lines of the early days owned and controlled by foreigners but the same was true of the great business houses which carried on the business

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of the country with China, Europe and America. The great firms of Walsh Hall & Co., Jardine Matheson & Co., and others monopolized the wholesale business of the East, which is now in a great measure controlled by Japanese merchants. The firms which I have named, while some of them are still in existence, have been succeeded to a great extent by those Japanese firms, the names of which are familiar to you. This is one of the most important indication of the complete change which forty years has brought about in the commercial life of Japan.

In the old days the money in current use was silver and copper, the Mexican dollar being the unit. As it was impossible to carry about large sums of this currency, the chit system was universal, I. O. U.'s being given at stores, clubs and elsewhere, and the accounts settled at the end of the month.

The social life of the foreign community was exceedingly pleasant, residents of different nationalities mingling with each other with great cordiality. Relation with the Japanese officials were pleasant, but were confined to matters of business and did not extend into the home.

In one respect, and only one, Japan remains unchanged. This is in the marvelous beauty of its scenery. My earliest recollection is of Fuji-yama as I saw it on a beautiful April morning as the Kearsarge approached Yokohama from the Southward. A slight mist hung about the land and above this the snow-clad summit of Fuji appeared as if floating in the air. I have seen the mountain many times since but never when it seemed so beautiful.

The development of the educational system of this country has been very remarkable, and it is a pleasure to recall the fact that America has had a share in the development of your schools and universities.

To speak of the wonderful development of your Army and Navy would be to speak of something which speaks for itself, and to which no word of admiration from me could add anything of value. In referring to the Navy I am reminded of a very dear friend who was associated with the days of which I am speaking. I refer to a Japanese student, Matsumura, who in 1869 came to the Naval Academy at Annapolis in America as a midshipman, and joined the class of which I was a member. During the four years of his association with his American class mates, he endeared himself to them by his kindness and courtesy and won their admiration by his quickness of intellect and his very conspicuous practical ability. Shortly after my arrival in Yokohama in the spring of 1874, I met him and passed many pleasant hours in talking over old times. At this time he was in command of an ironclad which the Japanese Government had purchased from the United States. At a later date Matsumura became Superintendent of the Japanese Naval Academy and I am sure that if his health had not failed he would have played a great part in the naval history of his period.

It is a great pleasure to return to Japan after so many years and to find myself greeted with the cordiality not only by the Government of Japan but by the people. On all sides I find evidence of friendliness and I already feel assured that our visit here will add a little to the friendship which has long existed and I am sure will continue to the United States.

FENG KUO-CHANG, CHINA'S VICE-PRESIDENT

Feng Kuo-chang, the Chinese Vice-President, it was reported here Monday left his residence in Nanking on Tuesday morning at 1.30 o'clock, accompanied by his first wife and is understood to have arrived in Peking about noon Monday. On his way to the capital, the Vice-President was escorted by about two thousand soldiers who rode in the cars ahead and behind that of Mr. Feng.

With the arrival of the Vice-President in Peking, the interest in the politics of China will again be centered on the capital. Mr. Feng is expected to make his last and hopeless, attempt to persuade Mr. Li Yuan-hung to change his mind and resume the Presidency. It is regarded here as beyond the pale of possibility to see Mr. Li once more in the shaky Presidential chair, and Mr. Feng is certain to be obliged to consent to assume the Presidency ad interim.

On the other hand, information reaching here indicates that China's early entry into the war is now almost assured. Premier Tuan is reported to be hurrying on with war measures, and has already decided upon the steps to be taken after the declaration of war against Germany in disposing of the Germans resident in China, and the German vessels interned in various ports. At the same time the Premier has also sounded the sentiment of the four Powers from whom he will soon formally try to obtain a large loan of from one to two hundred million yen. Though it is usually called "the Four Powers Loan," the bulk of this great loan will very likely be taken up by Japan for the obvious reason that the other members to this undertaking have too much of their own affairs on hand just now to make a loan to China. And judging from the opinion prevailing among high governmental officials here, the Japanese Government is ready to take up the discussion of the loan with the Chinese Government as soon as Mr. Feng assumes the Presidency. In discussing this loan question, one of the most important conditions Japan may demand will be, it was learned yesterday, to get the firm assurance of the Peking Government that the loan, or even part of it, will not be used in military subjugation of the Southerners who are opposed to the Tuan Government on political grounds.

NEW CINEMA RULES STRIKE HARD

The doors of the cinema halls were opened Wednesday under the newly framed regulations by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police. The noisy calls of the criers sitting cross-legged, at the passers by, telling them of the thrills of the respective films in their halls were no more to be heard, and to the patrons of the Asakusa shows before the passing of the new regulations, the district struck them as if they had gone to a new place. The three divisions were made according to the regulations and the result on Wednesday was that although the male seats were occupied to 90 per cent. of the total capacity, the female and the married couple seats were only occupied at about one per cent. of the total accommodation. Many a youngster was turned down on account of the ticket seller not recognizing that he or she was within the age limit. What the outcome of the new scheme will be, remains to be seen, but the action of the police was an awkward stunt and void of business sense.

PETITION AGAINST U.S. BAN ON IRON EXPORT

The industries in Japan which need iron as material began to appeal to their Government for assistance in their struggle to keep their heads above the water. On Friday several representatives of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce called on Mr. Shidehara, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and presented to him a petition with regard to the American Government's prohibition of the exportation of iron from the United States. The petition, copies of which were also presented to the Premier and the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, sets forth how the American prohibition of the exportation of iron deals a serious blow on ship-building, iron manufacturing, and other industries of Japan. Since the importation of iron from England was stopped Japan has been, continues the petition, looking to America for the supply. Cut off from this supply from America, ship-building, iron manufacturing, and other industries of the country will be forced into a desperate situation. Furthermore as Japan's deficiency in turning out vessels is certain to prove detrimental to the commerce and trade among the Allies, the Imperial Government is requested, the petitioners urge, to cause the United States Government to make a thorough study of the case with a view to obtain special exemption for the iron on which a contract has already been concluded and to unfasten the prohibitory grip as much as possible on the future exportation.

Inquiry in this connection at the Bureau of Commercial Affairs of the Foreign Office yesterday brought to light that negotiations are in progress between Ambassador Sato and the Washington Government since some time before the prohibition of the exportation of various kinds of commodities became effective on July 15, and the Japanese Ambassador is endeavouring to obtain special exemption for the iron on which contracts of purchase had been concluded between the Japanese and the Americans. Officials of the Bureau said that the negotiations will take some time more, expressing hope that a satisfactory settlement would be reached. According to the investigation made by the Japanese firms in New York engaged in purchasing iron in America, there is about 400,000 tons of iron on which contracts of purchase had been signed previous to the prohibitory act coming into force on July 15.

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ALLIES REAFFIRM DETERMINATION

It was announced here Wednesday that the Allies' Military Conference at Paris unanimously adopted at its last day's session on July 26, a resolution embodying the Allies' determination to stick to their previous resolutions to carry on the war with redoubled vigor to a finish. The Paris conference was held on the 25th and 26th of last month primarily for the purpose of discussing the military operations to be applied to the Balkans, but the representatives of the Allies took this occasion to let the world know again that the Allies are as firmly determined to win the war as ever. To discuss ways and means of enforcing the resolution adopted by the latest conference at Paris, another conference will shortly be held in London, in which many ministers of state of the Allies will participate. Japan will be represented in the coming London Conference probably by Ambassador Viscount Chinda.

The Allies' resolution adopted by the Paris Conference is as follows:

"The Allied countries have decided to strengthen the closer relationship of alliance among themselves to protect the rights and interests of all nations, especially of those in the Balkans, and also have decided not to lay down their arms until they will have succeeded in the persuance of their fundamental object, to make impossible the recurrence of the unlawful and unjust aggrandizement, for which the imperialism of the Central Empires must be held responsible."

NATIONAL CONVENTION FOR RUSSIA

To call the Russian people bravely to face the impending crisis, to formulate proper measures to cope with the disorderly conditions prevailing in the interior as well as at the front, to unite the whole country to protect the revolution, and to organize a coalition Cabinet to be founded on all classes of the land, the Russian Provisional Government proposes to hold an urgent national convention on the 18th of July, in Russian calendar, in Moscow, says a report received here Tuesday from Moscow.

This great convention is to be participated in by members of the present Cabinet, members of the Lower House, representatives of the soldiers and workmen of all the cities, of the Federated Associations of Agrarians, of the local assemblies, of the credit associations, of the business guilds and of the Imperial Universities. The proposal is reported to be being very favourably received in Moscow and the press there is enthusiastically supporting the convokation of the convention.

Later advice received here says that the meeting of the urgent national Convention has been postponed to the 5th or 6th of August on account of the impossibility of the delegates arriving in Moscow before the scheduled date and also of the necessity to re-organize the Cabinet previous to holding the convention.

QUESTION OF JAPAN'S POLICY TOWARDS CHINA

Vernacular papers of July 28 gave prominence to the alleged formulation of Japan's policy towards China which is reported to have been decided at the Cabinet's regular meeting on Friday. Judged from what could be gathered, however, the press report was not quite accurate and in authoritative circles it was pointed out that the China policy of Japan is not a thing to be formulated afresh at this time, the fundamental policy of the Terauchi Government towards the neighbouring republic being too well known both in the country and abroad.

The Cabinet meeting on Friday is understood to have discussed various phases concerning China. But what is more important was the discussion of the China question at the 9th meeting of the Advisory Board on Foreign Affairs which was held in the afternoon of the same day.

According to a certain person in a position to be able to learn the nature of discussion at the conclave of the foreign affairs board, a decision was reached at the meeting of July 29, to put into a more active execution the policy of the present Government toward China. To assist China in properly restoring order and stability and to cement the closer relationship between her and this country, strictly refraining from meddling in her internal politics, is the main principle of Japan's policy.

"A strong and orderly China must be brought about to the good for both China herself and Japan," this remark made by one member at the meeting is said to have swayed the day.

CITY OFFICE TO HELP EMPLOYEES

In view of the increasing difficulty of living owing to the high cost of commodities which is all the more keenly felt by the small-salaried people in general in the city and especially as a result of having discovered a very striking fact that the employes of the city office and all the other local offices under the control of the city office who are receiving the monthly salaries under forty five yen are in a worse condition than are generally expected when the investigations were recently actually made the city authorities of Tokyo have come at last to consider to give some allowances to the petty officials of such offices to relieve this unfortunate condition of theirs. The city authorities have come to do so, especially prompted by the worthy and timely examples set by the city authorities of Kyoto who have recently carried out the magnificent plan, and also by the Emperor himself who gave a sum of money to the Imperial Household Department to be distributed among the petty officials in the employ of the Department in order to save them from the privations of poverty caused by the high cost of living, and again when they came to know that the city authorities of Osaka are also contemplating a similar plan. The plan of relief as now projected by the authorities of Tokyo will be submitted to the consideration of the meeting of the city councillors next month and then will be decided to finally take its definite form. But anyhow it is learned that those who will come to enjoy the benefit from this new plan, in the employ of the municipal official establishments will be such as the low-salaried officials and commissioners in the employ of the city office and ward offices, and "boys," servants, elementary school teachers, tram conductors, tram motormen, etc.

GERMAN PRISONERS AT NARASHINO CAMP

The Tokyo-fu office has recently despatched Mr. Akiho, Director of the Tokyo School for Apprentice and Mr. Takizawa, Director of the Aoyama Normal School to the Detention camps of the German soldiers at Narashino to study the life and condition of the war prisoners. The two investigators submitted their report to the Tokyo-fu office which has considered that the Japanese public has many things to learn from the German war prisoners, and decided to print the report and distribute it to all schools in the Tokyo-fu.

At Narashino there are at present, fourteen German officers and 474 soldiers and every one of them is not spending their days idly, and what surprised the Tokyo-fu investigators was their eagerness in utilizing their time not only for improving their own faculties, but also for economizing their expenditures. Many of the war prisoners are keeping chickens, and cultivating vegetables, while the most of them are studying arithmetics, languages, short hand, telegraphy and mechanical science, with their comrades as instructors. Among the officers there are a few who are seriously studying the Japanese language and history of Japan. For their own amusement they constructed a billiard table with an old bicycle tire and a few boards, and another made a violin out of a beer case. They are making their own bread and soap, and they do their own cooking. Their economy in cooking is most significant.

The report includes all the details of their daily life, and the Tokyo-fu authorities believe that such an economy and eagerness to learn, should be copied by the Japanese public, and will shortly distribute the copies of the report to all schools in the district.

VIOLATION OF FACTORY LAW AT HONJO WARD

The Metropolitan Police was surprised to find that a majority of the factories in Tokyo are not conforming to the factory regulation. on July 25 the Police of Honjo started to investigate how the factories in the ward are following the factory regulation which came into force since last October. To the great surprise of the police, it was found that out of 130 factories visited and inspected by the police, 100 were found to be violating the law, and only thirty were following the regulation.

Among the factories which were violating the regulation, there were 57 which did not keep the complete list of employees, 52 which did not follow the regulation regarding the relief and compensation for the sick and injured workmen, 19 which handled the savings of the workmen without receiving the sanction of the authorities, and 15 which violated the law regarding the treatment of the minor employees.

Surprised at the result of one day's investigation in one part of the city, the Metropolitan police will start a thorough investigation as to the enforcement of the factory law.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 24 (Delayed in transmission).—The French vigorously counterattacked the enemy who, since the hard fighting on July 22, occupied the first line of trenches on the casemates and California plateau except a small work which both sides abandoned. The French overthrew the enemy on the casements and even advanced their line at several points. German counterattacks were wholly unsuccessful.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 25.—There were violent bombardments on the nights of 23rd and 24th in the region northwest of Brayeenlaonkois. Two enemy attempts to reach the French lines were repulsed. The enemy attack between Cerny and Allies was resultless.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 25.—Bombardment on the French positions in the Hurtebise and Craonne regions continues most violently, especially on the California plateau. There was no infantry activity. A German attack northwest of Mont Cornillet was completely repulsed. The French batteries were most active against the organisations in the Moronvillers region.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, July 25.—Official report issued by French headquarters, describing a fresh attack on Chemin des Dames on July 22, says that the enemy have given battle on a large scale practically every second day since April 20 when the French captured the position. The most powerful attack since July 3 opened with an amazingly violent bombardment from tremendous accumulations of units which lasted one hour over a front of ten miles. An infantry attack which covered two miles was directed against the casemates on the California plateau. The attempt against the casemates failed but troops stormed and gained a foothold on a line of the California plateau after a tremendous struggle. The fighting was still progressing in the evening.

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, July 25.—The Crown Prince has suffered another great defeat at the hands of the French, probably the greatest that his regions have sustained since they began their desperate efforts to capture the plateaux west of Craonne.

On Sunday for the ninth or tenth time this month the Germans threw great forces against these coveted positions. After costly sacrifices they were able to penetrate the first French lines but yesterday by a brilliant counterattack the French drove them from both the California and Casemates plateaux and even advanced their own line at several points.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 26.—The Germans resumed their attacks obstinately on Wednesday evening on a front of three kilometres, from the region in the east of Hurtbise to the region in the south of Labovelle. The enemy, although it threw large forces into action, was only able to penetrate, after incredible efforts and highest losses, into some elements of French first line. South of Ailles, French fire smashed repeated assaults at Hurtbise farm and farther south.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, July 27.—The tremendousness of the German fruitless and costliest efforts to capture the heights of Aisne, which the French regained has now fully been realised. It transpires that two German armies under von Boehms and von Bulows comprising eight divisions, of which three Prussian, three Westphalian, one Bavarian and one Baden approximately one hundred thousand men in number, participated in the general assault from Cerny to as far as the California plateau. The German losses were heaviest and the celebrated twentieth Brandenburg regiment almost disappeared. The French losses were comparatively light.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, July 27.—A despatch from Paris dated July 26 says that a French semi-official report shows that there was a smashing attack of the best French style on July 24 in which the French regained in one hour the dominating positions on the Craonne plateau which the enemy took four days to conquer at the cost of sanguinary losses. The German higher command, following its customary method, does not mention this defeat. On the contrary, it is actually stated in yesterday's communique that the French attack on the Craonne plateau has failed and comment is needless.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 27.—A German official report says that there was an artillery battle on the coast of Lys. We stormed a French position on a front of 1800 metres to the depth of four hundred metres southward of Ailles. We took 1150 prisoners.

Our artillery partly closed up a breach of the Russians and caused our line to advance southward of Smorgon. We compelled the Russians to retreat and regained almost the whole of our former position. We captured Buczaco, Thumacz, Ottynia and Delaton. The Russians on the Carpathian front are retreating in the direction of Czernowitz.

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, July 27.—"Le Matin" writes: "The Berlin communique may well boast that the thirteenth German regiment, in spite of our counterattack on Chemin des Dames, has not abandoned even an inch of ground and that the fifty-fifth German regiment composed of contingents from Westphalia and Lippe has repulsed us. Nevertheless the slight withdrawal we were obliged to make is to-day completely repaired and we have retaken our former positions on a line of heights for which the German headquarters and in particular the Crown Prince, who renews his sanguinary experiences of the Verdun battle, have sacrificed a number of entire regiments in vain."

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, July 27.—The correspondent of the Havas News Agency at the French front telegraphed on July 22 as follows: "Germans' furious attacks have been shattered and their progress checked. Now we are counterattacking. The casemates on the Craonne plateau are now a veritable volcanic crater. No words could describe either the horror or the grandeur of this spectacle. Five hundred German guns, fired as fast as could be served, have concentrated their fire upon this front of less than three kilometers in the effort to prevent our troops from maintaining their positions.

"Barbed wire has disappeared, broken into fragments or buried eight yards underground. Defences exist no longer. Fighting is going on in the midst of shells and grenades with bayonets and riflebutts. The struggle continues but Germans are unable to withstand the fury which inspires our magnificent soldiers. Germans retreat or are killed where they make a stand. At the close of the day, all of our positions with the exception of a few meters of trench section on our right have been regained. Germans have sustained cruel losses and their dead are strewn in compact heaps on the battlefield."

The "Times" correspondent refers to the conduct of the French troops as follows:

"Once more they have earned imperishable gratitude of all the Allies. This offensive against the Craonne plateau, judging from the persistence and fury of the attacks and the number and quality of the troops engaged, is a strategical operation to the success of which the Crown Prince and his advisers attach enormous importance. The Craonne plateau has become one of the most famous battlefields of the war."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 28.—Fighting, accompanied by an intense bombardment on the Hurtebise plateau south of Ailles, continued all day long. The enemy made no progress at all.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 28.—A French communique issued this afternoon says that the Germans employed a full division supported by a fresh division in their attack of July 25 from the region east Hurtebise to south Labovell. The smallness of results emphasises the severity of the defeat. After an intense bombardment, the Germans made five successive attacks on the mountainous region southwest of Moronvillers but failed under our fire.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 29.—The French afternoon communiqué says: "A violent enemy attack west of Hurtebise on a front of six hundred metres collapsed. Subsequently, our infantry attacked the enemy positions between Hurtebise and the district south of Laboiselle, achieving progress at all points, especially in the monument district. Following an intense bombardment, the enemy attempted to recapture the trenches between Avocourt and Hill 304, but the attack failed with heavy losses.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, July 29.—Despite the fighting in Champagne where the Germans employed five divisions in fruitless attacks

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in the past week, interest remains to be centred in Flanders. French correspondents in the western front, describing the cannonade of the Germans probing everywhere from the sea to south of Arras, say that it means raids of gun fire in vain attempt to divine the British plans. It is the enemy's dread of the British attack that actuates his desperate blows in Champagne. French experts say that the enemy, knowing he will shortly be gripped by the throat, is trying to recover important positions in Champagne in order to protect his flank. These experts anticipate that the British offensive will not materialise for some time.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, July 29.—Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, in his despatch under date of July 29, says: During this week of intense heat, there have been incessant reconnaisance work, much sharp local fighting and tremendous artillerying northward of Armentiers and near Lean, causing among the Huns great anxiety and heavy casualties. The wind was generally favourable to use gas and we profited thereby to the fullest extent.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, July 30.—Reuter's correspondent with the French headquarters, summarising the events on the western front since the Somme battle in July, 1916, shows that the Anglo-French have taken one hundred and seventy-thousand prisoners of whom thirty five thousand are officers. They have captured nine hundred and forty eight guns, seven hundred and eighty trenchmortars and twenty five hundred machineguns. They have forced the enemy to abandon one hundred miles of the front. The relative superiority of the Anglo-French armies has steadily increased. The recent combats show that the French morale is higher and their fighting spirit is keener than ever.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London via New York, July 29.—An official report says that the British, in conjunction with the French, attacked the enemy on a wide front northward of the Lye river early this morning, and captured the first objectives, taking numerous prisoners. A satisfactory progress is reported.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, July 24.—The Italian communication of July 23 reports that between Chiesa and Astico a great activity of reconnaissance patrols led to encounters, resulting in our favor. The communication further states;

"In the Avisio valley our artillery set fire to the enemy battery on Mount Camorciao and with well-directed barrage stopped the salvage operations.

"In Carnia, large enemy parties which had come within the range of our machine-gun fire on Mount Granuda on the upper Dogna and on Mount Robon on the upper Subach were promptly put to flight.

"Armed and working parties successfully shelled and dispersed the enemy in the region between Lusnttz and Malbaghetto and in the Fella valley.

"At various points on the Julian front, the enemy artillery provoked energetic activity against our battery. Last night, notwithstanding the difficult atmospheric conditions and the enemy's defence, our aeroplanes effectively bombed the enemy batteries on Mount Hermada and railroad works on the Opcina-Gabrovinea line."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, July 24.—The Italian communique issued on July 24 says: Yesterday the enemy showed increased activity on Trentino front. Hostile parties disturbed our parties near Tierno. They also attempted to surround one of our advanced posts and approached the positions in Valzanca, St. Pellegrino Valley and Aberbacher region. The enemy artillery shelled frequently on various points of our line. In the valleys of Valtellina, Camonica and Giudicarie our infantry patrols completely repulsed the enemy everywhere. In Rembianco, we succeeded in surprising an enemy detachment and driving them off with machine-gun fire, as afterwards ascertained. On Carnia front, the artillery engaged in disturbing some working parties of the enemy. Some patrol encounters took place on heights east of Gorizia and the artillery fire was unusually violent in Mrzli and Vodil areas. Two of our bombing planes, accompanied by a chasing plane, carried out a bombing raid on hutments and railway works at San Daniele on the Carso. The operation was successfully carried out, and all the machines returned safely.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, July 25.—An Italian communique issued on July 25 says that on the Trentino front the enemy made surprise attacks on our advanced posts near Lake Leppio in the Possi region, east of Lake Garda and in the Cosmagnon (Passubio) area; but all were promptly repulsed.

Our artillery shelled a redoubt in the Lares region (Adamello) and obtained a direct hit on the Austrian Headquarters on the Senzza plateau.

We dispersed the enemy's working and armed parties in the Astico and Galmarara valleys and caused an outbreak of fire in one of the enemy's ammunition dumps on Col Bricon.

On the Julian front artillery firing on both sides took place being more frequent and intense in the Plezzio basin where enemy hutments were destroyed on the Carso and east of Jamiano.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, July 26.—The Italian communique of July 26 says: During the night of the 25th isolated enemy attack southwest of Oastagnoizza was broken by our fire.

Last night one of our airships made a surprise visit on St. Lucia, dropping a ton of high explosives on the railway works and doing a considerable damage.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, July 27.—The Italian communication of July 27 says that at Malgva Zurez (east of the Lake Garda) as well as in Cordevole on the upper Boite valleys, our patrols successfully engaged in minor attacks. Attempts on the part of the enemy detachments at the head of the Dogna valley on the Mount Robon and at Dosso Poiti were repulsed by our advanced posts. Artillery duel which was not very active on the Trentino front continued violently yesterday on certain points on the Julian front, especially between Dosso Poiti and Castagnavizza.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, July 28.—The artillery fight is going on daily, and it was very brisk yesterday between Zugnatorta and Vallarsa in the upper Dogna valley and on Mount Rombon and Dossofaiti, says the Italian communique of July 28. Infantry activity was confined to patrol skirmishes.

One of our airships effectively bombarded the railway between St. Lucia and Bazza, Dimodrea and Pooina military works, and caused much damage.

Large flight chasers this morning dropped nearly three tons of high explosives on electric power station at Idria and hutments in the Chiapovano valley.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, July 29.—The Italian communique issued in the night of July 29 says: The enemy detachments descended from Selle pass in the Santo Pellegrino valley on our lines and being supported by the artillery, attacked our positions with machine-gun and rifle fire. They, however, were promptly and effectively dispersed by our machine guns.

During yesterday there was increased activity of the artillery between the valleys of Camonica and Astico.

An air squadron, escorted by chasers, again raided a military establishment at Idria. Notwithstanding the heavy fire from the enemy anti-aircraft guns our machines dropped four tons of high explosive. On their return journey, the chasers brilliantly engaged with a large number of enemy machines, which had risen. Having brought down two of them, ours returned safely to their base. The battleplanes also succeeded in reaching the base in safety.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, July 30.—An Italian communique issued on July 30 says: On Trentino front, a minor fighting in our advantage is proceeding in Upper Valfulva where we have taken prisoners in Loppi depression on Mount Piana. The artillerying has been accentuated on the Lagarina valley. On Julian front, a considerable air activity was seen, and an enemy machine was brought down in the east of Tolmino.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 24.—A Russian official report says:

We attacked in the direction of Vilna, penetrating a depth of two miles, in some places. In the neighbourhood of Prevo, we captured more than one thousand prisoners. The instability and moral weakness of some of our detachments are jeopardizing the development of further success. Great numbers of our officers fought gallantly fulfilling their duties. The enemy continues offensive between Sereth and Strypa. We have occupied four villages. An intense enemy artillery fire is going on southward of Pefezoreca Velka.

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KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 24.—Reuter learns that the Germans have occupied Tarnopol.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, July 24.—The Petrograd women's battalion participated in a counter-attack on Smorgon-Krevo front and took one hundred prisoners including two officers. Mrs. Botshkareva, the chief of the battalion was wounded.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Jassy via London, July 25.—A Rumanian official report says: We took the offensive in Southern Carpathians and occupied villages of Meresci and Villocsany, taking prisoners one hundred officers and men. We also captured nineteen guns including heavy calibre guns. We broke into a strongly organised line of the enemy along a wide front.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 26.—A Russian official report says; on July 24 and 25 the Rumanians captured over one thousand prisoners, thirtythree guns, ten minethrowers and a large amount of other materials. On the Rumanian front the Russians also captured one thousand prisoners, and twentyfour guns.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 27.—The "Morning Post" correspondent at Petrograd telegraphs that General Korniloff has promptly acted on the resolutions of the Soldiers' Committee that execution is the only cure for military traitors, with the result that the whole of the Eleventh Division at the front was blown to pieces by its own artillery. This army was lavishly equipped with aeroplanes, aviators and British armoured cars and its artillery was posted ideally, yet the infantry shot its own gunners in order to get horses as they retreated.

As the result of the artillery captured, there was no hope of saving the eighth army and it was doubtful whether the eighth army could escape. At that critical moment a disgraceful debacle was stopped by the gallantry of the British cars commanded by Locker Lampson, which remained to fight the advancing Germans, absolutely unsupported.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 28.—A Russian official report says that eastward of Tarnopol, we have retired under the pressure of the enemy to the Gnieziczno and Gneizna rivers. A superior enemy force has penetrated our positions northeastward and southward of Trembowla, and forced our retirement. In the Trembowla region we have begun activity eastward of Sereth. Certain of our units still continue voluntary retirements while others are devotedly fulfilling their duties. Our retirement between the Sereth and the Dniester and between the Dniester and Carpathian continues.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Petrograd via New York, July 28.—General Poloubeff, the Military Governor of Petrograd, has resigned. Mr. Kerensky, the Premier, has recently severely attacked the Military Governor for his failure to stop the rioting in the capital. General Erdelli, the commander of the eleventh army, has been appointed Military Governor of Petrograd.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, July 29.—The Provisional Government has again imposed the press censorship in regard to military and naval information.

TRUTH COMING OUT IN GERMANY

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, July 29.—A reference was made by Haase, a German socialist, in the course of his speech in the Reichstag last week, to a meeting which took place on July 5, 1914, as requiring an explanation before the origin of war could be understood. The "Times" is authoritatively informed that the reference is related to the meeting at Potsdam which was attended by the Kaiser, Bethmann-Hollweg, Tirpitz, Falkenhayn, Stumm, Archduke Frederick, Berchtold, Tisza and General Hoetzendorf, and which decided the points of the Austrian ultimatum despatched to Serbia eighteen days later, and also agreed to accept the consequences of a war with Russia. The Kaiser afterwards went to Norway for the purpose of throwing dust into the eyes of the French and Russian Governments. Three weeks later, when it became known that Great Britain would not remain neutral, Bethmann-Hollweg wished to withdraw, but it was too late. The subject was more explicably raised in a secret session of the Budget Committee of the Reichstag eight weeks ago when a Minister did not deny the facts though he refused to make any statements thereon. This fact caused a sensation which was possibly one of the factors underlying the recent political crisis in Germany.

DUPLICITY OF WOLFE'S BUREAU

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Amsterlam via London, July 28.—The "Vorwaerts" has made violent attacks on the Wolfe's new bureau on the ground that it gives totally different versions of statements about the Reichstag for foreigners and Germans respectively. The paper further accused the bureau for destroying the Reichstag peace resolution also the speech by Mr. Lloyd George at Glasgow, and says that in consequence Germany appears treacherous and urges the Michaelis Cabinet to act on this matter.

GERMAN WOMEN ALSO FIGHTING

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Petrograd via New York, July 30.—A Russian women's battalion, after participating in fighting near Smorgon on July 25th in which they were badly cut up, took many German prisoners. Among the German prisoners were several women. This is the first proof that German women are also fighting on the Russian front.

A GERMAN SUBMARINE REPORT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 25.—A Berlin official report says: The British submarine, C 34 was sunk by an enemy submarine. One stoker who survived was taken prisoner.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris, July 29.—The Russian communiqué issued on July 27 says: "Owing to an enlarged breach made in the northern part of the enemy front, we seized the whole old position on a width of thirty kilometres and to a depth of fifteen kilometres. We then took prisoner two hundred and forty five men while two howitzers, nine guns and a quantity of munitions were also captured."

TRIES TO SECURE REVOLUTION IN RUMANIA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 30.—Reuter's News Agency learns authoritatively that Germany has made a really big effort to secure a revolution in Rumania. The methods are somewhat similar to those employed in Russia, including an immense propaganda among the army which was urged to follow Russia's example. All efforts were unavailing. Moreover, during the last week not fewer than fifty Germans in Russian uniforms were arrested, tried and shot by the Rumanian authorities.

GERMAN REPORT ON BOTH FRONTS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 25.—A German official communique says that artillery duel in Flanders is going on for all day and night long with an unprecedented intensity. The enemy's thrusts are increasing. The French repeated attacks unsuccessfully in Chemin des Dames. We repulsed 21 attacks in the past few days. We penetrated Courieres wood, and inflicted heavy losses in bitter fights with results in our favour.

On the whole east front from the Baltic to the Black Sea, the Russians twice vainly attacked on a wide front near Jacobstadt. Six Russian divisions attacked five times southwest of Dvinsk, and in tough, hand-to-hand fighting, the Russians withdrew with terrible losses. The renewed Russian attacks failed on a wide front of Krevo which we again hold. Eight Russian divisions attacked us south of Smorgan but remnants returned.

The strategical effect of our operation in east Galicia is becoming powerful. The enemy is retreating from the northern Carpathian front. We are pressing forward on a front of 250 kilometers from the Sereth to the wooded Carpathians. We forced a crossing on the Sereth south of Tarnopol, repulsed desperate Russian mass-attacks near Trembowla. We advanced beyond Podhajce, Halicz and Bystrzyou Solotwinska. The booty is not yet ascertained. Several divisions report of having captured 3,000 prisoners each.

GERMAN SUBMARINE BURNS ITSELF

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 28.—A despatch from Paris says that a German submarine has run aground west of Calais. After setting the boat afire with the whole of the petroltanks they had previously opened, the crew landed and were made prisoners.

GERMAN S S, BATAVIER'S FATE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 29.—The Admiralty announces that a British submarine captured the German steamer Batavier II. on Friday in the North Sea. Owing to gun fire damages, it was impossible to bring in and the vessel was scuttled.

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PACIFIST MACDONALD INTRODUCES A RESOLUTION

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, July 27.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Ramsay MacDonold, on behalf of the quintet pacifist members of the House, introduced a resolution asking that the House endorse the sentiments of the Reichstag resolution cabled on July 16, and restate the peace aims, also that the forthcoming Allied Conference on war aims include democratic representatives besides diplomats.

Mr. Asquith traced the origin of the said Reichstag resolution to which, he declared, too much importance was attached. Peace was of supreme interest for mankind, he said, but all-important condition was that it must not defeat the purpose for which the great nations warred and did not render wasteful the great sacrifices.

Mr. Asquith welcomed the forthcoming Allied Conference which was initiated by Russia where the aims will be re-stated because of the new facts with practical bearing which recently have emerged; namely, the cessation of the Russian autocracy and the entry of the United States.

The allies forces comprise an overwhelming majority of the free peoples of the world, he said, and the policy of this great unprecedented aggregation of the free peoples was solely the freedom of the world. No peace is worth having which would restore the precarious status quo ante bellum and which would leave the small states at the mercy of the dynastic intrigue or military coercion. The governing principle should be the interests and wishes of the people affected by the change in the re-arrangement of the map. He asked explicitly whether Germany is prepared to adhere to the policy and principle of the Reichstag resolution, although Germany has not disclosed that she is prepared.

Mr. Asquith further stated that such avowal would bring peace within sight. In the meantime, we would not help the advent by giving an impression that we are faltering in our determination or are doubtful to carry out our burden we have taken up.

Mr. G. J. Wardle, on behalf of the Labourites, associated himself with Mr. Asquith in the desire for peace based upon the achievement of the purposes for which we have started the war. He declared that Mr. MacDonald's resolution is a great mistake. British labour forces have never participated in any imperialistic or jingoistic aims but in real war of self-defence (cheers). British labour forces have inflexibly resolved, he added, on the victory, while Mr. MacDonald and his friends have expressed the objects as a pious hope. The labour forces have realised that these objects are only obtainable by fighting (cheers). The German people are not only seeking to destroy their own shackles but to impose them upon other people.

Mr. Bonar Law asked what good was there for basing anything on a resolution passed by a body possessing not the smallest power, and pointed out that the said Reichstag resolution demanded the freedom of seas which meant that the nation with naval power must not use it while one with military power would make an unrestricted use of it. He asked whether Germany should still be permitted to retain Alsace-Lorraine by force. He was convinced, fully cognizant as he was of the position immediately before the outbreak of the war, that we had no alternative but to enter the war. He expressed the hollowness of the alleged present peace feeling in Germany which is based on military outlook. There is no future security if a patched-up peace comes and the German military machine remains unbroken.

Mr. Bonar Law said that Germany must be disabused of the ante bellum conviction that the national greatness and development depend on the readiness to plunge the world into war. He declared he was not despaired of the part Russia is going to play in the war even though her internal conditions be unsettled at present. He concluded that the confidence and ability of the Allies will achieve the object.

The MacDonald resolution was rejected by a vote of 148 to 19.

ALLIED CONFERENCE ON BALKAN QUESTION

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 25.—Great interest is being held for the allied Balkan conference to be opened in Paris to-morrow under the presidency of M. Ribot, and to be attended by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Balfour, Signor Sonnino and the Serbian Premier and the representatives of Russia, Rumania and Greece.

A despatch from Paris says that Mr. Lloyd George, M. Ribot and General Petain are holding a conference.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris via New York, July 28 (Delayed in transmission).—It has been decided in the Entente Conference that the Allies withdraw their troops as soon as possible from Ancient Greece, Thessaly and Epirus.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, July 28.—A despatch from Paris says that the Allied Conference on the Balkans has been concluded and a further conference will be held in London to arrange for the execution of the decisions which have been taken. The following resolutions were also passed; that the allied powers will be more closely united for the defence of the rights of nations, especially of those of the Balkans, that the allied powers determined only to lay down their arms when they have reached the goal which in their eyes is more important than all others; namely,—to render it impossible in future any return acts of criminal aggression such as those which the Imperialism of the Central Powers has been responsible.

HISTORIC ASSEMBLY AT DUBLIN

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 26.—A historic convention summoned to draft a scheme for the future Government of Ireland assembled on July 25 at Trinity College, Dublin. The proceeding of the assembly is private throughout.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 30.—The byeelection of Dundee has resulted in the victory of Mr. Winston Churchill with 7302 votes against Mr. Scrymgeour, a Prohibitionist, with 2,036 votes.

BRITISH WAR EXPENDITURE INCREASING

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, July 25.—Mr. Bonar Law, in moving the vote of credit for 650 millions sterling in the House of Commons, said that it was larger by 150 millions than any of the previous votes. The average daily expenditure, he stated, out of the last vote of credit exceeded the estimate by one million daily. The estimate was £5,411,000 daily whereas for 112 days of financial year, the daily expenditure was £6,795,000. The increases were under the following heads; namely,—Army, Navy and Munitions which called for half a million daily. Advances to the Allies and the Dominions amounted to half a million daily and expenditures on miscellaneous items amounted to three hundred thousand daily.

He said he was somewhat disappointed that despite the aid of the United States, our advances to our Allies have increased. We had held throughout, he said, that the Allies were one and the money spent on them was spent on ourselves. The burden we assumed was great and was evidence of our unselfishness and that we were not fighting for ourselves alone.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, July 25.—Mr. Bonar Law continued that he was satisfied with the fact that the United States deal with this question in the same spirit realising that the cause of the Allies was one and that we relied upon the United States in getting resources necessary to pay for the supplies of all kinds for the Allies. The total advances to the Allies and Dominions were one thousand twentyfive millions sterling but the total advances to the Dominions were only one hundred and forty-six millions sterling.

A part of the increased army expenditure was due to the fact that we made greater payments to India for the services connected with the war, because a larger force had been got from India than expected when the budget was framed. The expenditure for aeroplanes also increased.

Mr. Bonar Law explained that the daily increase of the expenditure, apart from the loans to the Allies and the expenditure which would subsequently be repaid, was three hundred thousand pounds sterling. It is evident that the budget estimate would be largely exceeded mainly owing to our advances to the Allies. The total of the votes of credit since the war was five thousand two hundred and ninety two millions sterling. Now that a country with the greatest resources in the world has thrown into the scale on our side, it was truer than ever that there wouldn't be want of money which might prevent us from winning the war. (Cheers). The House of Commons has adopted the vote of credit.

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RUSSIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, July 23 (Delayed in transmission).—The United Council of the Delegates of Soldiers, Workmen and Peasants has passed the following resolutions.

(1) Realising Russia is menaced by military crisis and internal anarchy, the Council declares that the country and revolution is in danger.

(2) The Council proclaims that the provisional Government is the Government of salvation and revolution.

(3) The Council grants an unlimited power to the Provisional Government to re-establish the discipline of the army and the public order.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, July 24.—Minister President Kerensky, in an interview accorded to the press representatives on his return from the front, said that the principal problem at the present moment is the concentration and unity of power. He further stated;

"The Provisional Government has no other aim than the defence of the State against the disorganization and anarchy and the salvation of the army. Reclining upon the confidence of the large masses of people and the army, the Provisional Government will save Russia and will forge its unity by blood and iron if arguments for reason, honour, and conscience will not be sufficient. At any rate, nobody will be able to take advantage of the present situation in order to re-establish the revolution. At the present moment, it is necessary to stop the retreat, resist the economical disorganization and re-establish finances. Population must forget the personal interests and place in the first line the interests of the State. The situation at the front is very serious, requiring some heroic measures. I am convinced, however, that the organism of the State is sufficiently strong to be cured without a partial amputation. At all events, the Government will fulfil its duty and, while enlarging and fortifying the conquests of the revolution, will determinately put an end to all criminal activity of traitors."

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, July 25.—General Polovtzeff, the commander in chief of Petrograd military district, has received an appointment to the front, and has been replaced by General Erdeli who distinguished himself during the offensive on the southwest front.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, July 27.—According to information, the great national congress of social organisations convoked by the Government is fixed for July 31, and it will be held at a great opera building in Moscow.

On July 26 the Minister President Kerensky attended the joint meeting of the central committees of the Councils of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and of the Council of Peasants' Delegates and transmitted them invitation to attend the above congress.

In course of a long speech, the Prime Minister said the blows received at the front and in the rear were so violent that the present exceptional moment requires the tension of all the forces of the revolutionary democracy in order to save the country and the revolution. The Government will address the Moscow congress and demand it to assist in this fundamental task of the defence of the country and the revolution. All authoritative social organisations will be asked to participate in the congress, including the State Duma, municipal organisations, the central committees of the Councils of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and the executive committee of the Council of Peasants' Delegates in co-operation with other organisations. At this congress the Government will earnestly declare the real situation of the state and point out that under the present conditions the direction of affairs of the Russian state should be in the hands of a coalitionary Provisional Government.

The Prime Minister further appealed to the committee of the Councils of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates to break with the elements which by their action give strength to counter-revolution.

In conclusion, Mr. Kerensky said: "On behalf of the Provisional Government, I give a solemn promise that attempts to re-establish the monarchy in Russia will be suppressed by the most determinate and rigorous measures."

The President of the committee of the Councils of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, Tsrntedze, in answering, said that the Government will find full assistance of the Councils of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates which will not stop before any sacrifices to save the country and the revolution.

The Prime Minister Kerensky has visited the committee men of the State Duma.

HORRIBLE FATE OF CREW OF GLASGOW STEAMER MARISTON

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, July 28.—The newspapers give a prominence to the awful fate of the seventeen of the crew of the Glasgow steamer Mariston which was torpedoed on July 15, as told by a cook who is the only survivor.

After the ship had disappeared, he said, the German submarine came up amidst the struggling victims. The commander ignored all appeals for assistance, when suddenly one disappeared with a piercing scream. A moment later another vanished. Then it was realised that a school of sharks had arrived. One by one these brave men suffered a horrible death. The commander watched the scene for a time but the spectacle evidently became too much for him, for he closed the trapdoor of the conning tower and submerged. The cook who all this time had been floating on a hatch was picked up by a British steamer 15 hours later.

OTWAY SUNK, TEN MEN KILLED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 25.—The Admiralty announces that the armed merchant-cruiser Otway (12,077 tons) was torpedoed and sunk on July 22 in the Northern waters. Ten men were killed and the remainder was saved.

SECRETARY LANSING TO U.S. OFFICERS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York via London, July 30.—Addressing officers in the reserve, Mr. Lansing has asked them to rid their minds of any idea that they are fighting anybody's battle but their own. Would a victorious Germany have withheld their hands from such a rich prize as the United States? Would it have been easier and wiser for the United States to await such an event and fight with Germany singlehanded than to unite with Germany's brave enemies now and end for all time the military menace? "You are fighting for those things for which your forefathers were willing to die," continued the speaker. "I am firmly convinced that the independence of no nation is safe until the German military despotism has been rendered impotent, and there is only one way to do that, namely, by force of arms."

U.S. COST OF WAR

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, July 25.—Besides five billion dollars based on the estimates of the War and the Navy Departments, Mr. W. C. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, will ask new credits for war purposes to the amount of three and a half billions, making the total of eight and a half billions.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, July 25.—An additional five billion dollars foreshadows that an American army of one million men will go abroad immediately instead of half a million men contemplated in the first draft.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington via London, July 28.—Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, in submitting to Congress the estimates of war budget, said that the first year of war promised to cost the United States the sum of 10,736 million dollars, besides the loans to the Allies, making it necessary to raise 6,500 million dollars in addition.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington via New York, July 28.—Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, has notified the House of Representatives that the War Department faces the deficiencies of 5,916 million dollars. An appropriation based on these figures will be presented to the Lower House shortly.

AMERICAN WAR TAX BILL

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington via London, July 25.—The Government, in the pending war tax bill, proposes an additional expenditure of five billions dollars, including the loans to the Allies to the amount of two billions and the equipment for an army of a million men instead of half a million men contemplated in the first draft.

3,000 BRITISH MERCHANTMEN ARMED

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, July 28.—In the House of Commons, Dr. MacNamara, Secretary to the Admiralty, stated that more than 3000 British merchantmen are now armed and many others are arming every week.

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SIAM'S DECLARATION OF WAR

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 25.—Siam's war declaration definitely ends the activities of the German agents who have been financing and directing intrigues against Great Britain among seditious Indians. The war declaration is also important commercially as many Germans from Japan and China have been operating in Siam with the object of maintaining German trade in the East. All enemy aliens have now been arrested. They will shortly be deported.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 27.—A despatch from Bangkok under date of July 23 says that the machinery of Austro-German steamers has been damaged in small explosions. All male enemies have been interned. For the duration of the war enemy businesses will be wound up.

COTTON TRADE BOARD DECISION

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 29.—The Board of Control for Cotton Trade has decided to enforce the reduction of the output of spinning mills. It is anticipated the announcement will shortly be made to the effect that the mills be required to run only 60 per cent. of their spindles. As only 70 per cent. of the spindles is now running at most places in Lancashire, actual reduction will be about 20 per cent.

RECONSTRUCTION BILL IN COMMONS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, July 28.—In the House of Commons, the Reconstruction Bill passed its second reading by a vote of 92 to 30. The Bill establishes the Ministry of Reconstruction to co-ordinate with the activities of the various committees and departments, dealing with the problems of reconstruction and frame the schemes for the restoration of normal conditions after the war. The function of the Minister will be mainly advisory.

RESULT MOST SATISFACTORY

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Paris, July 29.—Premier Lloyd George, in a statement to journalists, says that the result of the conference was most satisfactory. Dwelling upon the efforts of Great Britain, he continues; "Over five million men are serving the colours. In addition, there are one million men coming from the colonies and half a million men working in the Navy. Great Britain is at present placing at the disposal of the Allies nearly two million tons of shipping while one million men are working in the collieries which are sending much more coal to France than pre-war. The shipbuilding programme of Great Britain will produce next year four million tons. Five million workers of both sexes are being employed in the national defence work. Everything is now arranged to make Great Britain agriculturally self-supporting."

THAT POISONED COURT PLASTER

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, July 30.—The State Health Department has issued a warning against the use of courtplaster following the publication of stories at various points in the United States that German agents are distributing infected plasters for the purpose of causing epidemics of such diseases as tetanus and typhoid. The cattle country in the southwest has also reported anthrax among herds following the use of plasters purchased, as it is alleged, from German peddlers.

MORE DASTARDLY SPY WORK IN AMERICA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington via London, July 30.—The Attorney General warns the public against using sticking plaster declaring that an expert examination has disclosed the presence of tetanus germs in plaster which is believed to have been distributed by German sympathisers.

PROHIBITIVE ATLANTIC FREIGHTAGE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington via London, July 25.—The Entente Powers and the United States are now negotiating the plans to reduce and regulate the present prohibitive trans-Atlantic freight rates. It is understood that the plans will contemplate the inclusion ultimately of all the allied vessels throughout the world, including the Japanese vessels which have possibly been engaged in the Atlantic trade to a greater extent up to the present.

THE SHIPPING BOARD MUDDLE IN AMERICA

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, July 25.—President Wilson has signed the aviation bill and accepted the resignation of Major-General G. W. Goethals, the general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. He has also asked the resignation of Mr. Denman of the Shipping Board. The controversy between Goethals and Denman has delayed the construction of American vessels.

REMEDY FOR SOARING FREIGHT RATES

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, July 22.—Plans are said to be contemplated for the reductions of many present soaring rates in the Atlantic. The plans will include ultimately all vessels flying the Allies' flags in any quarter of the globe. The amount of the neutral shipping is deemed relatively too small to affect the result. It is intimated that Japanese vessels will probably engage in the Atlantic trade increasingly.

CANADIAN COMMONS PASS DRAFT BILL

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Ottawa via London, July 26.—The conscription bill has passed the third reading in the House of Commons by 102 votes to 44.

LAST WEEK'S SHIPPING

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 25.—The Admiralty announces that during the last week, 2891 vessels arrived in British ports while the clearances numbered 2791. Twenty one vessels over and three under sixteen hundred tons were sunk. Fifteen vessels were unsuccessfully attacked and one fishing boat was sunk.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rome via London, July 25.—During the week ending July 22, 593 ships arrived in Italian ports and 550 ships departed. Two steamers were sunk.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris via London, July 27.—During the last week the arrivals at French ports were 1063, departures 937, sinkings none, and ships unsuccessfully attacked six.

BRITISH STR. ARIADNE TORPEDOED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 30.—The Admiralty announces that the British converted cruiser Ariadne has been torpedoed and sunk. Thirty eight men were killed in the explosion.

[Note:—The Ariadne was 3,035 tons, built in 1904, owned by the Ariadne Steamship Co., and registered in London.

JAPANESE DESTROYER SINKS A DIVER

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London via New York, July 30.—A Japanese destroyer has smashed the periscope of a hostile submarine in the Mediterranean. There is no doubt that the hostile submarine was destroyed by the Japanese destroyer.

BIG STRIKE ON IN MEXICAH OIL FIELDS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Mexico City via New York, July 25.—Fifteen thousand employes of the Tampico oil fields have gone on strike. Governor Tamaulipas has gone to the scene to take command of the situation.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York via Tampico, July 29 (Delayed in transmission).—The strike in the oil fields has ended.

EMPEROR'S GIFT TO FRANCE

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, July 25.—Commenting on the generous gift of the Japanese Emperor in sending to France a magnificent sword wrought by great Japanese decorators the "Liberto" writes that the Japanese are good judges of courage, and this token of their admiration will be welcomed in France with great emotion and legitimate pride.

RUMANIANS ARE ADVANCING

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 28.—A Rumanian communique of July 26 says; We have advanced 12 kilometers beyond the old front and have occupied all objectives and ten villages and have captured 450 prisoners, many guns and much war material. The enemy is retiring in disorder.

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THE ACTING PRESIDENT FENG IS IN PEKING

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Peking, July 25.—The Dutch Minister has informally informed Wang Tah-si, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, that the request for the extradition of Chang Hsun can not be complied with. Chang Hsun still remains in the German barracks together with his family.

A slight outbreak has occurred at Fengchen on the Peking-Suiyuan line. About five hundred troops mutinied and began to loot the neighbourhood. Troops were immediately despatched from Kalgan in order to suppress the revolt and fighting occurred yesterday. The result of the fighting is unknown, but the outbreak is not regarded as serious.

In order to prevent the Southern leaders from raising loan from foreign sources, the Government is instructing the Foreign Commissioners at various treaty ports to warn the foreign authorities that no loans should be advanced without the approval of the Central Government.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 26.—Wu Ching-lien, the speaker of the House of Representatives, and C. T. Wang, the Vice-President of the Senate, on behalf of the members of Parliament, have wired to the House of Commons in England, Congress of the United States, the Chamber of Deputies of France, and the Duma and the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates of Russia as follows; "Democracy is again fighting for its existence in China. For the second time since the establishment of the Republic of China, our Parliament has been illegally dissolved and an oligarchy based on military force has been set up in the capital. We are fighting with the same foe as that you, other democracies, are fighting with in Europe, the beast of militarism. As the nation is determined to be governed as a democracy, we appeal to you for support."

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 26.—A mandate just issued transfers Chu Ching-lan, the Civil Governor of Kwangtung to Kwangsi while Liu Chen-gen, the Civil Governor of Kwangsi is appointed as the Civil Governor of Kwangtung.

Persistent but unconfirmed reports state that skirmishes occurred between the Yunnanese and Kwangsi troops in the neighbourhood of Canton.

It is stated that Tuchun Chen Pingchun and General Lu Yung-ting are loyal to the Central Government, opposing the proposal of the Kuoming-tang to establish the Southern Government in Canton. Lung Chi-kwang is also supporting the Central Government. He is prepared to use the forces at his disposal, should necessity arise.

It is stated that the Kuomin-tang leaders in Canton are endeavouring to force the Tuchun of Fukien to join the movement of the Southerners. Otherwise, Fukien will be attacked.

The departure of Feng Kuo-chang has been again postponed and he now proposes to leave for Peking on August 1.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 30.—The report of the arrest of General Wei Hsing-wu is incorrect.

In view of many wild rumours concerning an espionage case in which certain Chinese military and police officers are concerned, the police have cautioned the vernacular press to refrain from publishing further reports relative to the case, until after the preliminary investigation.

Chien Hsi-lin has been sent to the military prison. The German instructor has also been taken into custody. It is believed that this may result in a protest from the Dutch Minister.

The family of Feng Kuo-chang arrived in Peking yesterday evening. It is understood that the acting President himself will arrive on August 3. Preparations are being made already for receiving him.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 30.—A despatch from Chengtu under date of July 23 reports that the Yunnanese defeated the Szechuanese at Jenshow and Chingwei. Nearly all the Szechuanese troops are proceeding southward to resist the invaders. Fears are expressed that the Yunnanese intend an attack on Chengtu.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Canton via Shanghai, July 30.—Kwangtung and Kwangsi have decided not to recognise presidential mandates pending the re-organisation of the Central Government, declaring that Tuan Chi-jui Cabinet is illegal.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, July 31.—Acting President Feng Kuo-chang, leaves for Peking to-night.

Mr. C. T. Wang, the Vice-President of the Senate, and Mr. Wu Ching-lien, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, leave for Canton to-night.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 31.—Premier Tuan Chi-jui made the following statement concerning the forthcoming Parliament: "I am the man who, in 1911, advocated the abdication of the Manchu Emperor. I have always been one of those who have faith and firm conviction in the republican form of government. So when Chang Hsun raised a rebellion against the republic, I was moved by indignation, and being actuated by a sense of duty towards the nation, at once rose in arms against him. Happily the result was satisfactory and the Republic was saved. In laying a firm foundation for the Republic, an organ for the expression of the will of the people is absolutely indispensable. It is true that heretofore there was such an organ in existence, but unfortunately, going to extremes in its actions, contrary to expectation, brought about the recent insane attempt for the restoration. Henceforward we will seek to have a popular organ which, by its constitution, will co-operate with the Government and which will be suitable to the present condition of the people. It may hold the republican form of government permanently secured in the eastern Asia and the peace of China as well as the tranquility of the Far East may highly be promoted. I believe that the policy I just outlined will suit the present condition of the people, should it be conscientiously carried out. Although there may be opposition from the Radicals, yet in the interest and welfare of the nation what I have just said should be put into execution."

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Aug. 1.—Feng Kuo-chang arrived here at 0.45 p.m. to-day.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Aug. 1.—A large gathering of officials welcomed Acting President Feng Kuo-chang on his arrival at Chienmen station which was strongly guarded by troops. The guard of honour comprising detachments of all the troops in Peking and the gendarmerie was drawn up in double ranks to the entire length of the platform. Several bands were also in attendance. A red state coach with postillions, footmen and outriders in red uniform with top-hats was waiting outside of the station, but General Feng apparently preferred to use a motorcar in which he drove to his residence which had been prepared for him.

One of the first acts of the Acting President will be to call on President Li Yuan-hung who will leave the French hospital and return to his residence in a few days.

Before his departure from Nanking General Feng had circulated a telegram stating that since his assumption of the acting Presidency he urged President Li Yuan-hung several times to resume his office but the latter was strongly determined to retire. At the same time telegrams were pouring in from various quarters urging Feng Kuo-chang to proceed to Peking. Feng Kuo-chang added that he was at a loss to know how to act and on his arrival in Peking he would personally call upon the President and urge him to resume the Presidency.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, Aug. 2.—A special despatch from Canton says that the southwestern provinces having agreed, the Kuoming-tang leaders are preparing the personnel of the coming military Government to be submitted to Parliament. Members of Parliament are daily arriving there, including Chang Chi, a leading member of the Kuoming-tang.

Overseas Chinese pledge themselves to bear Parliament's expenses during its session.

Another despatch from Canton states that Chu Ching-lang has refused to recognise the mandate transferring him to Kwangsi, by declaring that the present Tuan Chi-jui Government is illegal. Moreover Kwangtung is now self-governing. The Southern leaders state that Parliament will not recognise the foreign loans contracted by the Tuan Government.

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A Nanking dispatch reports that Feng Kuo-chang started for Peking on the 31st taking a train from Pukow at 1 o'clock in the morning. He was accompanied by Ma, chief of staff of the Nanking division, and a large number of the officers of his personal staff, and 3 battalions of his guard. His departure from Nanking was marked by an enthusiastic send-off, the route from his official residence to Shankwan being lined by a large number of troops and policemen. The members of the Entente consulates and a large number of high civil and military officers also saw him off at the station. A Tientsin dispatch reports that the train conveying Feng Kuo-chang and party arrived at Tientsin station yesterday morning when the party was received by the officials at Tientsin. Feng was accompanied by his wife and other members of his family. The train started for Peking in the afternoon. In Peking a grand reception is being prepared. The acting President and party was expected to reach Peking last evening. From Peking, Liang Chi-chao and others came to Tientsin to receive him on behalf of Premier Tuan Chi-jui and the Cabinet.

A Peking dispatch states that Feng Kuo-chang has expressed his opinion on the question of the declaration of war to the effect that though he approved China's declaration of war on Germany he could not support China's entry into the Entente group. But public opinion in Peking does not attach much importance to his declaration, and thinks that on his arrival in the capital his opinion will change in favour of the view held by Premier Tuan Chi-jui, whose opinion controls the situation of the moment. According to another Peking dispatch the Chinese Government will declare war against Austria and Germany at the same time. In this connection, a Shanghai dispatch says that a persistent rumour is in circulation there to the effect that the declaration of war on Germany will be followed by a rupture with Austria, and at the same time China will borrow a sum of 50,000,000 pounds from the Entente Powers, offering to place under the control of the Entente Powers the Chinese military arsenals and warships and will also place her troops under the discipline of Japanese army officers.

A Peking dispatch reports that the Dutch Minister has visited the Entente Ministers and sounded them about China's intention in connection with her attitude toward Germany, when he was told by the Entente Ministers that China would immediately declare war against Germany. It is learned that the Dutch Minister intends to send the principal Germans in Peking to the Dutch possessions in Java.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN CHINA

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, July 28.—Police yesterday arrested General Wei Hsing-wu who is in charge of the German prisoners camp near Peking, and also General Chien Hsi-ling, the director of the institution for training of police dogs, on the charge of espionage for selling military secrets to Germans. It is understood that a German instructer connected with the same institution, is also involved. It is stated that the Government is in possession of evidences which prove the fact that they plotted to prevent Feng Kuo-chang from coming to Peking and also to effect the escape of Chang Hsun.

UNCERTAINTIES IN CHINA

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT]

Peking, July 22.—Owing to refusal of Mr. Carson Chang to become the President of the Bank of China, Mr. Liang Chi-chao, Minister of Finance, has re-commended Mr. Wang Ke-min, Chinese Manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine of Peking, as Acting President of the Bank of China, on account of his experience in banking business. This is a temporary measure and a substantial President will be appointed in no distant future. As the Bank of Communications is considered to be a commercial institute, so Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, Minister of Communications, will remain as its Chief Manager as he was elected to this post by the shareholders of this bank some time ago.

President Feng Kuo-chang has promised to come up to Peking about the end of this month; but before his coming, the question of who shall become the Tuchun of Kiangsu must be solved first. President Feng is in favour of the appointment of General Li Chun, Tuchun of Kiang-hsi, as Tuchun at Nanking as General Li is his closest friend and supporter in the recent political crisis. After many consultations Premier Tuan and President Feng are now reported to have come to the conclusion that either General Tuan Chih-kuei (who has no relationship with Premier Tuan, but hails from the same Province of Anhui) Commander of the Eastern Forces in the suppression of Chang Hsun's monarchy, will be appointed to the post of Military Governor of Kiangsu, or General Tsao Kun, Tuchun of Chihli, will be transferred to Nanking and then fill the vacancy thus created with Tuan Chih-kuei. Most of the military commanders who assisted Premier Tuan to suppress Chang Hsun will be rewarded as General Chang Kuan-yuan, commander of the twelveth division, will be given the post of Military Governor of Heilungkiang and General Li Chang-tai, commander of the Eighth Division, the post of Tartar-General of the Special Administrative Area of Shuiyuanchong, because there are disturbances in these Provinces. Thus there will be no discontent among the military men in north China; but the ambitions of the Southerners cannot be met at this moment so that the radicals of the Kuomintang are doing their utmost to stir up troubles in Kuangtung, Yunnan and Szechuan in opposing the Tuan Cabinet.

The policy of Premier Tuan at this moment is said to be that first to strengthen the central Government and negotiate with South about the solution of the situation. Force will be employed at the last moment if the radicals insist on creating troubles. The question of taking the "third step" against Germany will be brought up for Cabinet discussion next week.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT]

Peking, July 25.—On the receipt of an important telegram from General Lu Yung-ting, Inspecting Commissioner of Two Kwangs, concerning the arrival of Kuomintang radicals in Canton and their activities, a special conference was held in the Cabinet last evening entirely for discussing the military and political conditions of the country and the results are being kept in secrecy for the present for military reasons.

The sixth division of the Peiyang Army which has been stationed in Kianghsi since the suppression of the so-called revolution in the Yangtze Valley and which has been sent to Nanking this time by Military Governor Li Chun preparing for sending an expeditionary force to North China for suppressing the short-lived monarchy, has been sent back to Kianghsi to guard against Kuangtung while General Wu Kuang-hsin, commander of the northern troops at Yochow, Hunan, has been ordered to hold his men in readiness on account of the uncertain attitude of the Hunanese troops. Military Governor Wong Tsan-yuan of Hupeh, has been ordered to proclaim martial law in central Yangtze as there are many radicals of the Kuomin-tang Party secretly working in the foreign concessions of Hankow, Kiukiang and Shanghai against Peking for Premier Tuan's alleged despotism in the administration of the country. Martial law has also been proclaimed in Chekiang and the entire fourth division of the Peiyang Army at Shanghai has now been transferred to Hangchow and other cities in that Province as the revolutionists are working hard to overthrow General Yang Shan-teh from the Tuchunship of Chekiang.

Reports about the escape of Military Governor Yang Shan-teh and Mr. Chi Yao-shan, Civil Governor of Chekiang, from Hangchow to Shanghai are untrue and without foundation because the Cabinet received a joint telegram from them this morning reporting the situation in Chekiang and the preparations they had made to meet the situation. There is, of course, great dissatisfaction among the members of the Kuomintang in Chekiang; but owing to the presence of nearly two full divisions of well-trained northern troops in that Province, the malcontents cannot do much harm except setting afloat groundless rumours for the purpose of extracting money out of the Germans who are assisting the Kuomintang against Premier Tuan on account of the latter's war policy.

HIGH POLISH OFFICERS ARRESTED

New York, July 31.—A London dispatch says that General Piruszuky and several other officers, belonging to an army consisting chiefly of Poles, have been arrested, because they objected to the order to pledge their loyalty and sincerity to German-Austrian suzerainty over Poland. Their arrest has resulted in a demonstration of the citizens of Warsaw who are indignant at the order of the German-Austrian authorities. Many men among the Polish army have also refused to follow the same order pressed on them by the German-Austrian army commanders. In this connection, the Polish Council has protested against the arrest of those officers by the German-Austrian authorities, stating the unreasonableness of the measures taken by them, and further issued a declaration to establish an independent government for Poland immediately, in order to check the further growth of public indignation. The German governor-general of Poland however refused the release of General Von Vezela and the other arrested officers. The German authorities also refuse to release General Piruszuky and others, declaring that they are in possession of strong evidence testifying to the fact that General Piruszuky had formed an intrigue against Germany by appealing to arms. According to a report from Vienna, General Piruszuky seems to possess a large following in this intrigue. The German reports in this respect seem to conceal the true aspect of facts.—"Nichinichi."

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

THE QUESTION OF CHINA'S DECLARATION OF WAR

The news that Siam has declared war against Germany surprised us, as it is not understandable why Siam declared war against Germany, but the "Asahi" says that the more surprising developments are the eager desire of the Tuan Cabinet of China to enter the war, and the determination of the Terauchi cabinet to persuade General Tuan to enter the war.

The entering of Siam into the war does not affect the Entente Powers, and Siam herself will not find herself in any difficult situation on account of her entrance in the war. The participation of China in the war may not bring any effect upon the Entente powers, but it will cause internal difficulties in China. The conflict between President Li Yuan-hung and General Tuan Chi-jui which took place during the last month, was caused by the question of entering the European war. The difference of opinions on the question brought about the dismissal of General Tuan Chi-jui from the Premiership, and further it led to the attempt at the restoration of the monarchy. But General Tuan Chi-jui, not realizing the ill effect caused by the attempt to bring China into the war in the past, is again advocating the participation in the European conflict.

It has been repeatedly said that the financial condition of China is at present in a chaotic state, and unless the finance of the country is based upon a sounder foundation, it is difficult to bring peace to China. Her participation in the European war will cause the further economic disturbance in China, and it will consequently make the foundation of the present Government weaker. However General Tuan Chi-jui is earnestly advocating the policy of participating in the war, and the "Asahi" can not understand why General Tuan desired to enter the war.

From whatever reason China is desiring the participation in the conflict in Europe, it will be Japan which will have to suffer from the effect of China's participation in the war. However the Terauchi cabinet is strongly urging China to declare war against Germany knowing that her participation in the war will cause the internal disturbance in China. The "Asahi" is at a loss to understand the attitude of the Terauchi cabinet in this matter.

The representatives of foreign Governments stationed at Peking urged the Chinese Government to declare war against Germany, and the "Asahi" asks why the Japanese Government did not refuse to join them. The United States Government is the first foreign government to urge China to declare war against Germany, but still the American Government places the internal peace and prosperity above the participation in the war, and even sent a note to China urging her to put aside the question of entering the war awhile until the internal disturbances are settled. The paper can not understand why the Japanese Government does not join the United States to urge China to give more attention to the settlement of internal conditions.

The "Asahi" declares that the desire of General Tuan to declare war against Germany is not prompted from the consideration of welfare of the Chinese people, and the paper judges that it is the attempt of General Tuan Chi-jui to float foreign loans or obtain money from foreign countries on the pretext of entering the European war, and the General does not wish to declare war against Germany, but he wants to obtain money for his political use.

Even if China enters the European war, she will not send a single soldier to Europe, and she does not need any extra expenditure, but the money she would obtain from foreign countries for entering the war, will be spent in crushing down the opposition parties and enlarging her army.

The "Asahi" says that even if the Chinese government desires to oppress the opinion of the public by the use of money and oppression, with the aid of the foreign government, especially the Terauchi cabinet, it will be an impossible task. General Tuan Chi-jui may have his own reasons for desiring to oppress the opposition parties and the people, but the "Asahi" attacks the Terauchi cabinet for aiding the Tuan cabinet, while Count Terauchi has been announcing his policy of non-interference in the Chinese politics. The "Asahi" regrets that from some reason or other, the Terauchi cabinet still desires to help the Tuan cabinet to declare war against Germany.

DESPATCH OF U.S. TROOPS TO EUROPE

A recent report from Washington says that Secretary MacAdoo would demand 8,500,000,000 dollars for the expenditure of the Army and Navy, and it is said that the United States intends to despatch one million soldiers to the European front, says the "Kokumin."

When the United States first declared war against Germany, the public of the world said that she would not send her army to Europe and she would restrict her activity only to the naval assistance to the Entente powers. But shortly after her declaration of war, the United States sent her medical and engineering corps, and later despatched a certain number of soldiers. Recently it is believed that the United States is making all preparations according to her plan of sending half a million soldiers to Europe. The recent report from Washington states that the American Government is planning the despatch of one million soldiers. It is possible that the United States may send two million or even three million soldiers to the European fronts, in due time.

It is said by many that the United States did not have a large Army and she will be unable to send any large number of soldiers to Europe. England did not have any large Army before the outbreak of the war, but since the beginning of the war, the British troops are the main oppositions against the German forces, and there is no reason why the United States could not send a large force to Europe.

While it was expected that in the beginning of this summer a decisive battle would be fought, there is no special development at the front except the retreats of the German forces and under the present condition it is doubtful that any decisive battle will take place during the year or even in 1918.

But as the United States joined the war, there is a hope that with the despatch of the American troops, the oppression can be brought upon the German forces. It took twenty three months for England to amass the large force of army for the Somme battle, and it is natural that a certain time is necessary for the preparation of the United States troops.

The "Kokumin" believes that not until 1919, the decisive battle could be fought in Europe. No one desires the prolongation of the war, but until all belligerent powers have exerted their best, it is impossible to end the war, and to restore a permanent peace. For the peace of the world, the "Kokumin" rejoices at the news that the United States is planning to send a larger force to Europe and it believes that upon the activity of the United States forces, the outcome of the present European conflict will largely depend.

UNIFICATION OF CHOSEN AND MANCHURIA ADMINISTRATION

The Terauchi cabinet will effect the unification of Chosen and Manchuria administration from August first, and it is reported that on July 31st, the cabinet will announce the reason why the unification of the two administrations is to be effected. The "Asahi" declares that the matter is a grave subject and there had been oppositions against the plan in the recent session of the Diet, but the cabinet only intends to make a short explanation of the step one day before the enforcement of the regulation. The paper believes that the cabinet has no sincerity towards the public to consider that the public needs not hear any explanation of the policy beforehand.

The whole affairs of Manchuria will be hereafter placed under the hand of the Governor-General of Kwantung. The Privy Council opposed to this plan when it was first brought up for discussion, but finally the cabinet managed to win the support of the Privy Councillors.

Judging from the reports regarding the new policy of the Terauchi cabinet regarding Manchuria, the "Asahi" is not satisfied with the plan which, the paper believes, will cause misunderstanding by foreign countries. It seems, says the "Asahi," that the Terauchi Cabinet imagines that the South Manchuria Railway is a Government owned railway, and the cabinet desires to look upon Manchuria as a second Chosen. Further the Terauchi cabinet intends to develop the Eastern Mongolia with the similar idea. The paper believes that the recent step to amalgamate the Chosen Railway with the South Manchuria Railway, and to make the Governor-General of Kwantung the head of the South Manchuria Railway, is due to this policy.

Furthermore the Terauchi cabinet desired to place all Japanese Consuls stationed in Manchuria under the jurisdiction of the Governor-General, but the Foreign Office lodged a strong opposition, and finally it was decided that the Foreign Office will issue an instruction to the Consuls to respect the desire of the Governor-General of Kwantung.

Such a policy in Manchuria will cause misunderstanding of the foreign Governments as to the Japanese attitude towards China, and it should be proper to maintain the South Manchuria Railway as a private enterprise, and keep out the influence of the military officers from the district. But it is the intention of the Terauchi cabinet to enlarge the influence of the military men in Manchuria and place everything under the control of the military governor.

The "Asahi" strongly opposes to the present plan of the cabinet and fears that unexpected difficulty may rise from such a step.

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JAPAN AND CHINA, SIMILARITIES AND DISSIMILARITIES

At a meeting of the Japan Society at 20, Hanover-square, W., a paper on "Japan and China: Their Similarities and Dissimilarities," was read by Mr. Tokio Yokoi, ex-M.P., and late President of the Doshisha University, Kyoto. Sir Albert K. Rollit presided.

In the course of his lecture, Mr. Yokoi said that since coming to Great Britain he had been constantly reminded of the physiognomical identity of the Japanese and Chinese. Only the other day he was asked whether he was not Mr. Wu! And he also mistook two of his own countrymen who were sitting next to him in a Chinese restaurant for Chinese In Tokyo he could always pick out the Chinese students, but the minor peculiarities which distinguished them in the East seemed to disappear in Western surroundings. There was no question about it that there once was a common type of physiognomy, for in physiognomy, as in food, language and custom, the two nations were drawn through by a bright line of common thread, showing a great deal of sameness in all the essentials.

When one touched the ruling system of philosophy and statecraft one found a stil greater identity between the two peoples. In the social life and mentality of these nations, however one found very great differences. If Japan might be compared to the young man of sanguine temperament, China should be regarded as the nice old gentleman, full of nice experiences, but not without a tinge of pessimism. People in Europe, thinking of the similarities of the Japanese and Chinese, thought very often that what could be done in the case of one could be done in the case of the other. As Japan had re-modelled herself so could China remodel herself and become a strong State. But if she were going to do this, the processes she would have to go through would be essentially different from those which Japan had to go through, and the time required would, of course, be longer. That could not solely be accounted for by the stupendous size of the country, but was rather due to the peculiar mental working which differentiated her entirely from the Japanese. Events of the past few years, which had so profoundly impressed the Japanese, did not seem to have made any impression on the minds of the Chinese, although their country was affected much as Japan. They were shaken up at last by the fact that they were completely left behind, but would they be able to take the necessary steps to catch up? Though they would probably catch up the great Powers in time, it would neither be in the same way as Japan did so, nor so rapidly. The rest of the world would have to be very patient with China. What was the reason why the Japanese and Chinese differed so much in mentality? No doubt certain geographical reasons, such as that one people had their home in the island, and the other in the great continental plain, would go a considerable way towards the explanation. But those reasons would never give a complete answer, unless we took into consideration the fact that China and Japan were fundamentally different in age. While one of them was undoubtedly a very ancient country, the other was new. It was not any older than England, France, or Germany. Historical Japan commenced somewhat early in the fourth century, as the lecturer endeavoured to prove. Japan must, therefore, he said, be regarded as a new people, as distinct from Egypt, Greece, Rome, etc., among whom China could be placed. At the time when Roman Christianity was being introduced into France and England there was being introduced into Japan Chinese Buddhism and Chinese civilisation. And the rise of civilisation and learning dawned in Japan in the sixth century, almost contemporary with similar development in England. The lecturer considered that the fundamental difference between the Japanese and Chinese was a matter of great importance, and if kept in view more generally it would considerably simplify the study of Far East questions. China was by no means in the last stages of decay. In the revolution of 1911-12 there were many evidences of virile energy, and it was not improbable that China would become a powerful modern nation. She was a new, virile race like the English, French, and Japanese, but on the other hand she was not a decayed nation. How could the phenomenon be explained of an old nation still retaining a certain vigour of life? This was explained when one remembered that the Chinese people had been constantly rejuvenated and reinvigorated by the injection of young, fresh blood, due to the invasion and settlement of various barbarian tribes.

The Chairman then said that he thought they would all unite in expressing their thanks to the gentleman who had lectured to them in such excellent terms and such admirable English. Mr. Yokoi had dealt with two very old countries. It was interesting to hear him draw a parallel between those two countries and the historical development of ancient European countries, such as our own. He (the Chairman) was reminded of what he once ventured to say after one of the Japan Society dinners, and he thought it was still correct. What he had said was that it was extremely interesting to think that the first sovereign of the present Dynasty of Japan was about coeval with Athens at her greatest, with Romulus and Remus leaping over the walls of ancient Rome, with ancient Britons in aboriginal costume, and with institutions which had no parallel with those of our own times that still existed in Japan. The Chairman then formally proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle seconded the vote of thanks. He was particularly struck with one thing, and that was that, whilst the lecturer being a Japanese, naturally appreciated his own land he also showed a capacity to appreciate the Chinese, which he did thoroughly, and he was not sure whether the lecturer did not appreciate them more than they deserved. (Laughter.) There was a great similarity between the two countries. That was very obvious. Let the speaker recalled an interesting battle book, written by a lady, who had been to Japan and then on to China. She did not see the physical similarity at all. When she arrived in China she was very much disappointed with the Chinese, chiefly by their personal appearance. And she talked of "that tancoloured expanse which they are pleased to call face." (Laughter.) When he first was in China—he was ashamed to say how many years ago, but it was about the middle of the last century—when he arrived at Hongkong, it struck him that all the Chinese were exactly alike. After he had been there some time he could see a considerable difference. The lecturer spoke of the difference of mentality between the two countries, but there was one great difference that struck him as being very important. In Japan the people had a great sense of loyalty and discipline. He was afraid that in China, although they had many characteristics, which anybody who had lived in China appreciated to a great extent, they had very little discipline and not much loyalty. He did not know why that was the case, but undoubtedly the Chinese were not loyal. That was to say, they would not take to a chief or a principle and fight for it. He had always thought that China was much more a people than a nation. If he were to sum up the difference between the two nations, he would say, from the European point of view, that an Englishman who went to Japan found a charm about the Japanese which he felt directly he arrived; on going to China he would find many qualities, and Englishmen who had lived in China always formed an affection for the people—very rightly so, too. But that was the difference that always struck the speaker, that there was a special charm about the Japanese which he did not feel in China. On the other hand, he felt a great liking for the Chinese people who had extraordinarily fine qualities, some of which we might envy ourselves.

Mr. N. Kato remarked that the most interesting and instructive lecture to which they had just listened reminded him of a pleasant conversation he had years ago with Sun Yat Sen, who was at that time a political refugee in Japan. One day they talked about the very same subject as that of the lecture. Sun said to him that the Chinese people had very great patriotism but he was bound to confess that they had very little loyalty. In Japan those two senses, patriotism and loyalty, were combined in one sentiment. There was no wonder that this should be so, because if one considered the successive changes of dynasties in the Central Kingdom there could not develop a strong loyal sentiment towards the rulers. In Japan they had had only one Imperial family, to which the people devoted themselves with all their mind and heart. It was not so much a question of the intensity of the feeling of patriotism as the combination of these two sentiments of loyalty and patriotism which to his mind made the greatness, if he might say so, of the Japanese nation. He knew that the Chinese people were very patriotic. They would come to Great Britain and work here, and return with money to China, where they loved the country so much that they would stick to its customs. But a sense of loyalty to the ruling family or dynasty was not the same thing as that. The speaker thought that this was a point that should be borne in mind especially in studying the affairs of the Japanese nation. He sometimes noticed that authors who wrote on Japan made gross mistakes, simply because they did not appreciate this sentiment, which was tantamount to a religious sentiment if one might take the word religion as meaning the devotion of oneself to a higher Being, not necessarily an Absolute Being. This senti-

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ment pervaded the whole nation, and was the cause of her success (Applause.)

Mr. S. G. Cheng said he rose as a citizen of the Empire of China to thank the lecturer for the paper to which they had listened with so much enjoyment. He agreed with the lecturer on nearly every point. He (the lecturer) attributed the difference in the two countries to geographical position and age. He (Mr. Cheng) was not very well acquainted with the history of Japan, but he had some doubt as to the advisability of describing Japan as a young nation. The lecturer laid on emphasis on the difference between China and Japan, and that was the size of the two countries. In reforming a country it took much less time to reform a population of forty millions than one of four hundred millions (Hear hear.) Take the cost of railways. In China at the present time there were 20,000 miles of railways, which was like a drop of sand in a vast ocean of industrial work. Still, 20,000 miles of railways in Japan might be quite sufficient for her industrial requirements. With regard to the question of loyalty and disloyalty, he admitted that, owing to the absence of a doctrine as to the divinity of the Emperor or ruler, there was less loyalty in China than in Japan. In the latter country every boy was taught that the Emperor was descended from the Sun: in China it was absolutely impossible to convey such a notion to the more practical mind. (Laughter and applause.) He was glad to say that the signs of friendship between China and Japan had never been more favourable: they were far more favourable than they had been at any period in the last forty years. (Hear. hear.)

In reply to a vote of thanks, the Chairman said much of what he knew of China was derived from his friendship with Li, as he should call him. He was a most remarkable man. The speaker once took him down to Hiram Maxim to see the first Maxim gun. He made a very sage remark then. He said, "In our old country we have many maxims which have done more efficient service than this one." (Laughter.) Sir Albert arranged for him another matter, as to his supply of munitions, and Li reciprocated by saying that he would like to confer some distinction upon him. "If I give you a button of any colour for the top of your hat, you will not wear it," he said, "and if I give you a yellow jacket to throw over your shoulder you would not walk down Regent Street." When he laughed, Li said that this was quite as reasonable as many of our Orders; but he said, "You shall have an Order on the European system, which shall be especially created for you." (Applause.)

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY EXHIBIT

The opening ceremony of the Chemical Industry exhibition to be held next autumn at Uyeno took place Thursday morning in the presence of many prominent persons. The Exhibition was promoted by the present Vice-Minister of the Department of Communications, Mr. K. Uchida who also is the propagandist of "safety first" methods in this country. He is the moving figure in this work for the encouragement of chemical industries in Japan and is assisted by Viscount Kiyoura, who is the honorary president of the Chemical Industry Encouragement Association. It is said that the Exhibition has made a good impression and the number of exhibitors is said to exceed by far the number at first estimated. The success of the movement has come to be apparent which has formed an added stimulus to the promoters.

GREET TONE RIVER AFFECTED BY DROUGHT

The great river Tone which cuts Ibaraki and Chiba prefectures along their boundaries is now reported to have greatly receded owing to the unusual absence of rainfall in the district along the upper reaches of the river. No less is the river Edogawa, the branch of the Tone in the same condition and there are now in consequence many places which prevent navigation in the river. In such parts of the Edogawa as along Nagareyama, Unga, Shinkawa, etc. the navigation has become totally impossible so that the authorities concerned are taking the step to start the dredging work in such places in order to secure more depth of water. It is said, in proof of the above statement, that a small steamer of the Domestic Transportation Company which left Ryogoku in Tokyo on the 23rd ultimo found it difficult to sail when it came by Matsudo up the Edogawa on its way to Tsuchiura along the river and then down the Tone river, owing to the shallowness of water. Hereupon the captain of the steamer was obliged to ask the passengers to disembark. Whereas it took before usually 18-20 hours for any small steamer to reach Choshi at the mouth of the Tone by taking the route along the Edo and Tone from Kakigara-cho, in Tokyo down the Sumida river it takes such a steamer nowadays almost the same length of hours for merely negotiating the difficult passages near Nagareyama, Unga or Shinkawa in the river Edogawa.

And all this state of things is solely due to the remarkable decrease of water in the river Tone, which has taken place recently and now stands as thrice low as ever. It is feared in consequence that the transportation business will be practically stopped between Tokyo and Tsuchiura or Choshi unless there be a timely visitation of rain in immediate near future.

BAD DROUGHT AT KOBE

Kobe has been suffering from scarcity of water for some time, and recently water was given to the public only for one hour every day. With no relief in sight, the Kobe Electric Company has decided to stop the supply of power and light during the day time, beginning August third.

The announcement has been a blow to all sorts of factories and industries of Kobe, and it is expected that all factories except those possessing their own electric plants, have to close their shops, and even cinema theatres can not open during the day.

In the suburbs of Kobe, it is impossible to obtain water, and the residents have to travel far to secure the necessary supply. The steamships arriving at Kobe are also unable to obtain water, and they are going to Osaka for the purpose of obtaining some.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR H.I.M. MEIJI TENNO

The memorial service for the fifth anniversary of the death of the former Emperor Meiji was held on Monday at the Imperial Palace and the Momoyama Tomb, near Kyoto. The service at the Imperial Palace was attended by H.I.M. the Emperor and many Princes and Princesses of the Blood, and at the Momoyama Tomb, the service was attended most solemnly by a large number of the Government officials and peers.

At eight o'clock Monday morning T.I.H. Prince Fushimi, Prince and Princess Higashifushimi, Prince Kuni, Prince and Princess Nashimoto, Prince and Princess Asaka, Prince Kitashirakawa and Princess Takeda, Marquis Matsukata, Marquis Okuma, Count Terauchi, cabinet ministers, Privy Councillors and other officials proceeded to the Imperial Palace, and waited the arrival of H.I.M. the Emperor in the "Korei-den."

At nine o'clock His Majesty entered the "Korei-den," dressed in the ancient court costume. The service was opened by Prince Kujo, and after His Majesty the Emperor paid the respects to the spirit of the late Emperor, those present also paid their respects to the late Emperor. At five o'clock in the afternoon, the court musicians played musics in honour of the late Emperor, and H.I.M. the Emperor was also present on the occasion.

At the Momoyama Tomb, T.I.H. Prince Kan-in and Princess Kitashirakawa represented T.I.M. the Emperor and Empress. Admiral Count Togo, Mr. Muromatsu, Minister of Justice, Baron Makino, Admiral Saito, Admiral Baron Shimamura, Marshal Oku, Viscount Kiyoura, Prince Konoye, Marquis Nakamikado, Count Kawamura, Viscount Yabu, Baron Kitakoji, Viscount Hatano, Dr. Inouye Governor of Tokyo-fu, Dr. Kiuchi Governor of Kyoto-fu, General Yamaguchi and others also attended the service at the Momoyama tomb. A detachment of soldiers was also present at the service as the specil guards.

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NAVAL FLYING CORPS' COMING MANOEUVRES

The Oppama naval flying corps at Oppama in Kanagawa prefecture has decided to carry out a series of practice flights in the neighbourhood of the harbour of Sayeki in Oita prefecture, Kyushu.

The mother-ship Wakamiya of the naval flying corps, having recently been repaired and completely changed in outward appearance, left Oppama on the afternoon of Monday, carrying 9 lieutenants who are the aviators to participate in the manœuvres and five hydroplanes on board, straight for Sayeki for this purpose. After their arrival at Sayeki the nine aviators will start the flying exercises, with the harbour as their base of operations, making flights to various points in the neighbourhood. Though it is reported that they are prepared for making further cruises into the Inland Sea and away into the waters near Chosen and Formosa they are expected to return to Oppama about the end of October if the operations are confined only to Sayeki.

ARMING OF AEROPLANES

The question of arming aeroplanes has been under discussion by the military authorities since the Tsingtau campaign. Recently it has been decided upon that aeroplanes for practice, and all others are to be furnished with anti-aircraft guns and machines for dropping bombs. The engineers of the Tokyo Arsenal and the military staff in the engineering bureau of the War Department have designed the construction of anti-aircraft guns, and it is said that the new guns are now being manufactured for trial use at the military manœuvres early in the autumn.

ANOTHER AVIATION ACCIDENT

Following Tuesday's head-on collision of two military aeroplanes at the Tokorozawa Military Aerodrome, an accident took place Wednesday morning to the military aeroplane No. 36 at the same place. When sub-Lieutenant Ohshiba, the operater, was about to descend from a height of one hundred metres in a large curve over the aerodrome, a sudden and violent gust of wind blowing from south-east struck the machine in front. The aviator then landed his airplane so fast that the aeroplane was capsized, throwing out the officer. Sub-Lieutenant Ohshiba fell unconscious, but first aid being given, soon was resuscitated. Fortunately he had not been at all seriously injured.

NAVAL FIRING PRACTICE

The warships Fuso, Yamashiro, Aki, Satsuma, Katori and Kashima will sail from the naval port of Kure on the 20th of this month to participate in the firing practices which will be carried out in the offing of Bungo province in Oita prefecture, Kyushu, shortly. Among these vessels the Fuso, Yamashiro and Aki will be chosen to make the firing at the mutable targets which will be laid in the sea for this special occasion. The naval aviators who left Oppama on Sunday by the Wakamiya, their mother ship, are expected to render assistance in the coming practices by reporting the effect of each shot, flying at a convenient distance for the purpose.

It is reported in this connection that H.M. the Emperor has a wish to despatch one of his aide-de-camp on the occasion to express his appreciation of the efforts of the officers and men who take part in the practices. All the high naval officers of the Naval Board of Command and the staff officers of the naval stations are expected to be present at the coming naval operations to see the real results of the practices.

COMPLETION OF YOKOHAMA'S NEW PIER

The extensive new pier at Yokohama was on Wednesday delivered to the local Customs by the constructors of the Finance Ministry, and will be opened to business toward the end of August or early in September. The reconstruction of the pier, as it is, of the old English hatoba required over two years and an outlay of 1,137,500 yen. The new pier is shorter than the old, but wider, with increased accommodations for shipping and passengers. It will be able to berth simultaneously four steamers of the largest tonnage now engaged in the Pacific trade. The new pier is equipped with two spacious two storied sheds. The upper stories of the sheds will each accommodate 2,000 persons and the lower stories each store 1,000 tons of baggage and cargo. The sheds are provided with buffets, where refreshments and light drinks will be served. Motor cars, carts and rikisha may easily reach the sheds, but motors may be limited to ordinary cars with four persons or less. To avoid congestion of traffic, admission may be charged. The formal opening ceremony of the pier takes place in the fall.

YOUNG CLIMBER'S FATAL SLIP

Another death of a mountain-climber is reported from Kofu, Yamanashi Prefecture. Mr. Masataka Kanzaki, aged 30, an assistant-engineer of the Engineering Bureau of Yamanashi Prefecture started with his brother from their native town, Fujisaki, in the same Ken, on Sunday morning to make an ascent of the high mountain called Jizogatake, which reigns over the boundary between the provinces of Kai and Shinano. The brothers, hiring two guides at the foot of the mountain commenced their ascent on Monday morning, and about two o'clock in the afternoon they were passing a dangerous part of the mountain called "Dorondo" near the summit, when the elder brother lost his footing and slipped down from the ledge, 25 feet high, into the rocky valley and was fatally crushed. The body was carried to his family at Nirasaki, near the mountain, late that day.

TRAM CARS HAVE A CLASH

On Wednesday morning a terrible collision between street cars took place at Honjo in the city, and many of the passengers were injured. Wednesday falling on the fête day of a tutelary deity called "Fudo" at Fukagawa, the tram at Honjo and Fukagawa were very full; the tram No. 624 for Kuroe, while stopping at Kurokami Bridge, was butted into from behind by the tram No. 594 for Ohtemachi, running up at full speed, and both were much damaged. The cause of the mishap is now under examination.

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52 A.R.

The Japan Daily Mail.

WEEKLY EDITION

每土曜日 一回發行

No. 32] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, AUGUST 11, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

THE JAPAN MAIL

AND

THE JAPAN TIMES

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Single copies	Sen 15 each
,, (back numbers)	Sen 25 each
One month	Sen .50
Three months	Yen 1.50
Six months	Yen 3.00
One year	Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

The Bank of Japan has opened a branch office in Kumamoto.

Silver in London is 40 d., ⅜ up, and in New York 80 cents, 1⅜ cents up.

The Yokohama Post Office announces that deferred cablegrams to the United States, via Atlantic cables, will not be received in future.

The Pacific Conference has raised freightage for general goods from Calcutta to America to $95, against $55 on tea and $50 on gunny.

The Bank of Formosa will establish before long a branch or agency in Batavia, besides agencies already opened in Sourabaya and Samarang.

According to a telegram received in Osaka, the British India S.S. Okhla, 5,288 tons gross, has sunk off Bombay, apparently having hit a floating mine.

The term of Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, is to expire on December 6, this year, but it is reported that the Prince will in all probability be reappointed.

The Yokohama Dock Company has applied for permission for the laying of a short private railway connecting with the Customs line.

To investigate trade conditions and facilities in the Orient, as trade commissioner of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Mr. Paul Page Whitham is staying at Yokohama.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank has declared for 1916 a dividend of 16 per cent, payable in one amount at once against coupons No. 13 and 14.

The Department of Home Affairs is reported to be preparing the establishment of the Labour Bureau, and the plan will be brought up in the coming session of the Diet. A report, however, says that the plan could not be carried out within five or six years, as it is difficult to obtain the unanimous support of the Diet, and oppositions will hinder the immediate execution of the plan.

It is reported from Karuizawa that Waseda University had decided to lay out its new exercise-grounds there. The ground covers an area of about 16,000 tsubo, adjoining the compound of Marquis Okuma's new villa there, and will be opened in the near future.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha has been approaching shippers for an enhancement of freightage on its South American line to $18 per ton from $14, beginning with the Anyo Maru, which leaves Yokohama outward on September 25. The shippers are said to have been asking them to put off such enhancement, though they recognize it will be eventually unavoidable.

With his endowment of 50,000 yen, Mr. Kunizo Koike, former chairman of the Board of the Tokyo Stock-Brokers Co., has recently founded a society for supporting graduates of middle-schools or schools of the same grade, who desire to enter more advanced institutions. It is reported that this establishment was the other day sanctioned by the Educational Department, and named the "Koike Ekuei Sha."

Mr. Wang Jeng, a Chinese youth living at No. 100, Myogatani, Koishikawa, while swimming at Tsukishima, Kyobashi, on Monday afternoon, was saved from drowning by a life-boat of the Imperial Marine Disaster Relief Association. He was soon brought back to life and sent to his home.

The families of the sailors of the Japanese destroyers, who lost their lives in the battle with German submarines in the Mediterranean on July 11th, were given a sum of money ranging from 610 yen to 860 yen according to the rank of the sailors. The family of Engineering Warrant Officer M. Miura received 860 yen, and the families of five warrant officers 750 yen each. Families of seven warrant officers received 690 yen each, and the families of thirteen others received 610 yen each.

The state in Harbin continues chaotic. Reports of rifle shot are often heard at night. A collision a few days ago between Russian soldiers and policemen resulted in no small casulties. In broad daylight on the 3rd inst. a Russian merchant, bearing 50,000 roubles in cash, with a policeman on guard, were both shot to death. The money was taken, but the bodies left in the street for several hours. The culprits were, however, arrested that same evening.

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Chinese students for America, to be there thanks to the refunding of the Boxer indemnity, and those at their own expenses, over 70 in all, leave Shanghai on the 18th inst.

The Asano Dockyard lays a keel for another 11,000 tons vessel for the Susuki Shoten, Kobe, on Tuesday. The launching of the first 11,000 Susuki str., originally fixed for the 5th inst., has been postponed to the middle of September, for the convenience of the equipment of the Tatsuma str. Hakushika Maru, recently launched.

It is reported that the steamer Miyo Maru, of the Shosho Yoko, has been sold at a high rate. The vessel is of 3,200 tons and is 31 years old, but has been sold at the rate of 670 yen per ton. The purchaser is not known.

The electric current suddenly deserted all the tramcars in Tokyo at 4.37 o'clock Tuesday morning and the tramway traffic in the city was suspended for about forty minutes. As it was early in the morning only a few citizens were put to inconvenience, and as to the cause of the stoppage of the current, it is said that a crow was killed on a high pressure electric wire at Kinugawa and it caused some trouble. Well!

The magazine publishers' association in Tokyo, after a meeting, has decided to raise the prices of magazines for youngsters by 10 per cent., beginning with October, in view of the recent high price of paper. It is said that there are published over 30 magazines for the benefit of juvenile readers in the metropolis.

Mr. Masakichi Sudzuki, of Higashimonzen-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya, has received a Blue Ribbon Medal from the Bureau of Decorations on account of his marked contributions toward the manufacture of violins. It is stated that he has devoted himself for years to the manufacture of violins, and at present his factory is capable of satisfying the demand for that musical instrument in this country. Violins made by Mr. Sudzuki, it is said, are even exported to foreign countries.

The Chiyoda News Agency reports the places where members of the Imperial family are spending the hot season as follows: Marshal Prince Fushimi, at his villa, Choshi. General Prince Kan-in and Princess Kan-in, at their villa, Odawara. Prince and Princess Higashi Fushimi, at their villa, Hayama. Princess Arisugawa, at the Kogure villa, Ikao. Prince and Princess Kitashirakawa, at Rinwoji, Nikko. Prince and Princess Asaka, at Otarumi, Chikika-mura, Kanagawa, and Prince and Princess Takeda, at Nikko.

Two nights of the most poetical entertainment for a summer evening are promised at the Hyakka-yen, Mukojima, on Saturday and Sunday, when the annual "Mushi-hanachi-kai,"—an insect liberating party—will be held in the garden. Dotted with the dreamy lights of hundreds of lanterns and watch-fires, the night scene in the garden will be pretty, where more than a hundred song-insects, whose musical singing is the delight of Japanese, will be freed. Musical entertainments by several well-known singers will also be given during each evening.

An esteemed doctor suggests work as the best cure for insanity. 'Apropos, a Chicago paper says that's not a cure—that's confirmatory evidence.

The municipalization of electric tramways and lights in Kobe came into force recently. Over 1,200 former employees of the Kobe Denki Kaisha were all transferred to the municipal service.

Besides farmers living around the Asano Cement Works near Kawasaki, fishermen also presented remonstrances to the authorities concerned against on the ground it is badly detrimental to shell and sea-weed culture.

The Yokohama Stevedore Contractors' Union raised stevedoring charges by 50 per cent. and in cases where stevedores are engaged at night or await the delivery of goods from alongside steamers in the harbour 15 sen will be required per hour per stevedore.

Members of the Diplomatic Advisory Council, who met at the Premier's official residence on Monday, for their tenth meeting, will not hold another regulation meeting during the hot season. It is reported that they will, however, meet when important diplomatic problems come up.

The new Italian Ambassador to Japan is due at Yokohama on August 14 by the Shinyo Maru, sailing from San Francisco July 28. The sudden recall of the former Italian Ambassador is said to be due to his indiscrete letter re Japan's attitude in China. His letter had been seized by the German Navy in the Baltic, and published in a Berlin paper.

The new extensive pier in Yokohama has been formally handed over to the local Customs by the constructors of the Finance Ministry. The Chief of the Customs summoned those merchants concerned, and delivered instructions thereanent. But full details as to the control of the pier remain to be settled.

A New York telegram to the "Asahi" states that Dr. Hiyedo Noguchi, a bacteriologist of international fame, and who was once near death with typhoid fever, has been restored to health and strength, and left hospital on August 1. The news will give vast relief to Japanese medical circles, as well as many friends of Dr. Noguchi at home and abroad.

A fine school has recently been built among the pine woods on the beach at Kowada, a short way south-east of Chigasaki, Kanagawa prefecture by the White Cross Society, a charity body in Tokyo. In this school elementary lessons are given only for such children as are consumptive and of delicate constitution. The whole site of the school covers 3,000 tsubo, of which 300 tsubo are occupied by the school-houses, boarding-houses, a hospital, and many other buildings. There is behind the school a hill with green trees, commanding a fine view of Sagami Bay. We learn that a boarding-school of this kind had not been known before in Japan. Every thing in this newly built school is ideal from a sanitary point of view

The Town of Hachioji, Tokyo Prefecture, will probably be incorporated as a city from October 1st.

A small change in the Navy it is reported, will be announced with the return of the training squadron to Yokosuka on August 17.

Silver in London has been of late on a downward grade, but a telegram received yesterday quotes it 39⅞ d., i.e., ¼ higher. A telegram dated New York July 28 and received yesterday says it remains there at 78⅛ cents.

It is announced that the hitherto fixed charge for the porters at Tokyo Station, two sen, will be raised to five sen on and after the 15th inst., on account of the present high cost of living.

Mr. Otojiro Ito, a civilian aviator, has constructed a new aeroplane at his works at Inage, Chiba prefecture. The plane has been christened the "Emi," and it is reported can be piloted both over land and sea. Mr. Ito will visit Tokyo on board the "Emi" on Sunday or Monday, and on August 20 and 21 he will make exhibition flights at Takaoka, Toyoma prefecture.

America's conditional permission for the export of steel and iron materials will not apparently benefit private shipbuilding works in Japan. Thus interpreting the permission, representatives of principal Japanese shipping, shipbuilding, trade firms in Kobe met on Monday evening, and elected a deputation, including the Kawazaki, Mitsubishi and Asano Dockyards, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and Suzuki Shoten. This deputation is entrusted to agitate for the entire abrogation of the embargo on steel and iron.

Wednesday was the beginning of autumn, according to lunar calendar and the weather was very favourable for the crops, according to the weather officials. The highest temperature registered up to 11 a.m. Wednesday in Tokyo was 89.4 degrees, while the highest one, on August 8 last year, was 86 degrees. It is said that a low atmospheric pressure is felt in Kai province now, and if it visits here, Tokyo will then have refreshingly cooler days, but on the whole the hot weather is expected to continue for some time to come.

On the 19th inst. the Nippon Swimming Society announces it will hold for boys a long-distance race of twenty miles between Tsukishima, Tokyo, and Honmoku, Yokohama. It is planned that 7 boys, who are members of the society, start at 6 o'clock that morning plunging from the stand at Tsukishima, and first going on to the lighthouse at Haneda, and then passing by the mouth of Rokugo river make straight for the point of Honmoku. The winner is expected to reach the goal at about 7 o'clock in the evening and the last at about 9 o'clock. At least they must swim for some 12 hours. The race will be carefully controled by the Society.

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RECENT AMERICAN NOTE TO CHINA

The following two articles are from the New Republic of New York. They are interesting as representative of views of a school of writers who want the United States to get involved in China.

Japan, it seems, was not pleased with the recent American Note to China, in which our State Department suggested that rival factions compose their differences and co-operate in the establishment of a stable government. Japan considered that she should have been consulted prior to the dispatch of such a communication. Great Britain and France, moreover, were apparently not altogether in accord with the recent American action. Washington is inclined to be surprised and grieved that its motives should be questioned, and to regard Japan's attitude as but another evidence of the determination of the Island Empire to dominate China and to threaten the "Open Door." If Japan does cherish these malevolent designs, she should be grateful to the American diplomacy which has again given her a grievance. To the diplomat a little grievance is a useful thing. With it he may ask for explanations, sometimes embarrassing, and by pressing it he may forestall situations much more inimical than the one of which he complains. The history of American dealings with the Chinese problem is replete with instances of this character. The proposals for the "neutralization of railroads in Manchuria" were put forward in a manner which gave Russia and Japan an excuse for consolidating their interests in that region in order that they might meet an "American threat." The abrupt dismissal of the American banking group, and the condemnation of the policy which had been developed through years of difficult negotiation with the Powers most vitally interested in the Orient, afforded these Powers an excuse for excluding Americans from their councils. More recently, the encouragement given Chicago bankers who loaned funds against security already pledged to other interests, and who were unwittingly partners to China's violation of her agreements with the international group of bankers, aroused opposition and resentment which would have been serious had all Europe not been in the throes of war.

Through it all the American Government has been sincerely friendly to China. Our traditional policy has been one of amity and goodwill. But while our intention to maintain the Open Door has been admirable, in execution many of our plans have not been well conceived. Living in a glass house ourselves, we have, nevertheless, attempted to throw stones. We have too frequently lost a just perspective of events in the Orient because we have believed too fully in the assurances of those with whom the wish for China's renaissance was father to the thought that it had been brought to pass. We have insisted that the world respect the Monroe Doctrine. We have asked that Europe and Japan give us a free hand in Mexico, and claimed the right to interfere across the border when chaos threatened our own security. The President has stated that we have had no thought of conquest in Mexico. We believe him, and have expected others to do likewise. Japanese statesmen also have asserted that they desire no unfair advantage in China. The Chinese do not believe them. We may not. But Japan may readily ask why then should she believe Mr. Wilson, and why, if she be asked to accept our contentions, America should not take Japan's declarations as to the Open Door at their face value.

As a matter of fact, the commonly accepted conception of the Open Door seems to have been that proper respect therefore should enable Americans or others to do what they pleased in spheres in which some Power claimed a special interest. The fact that such Power might welcome American co-operation or even American leadership in such a region, was regarded with suspicion, and our co-operation, if effected, deemed tantamount to a recognition of the criticized claim. Of this the Chinese have been quick to take advantage. They have endeavoured consistently to involve American interests in a conflict with the British in the Yangtze Valley, with the French in South China, with the Japanese in Shantung, and with the Japanese and Russians in Manchuria and Mongolia. These attempts have not been unnatural or reprehensible. But they have been shortsighted. China has been, and is, weak and disorganized. In the last ten years great strides have been made in certain directions. But since the Revolution her government has been stable only when the power of the rival factions was effectively balanced. Chinese diplomacy, therefore, in recent years as in the past, has attempted to create friction between foreign Powers in the hope that China herself might retain a whole skin while her oppressors fought amongst themselves. The resultant of these rival forces has been comparative immunity for China. In the meantime, however, Chino has been unable, because of this international jealousy, to develop her resources and create the avenues of communication through which alone she can become, if ever, a united country. The policy of maintaining a balance has been sound, but it should have been a balance obtained by international co-operation rather than that produced by international jealousy. More than that, this co-operation must be practical and constructive. There must be co-operation in railway building, in reorganizing Chinese finances, not merely pleasant diplomatic exchanges. It is international co-operation of this sort which should form the basis for American policy in the Far East from now on.

The President, before the break with Germany, gave to the world the hope of a better interntional organization. Such organization would do more for China than for almost any other nation. By the creation of a world league her future may be safeguarded and her development as an independent state assured. A China thus protected and guaranteed may not negative Japan's imperial dreams. If it does, and if this conflict leads to no controversy between the United States and Japan, we can attribute the maintenance of peace largely to two things, our participation in the present war, and Japan's loss of the support of an autocratic Russia. With the United States associated with the Allies, Japan among them, and with our naval building programme and the selective draft, American assistance to China may become of practical value if our diplomacy be governed by wisdom, and not merely by good intentions. If our desire to aid China be not acceptable to Japan, it becomes all the more essential that our dealings both with Japan and the other Allies should be frank and open to no charges that we are disregarding any legitimate interest to which they may feel themselves entitled. China's future depends upon close and friendly co-operation between the United States, Great Britain, France, Russia and Japan; and to ignore those Powers or any one of them, unintentionally or otherwise, will be to incur the resentment of all, and will seriously hamper our well-meant endeavours to assist the Chinese to their own salvation.

China created a bad impression upon her friends in the western world when she permitted personal ambitions and factional intransigeance to involve her in a state bordering on anarchy. The United States created a bad impression upon Japan in counselling the Chinese to moderation and common sense. Japan created a bad impression upon the United States by raising a tempest over the proffer of good advice to China without consultation with Japan. The Entente Allies, by their wringing of hands over the raising of the question of Japanese paramountcy in China at this critical time, must be creating a dreadful impression upon Russia. It is intimated that Japan must be kept contented, because she is expected to keep Russia in line, perhaps by manipulation of her supplies and munitions, perhaps by more drastic action. How is the Russian democracy likely to react toward hints that the Allies are relying upon any other influence upon Russian policy than Russian good will and the common interest in establishing peace with justice?

It will no doubt be agreed by men of diplomatic habit of mind that Mr. Lansing made a mistake in dispatching his Note to China. He must have been aware of the growing determination of the Japanese to establish their paramountcy in China. He must also have been aware of the fact that with Russia apparently wavering, the Japanese regard themselves as more than ever indispensable to Allied success. He must have realized that influential parties in Japan were eagerly on the watch for an opportunity to proclaim the advance of Japanese designs upon China. He can hardly take it amiss if the adepts charge him with a quality of diplomacy that falls short of the conventional requirements.

But conventional diplomacy is chiefly useful to cover up the realities of an in-

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ternational situation. Mr. Lansing's diplomacy has the unintentional virtue of illuminating those realities, and this is what we need at the present moment. How does it come that an innocuous Note to a friendly nation should have stirred up such a writhing nest of bad impressions? At bottom the aim of the Allied enterprise is still ambiguous and the nature of the coming peace is still undetermined. Our diplomacy is based upon one expectation of peace, while that of some of our Allies is based upon another. It is time that we proceeded to work out an agreement.

Either the peace will be established upon the guarantee of a permanent international organization, or we shall return to what amounts internationally to a status quo ante, whether Germany is beaten or not. If peace is to be guaranteed by international organization, there is no room for the establishment of new paramountcies, like that claimed by Japan in China, nor in the long run for the maintenance of old paramountcies like that said to be claimed by the United States on the American continents. Under a permanent peace organization we should not need to fear that other Powers would attempt to reduce independent American nations to the state of colonies. Nor would Japan need to fear that China would be divided up and held against her by the Western Powers. The peaceful and orderly development of China as an independent state would offer tremendous economic advantages to Japan. It could not in any way injure Japan politically.

But if we are to return to the international status quo ante, with each nation relying for its defence upon armaments and strategic frontiers, and each nation striving to extend its imperialistic interests as widely as possible, Japan is pursuing an enlightened if selfish policy in claiming paramountcy in China, and even in asserting a vested interest in Chinese civil disorder. Decades are likely to elapse before China can establish a perfectly stable government. Revolutions are almost sure to occur, and foreign interests are certain to suffer. If the world remains imperialistic in its tendencies, the natural outcome will be the imposition of foreign control. Now, if any foreign state needs to hold imperial power over China, that state is Japan. Western Powers might find opportunities for profit in Chinese spheres of influence. China means vastly more to Japan than opportunity for profit. Japan's security as a nation would be seriously menaced if a group of potentially hostile Powers were firmly planted behind her on the Asiatic mainland.

If we are looking forward to an era of organized peace, we do right in insisting upon the integrity of China and in refusing to recognize any degree of paramountcy on the part of Japan. If we are looking forward merely to a redistribution of imperialistic power, we ought to recognize Japanese claims upon China as valid.

As a nation we did not enter this war for the sake of continuing the old order of imperialism under new auspices. Our interest in the war is derived from our interest in peace. If our allies have other ends in view than the establishment of peace upon a solid basis of justice and order, we ought to know it at once. Mr. Lansing's Note to China and its results will aid in enlightening us.

PUBLIC ILL-FEELINGS AGAINST AUTOMOBILES

Mr. T. Takata, secretary of the Nippon Automobile Club, writes the following article in the recent Bulletin of the club regarding the automobile accidents.

It is to be regretted that there have been so many motor car accidents recently. One occurred last month at Marunouchi where Messrs, Fujiwara Shoten's car was involved in the worst accident of this kind, the chauffeur being still in the Hospital and the real cause unknown to the public, but it is gathered from various reports to hand that the speed was far too great and when the car killed the first person the driver lost his head, the second and third accidents followed immediately.

The local papers were rather too severe on motor cars naming them mankillers, human-knockers, &c.

We sympathise with Mr. Fujiwara on his resignation of his position from the Club Committee and also the presidency of the Motor Car Guild although it is entirely the fault of his employee.

Newspaper reports exaggerate motor car accidents and stir up the public resentment. We know some cases in which the pedestrians are in fault. Mr. Sojinkan, H. Sugimura of the Tokyo Asahi has written a very good article on the subject, an extract of which is given elsewhere in this issue. The feeling of non motor car users against the Car is somewhat unreasonable and a certain class of the people in Shinagawa are said to be the worst, laying nails on the streets so as to puncture the tires or throwing stones at the cars passing at night.

For instance Mr. Sagara of Yanase Shokai was returning from Yokohama with his American friend and came to Shinagawa when a man who appeared to be intoxicated would not allow the car to pass and a crowd gathered shouting abuse, the police near by could only smile and did not help much. Mr. Takarada had a similar experience at the same place. Baroness Okura was once hurt at Oiso by a stone thrown by a child and she had to abandon her journey. Newspapers do not welcome these incidents so much as they do run overs and fatal accidents done by the car. When there were a few motor cars for the use of only rich people there might have been illfeeling toward the car but the practical utility of the car is growing extensive and the car should not be looked upon as one of the luxuries of the public.

In our country there are no roads for the automobile nor special accommodations for it as in other foreign countries and the traffic here is rather irregular and the authorities have taken steps in warning the public to lessen these accidents.

In short, the motor car will be an important item of military as well as traffic purposes and accidents should be avoided as much as possible and the papers should report the facts in an indifferent and neutral manner without exaggerating, or blaming unreasonably and endeavour to assist the growth in our motor car world.

"Is it a fault of the motor car?" (Sojinkwan)

When a motor car accident is reported the blame always goes to the chauffeur alone, as if the accident was intentional. There may be fault in the driver but no chauffeur would kill a man purposely.

It is not a question of the speed, mechanical parts or driver but the censure would go to the public.

It is an unexcusable deed on the part of the driver to run at a great speed but if there were no children playing in the middle of streets there would'nt be so many fatal accidents. We blame the children. In the regulations issued by the Authorities no children should play about the streets and if the parents take no heed of the children's doing so, the parents should be blamed. But again there are very few greens in Tokyo where children can play safely. Why does not the city provide more of these? Should we blame the city?

The citizens do not provide enough cash to the City for the greens and all the parents are not well off enough to send the youngsters to the play ground with guardians. It is a sociological problem. Besides the above carelessness in discipline, hatred of new luxuries are mingled with the cause of trouble and it would be wrong to consider the stoppage of such accidents by only adjusting the speed.

When the chauffeur is talked, the people rank him among rickshaw men and bettos, and when they blame, the chauffeur gets all these social responsibility to himself—a poor man, for he is one of the good people of the nation.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS PLANNED

The Tokyo Businessmen's Association is now planning to erect Public Hall, Commercial and Industrial Library, and Scientific Laboratory in the compound of the Tokyo-fu office.

With the expenditure of 600,000 yen, the promoters of the plan intend to erect these buildings, and thereby encourage the development of the commerce and industries of Tokyo. Another plan of the promoters is to use a part of the Public Hall for a Commercial Museum, to exhibit the products of Tokyo for the benefit of traders and porters.

Tokyo has no Public Hall at present, and the committee believe that the presence of one large hall which could be used for any public gathering is necessary in Tokyo. Messrs. Hazuno, Yamazaki, Matsuzaki and Sugita of the Tokyo Businessmen's Association are acting as the Committee for the plan, and they expect to raise the necessary amount of money by subscription. The Tokyo-fu authorities are supporting the plan of the Association, and work on the buildings is expected to be started early next spring.

CHUO UNIVERSITY TO REBUILD

The Chuwo University, whose buildings were destroyed by a disastrous fire some time ago, has decided to erect temporary buildings on the ground once occupied by the Imperial Guard cavalry regiment in Koji-machi. The work of construction will be hastened so that the buildings will be completed by September, when the University's new term commences. It is reported that the University will construct a three storied concrete structure at Nishiki-cho, Kanda in near future.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, July 31.—A special despatch from the Associated Press correspondent reports that on the British front in France, the British have captured three lines of German trenches in Flanders at various points, mainly between Bohingh and Warneton.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 31.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: In conjunction with the French who operated on our left, we attacked at 3.50 Tuesday morning on a wide front northward of the Lys river, and captured the first objectives on the whole front attacked. It is reported that we are satisfactorily progressing at all points and considerable progress has been made already.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, August 1.—General Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British army, reports that the Anglo-French forces attacked on a 15-mile front between the Lys and the Yser on the 31st, and occupied several villages repulsing the enemy's counter-attacks along the line to the depth of 2 miles. The Entente forces captured 3500 prisoners.—"Asahi."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, August 1.—Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters under date of July 31 reports:

The tension of the past few days was snapped at three o'clock this morning. Everyone knew what the tremendous artillery duels portended, but the secrecy of the date was well kept, and the Huns reeling under the terrible blows of the British army have taken the field in what, I believe, will prove the biggest battle in the war. The front from the the Lys to Boesinghe is blazing and booming as I write. The country where the heaviest fighting is developing may be likened to a saucer of which the German positions form the rim without any great ridge such as the Vimy and the Messines, but the steady incline scarcely appreciable to the eye has rendered it difficult to operate by the stubby growth of sparse trees to where further north it merges into the Yser swamps.

The final hurricane of bombardment, which reached its maximum shortly before the infantry went over, was the heaviest that we have ever experienced. The earth rocked under a drum-like tempest produced by weapons ranging between fifty hundred-weight and twice as many tons. The night was damp, the visibility was low and the coruscating horizon luridly reflected in the murky sky. The enemy was prompt with barrage. The attackers wore gas masks. As rumour said, the fourth army of the group under the Crown Prince was needed to bear the brunt of the offensive. A big proportion of these troops consists of mere boys.

We have got through the front line, our artillery moving up with wonderful promptitude and the tanks doing deadly work, mowing down the smashed trenches still concealing machine-gun posts. There are no deep dugouts hereabouts owing to the soil but many concrete cupolas forming miniature forts. The enemy barrage is becoming lighter and erratic, which augurs well. Batches of prisoners are coming in, but where big hauls are expected the fighting is too thick to get particulars. Lobasseville is now in our hands.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 1.—We penetrated the enemy's defences to the depth of one mile in this neighbourhood where heavy fighting all day is still continuing. We repulsed a number of powerful counter-attacks. We gained the whole objectives early on the day on the extreme right southward of the Zillebeke-Zanvorid road, capturing Lobasseville and Hollebeke. In addition to inflicting heavy casualties, 3,500 prisoners have already been brought in. It is impossible yet to estimate accurately the captures.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 1.—We repulsed a counter-attack in the afternoon. The British divisions in the centre and the left centre penetrated to the depth of two miles and secured the crossings of the Steenbeck river, which were their final objectives. In the course of their attack they stormed two powerful defensive systems and carried the villages of Verlorenhock, Frezenberg, Stjulien and Pilkew and also many strongly defended farms and woods. We organised these localities. Further south of our right centre, after gaining the whole of the first objectives, including Hooge and Sanctuary Wood, we advanced against the most obstinate resistance through a difficult country in the neighbourhood of the Ypres Menin road and carried Westhock.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 1.—Reuter's correspondent with the British headquarters telegraphs at four o'clock on Tuesday afternoon that we got on with the war famously for the last twelve hours. Naturally the achievements are the fruition of weeks' preparation and rehearsal. The fighting is the full measure of success. The whole British army has advanced on the average to the depth of a thousand yards by ten o'clock this morning. Prisoners are streaming in and many others are readily surrendering. We crossed the Yser at many places. Our bridging work is wonderful. One division alone was exposed to fire the whole time while over seventeen bridges were built. The artillery is literally pursuing the enemy one minute after the appointed moment at the beginning of the attack. Our guns are moving forward. Our troops showed a fine spirit and determination. They crept up close behind the barrage in readiness to rush the German trenches, when guns were lengthened. In one case they actually dashed through their own fire in order to prevent the escape of a number of the Huns.

Reuter's correspondent proceeds to refer to the boiling oil drums mentioned on June 10 which are enough to quench the most heroic spirits.

In some places the Huns are fighting as sturdily as ever in great air activity.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 1.—Marshal Haig in his Tuesday evening communique reports that the Allied operations successfully continued in spite of unfavourable weather. We entered the enemy's positions and advanded our line on a front of over fifteen miles from Lobasseville on the Lys river to Steenstraat on the Yser river, and took possession of both of the villages. The French, closely co-operating with, and protecting the British left flank, captured Steenstraat, rapidly penetrating the German defences to the depth of two miles. Having gained their objectives at an early hour, the French continued to attack with the greatest gallantry and captured Bixschoote and the positions southeastward and westward of the village on a front of two and a half miles, including Hortekeer and Cobaret.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 2.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We have improved the new line by night operations south of the Ypres-Comines canal and repulsed the enemy's counterattack against our new positions in Labasseville, north of the Ypres-Comines canal and near the Ypres-Roulers railway. The heavy rain since Tuesday afternoon is hampering our operations.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 2.—Commenting on the new Anglo-French offensive, the military correspondent of the "Westminster Gazette" says that in the military sense the situation on the west now and the enemy situation June last year are far apart. The breaching of the original fortified front has changed the character of the front, making the imposition on the enemy of heavier obligations. The shrinkage of his resources which those very obligations have speeded up consequent upon the disappearance of his reserve, has proved his inability to restore himself, his immobility and his unworkable plans are all on our side so many sure strides toward a decision. The new attack has begun excellently. Some ups and downs we may anticipate; ups, however, will be much more marked than downs.

The rising tide is not less rising tide because it usually comes on swells with hollows in intervals. He would be judged an eccentric observer who has estimated by intervals only. Heavier obligations are the shrinking of the resources. In that phrase the German position may be crystalised. Nor are obligations heavier only in the west; they are heavier in the east. Since the ruling clique in Germany have chosen to declare war not only on Russia but on the revolution, the Russian army has to be reckoned with. It has been described by the Kaiser as a rabble. That is a dangerous deduction. Then there are Rumanians. Some time ago they could be ignored perhaps, but they cannot be ignored now. Thirdly comes the Balkan development with the adhesion of Greece. Certainly obligations are heavier. This is the moment wherein it may be tempted by Russian break in Galicia. The Kaiser has chosen to launch upon the eastern offensive with six divisions which are said to have been taken from the forces in the west which are already attenuated. The discretion is evidently not the better part of the Kaiser. It may very well prove at the finish that the Russian break will hasten the end which will not be a German peace foundation for another race for armaments for a second armageddon.

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KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Aug. 2.—Sir Douglas Haig, commander-in-chief of the British armies in France, sent the following telegram to General Petain, commander-in-chief of the French armies:

"The French armies in their operations north of Boesinghe carried out under the command of General Anthoine with the greatest skill and bravery, have been entirely successful. They attacked and delivered blows in conjunction with the British armies, and rapidly attained all their objectives. The French troops, with the greatest ardor went past their objectives and despite the enemy's resistance, captured Bixschoote and a powerful system of German trenches southeast and west of the village. Thanks and congratulations of the British army are due to the whole of General Anthoine's army."

Regarding the capture of Bixschoote, "the Liberte" says:

The village was defended by a Bavarian Division. Advancing over the heaps of the German dead among the ruins, the French troops went through a heavy machinegun fire, sprang on the enemy and broke down his resistance. German reserves were rushed up only to be massacred and in a remarkably short time the village was taken. General consensus of opinion is that the present gigantic battle in the Flanders has only just begun and will probably last some days like all the other great battles of the war.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, August 2.—Marshal Haig in his Wednesday evening communique report, that our line advanced slightly in the neighbourhood of the Ziwlebeke-Zandkoorde road. The French gained further ground on the east bank of the Yser Canal. Strong forces of the enemy heavily counterattacked new positions eastward and northeastward of the Ypres between Westhoek and St. Julien. After resisting repeated attempts, we were compelled, after a stubborn fighting, to withdraw from St. Julien. The fighting was particularly fierce for Westhoek. We now hold the western outskirts.

The enemy, in the afternoon, re-attacked our position in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Roulers railway, and entered the advanced positions on a narrow front. Fighting is still proceeding. The British took over five thousand prisoners on July 31. A few guns and a number of machine guns and trench-mortars were also captured on the same day.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 2.—Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters writes: At 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, a period of quiet succeeded.

In yesterday's Anglo-French advance against the long-prepared enemy positions, even our tremendous bombardment still left many places as formidable obstacles. A few of our men were called back from some extreme points thereby creating a wide "No Man's Land." Meanwhile the consolidating is proceeding despite the handicap of heavy rain. The activity of our artillery has not relaxed despite the bad visibility. The latest news from the battle-line is "the situation is unchanged."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 2.—Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters writes on Thursday morning:

Semi-wintry weather continues: the low, leaden sky with dense drizzle is imposing maximum of difficulties upon the operations.

Notwithstanding the fact that there has been much severe fighting during the past 24 hours, the Germans are manifestly seriously perturbed over our gaining so much of high ground along the Pilkem ridge. They launched several desperate counterattacks, although these were repeatedly checked by our intense artillery fire.

In some places, they reached the stage of hand-to-hand fighting of ferocious character. The Huns are clearly throwing in their best storm-troops to retrieve the situation.

Their losses must be colossal.

Our preponderance of gun-power enabled us to keep up a steady barrage on the German rear through which reinforcements and reliefs have to come before an attack can be organized. The enemy artillery has been concentrating its fire on a certain sector. The wretched weather prevented the airmen from directing the counterattack work to any extent. It is hard to get the news of what is happening in the thunderous battlefront shrouded by crimsontinted haze.

The fact has again been illustrated that whatever side dominates in gunpower, it gets the fullest value of infantry. On Tuesday, for example, our troops had comparatively little fighting. It was when they lay on the ground that they were rendered effective artillery support for it was difficult or impossible for them to push forward alone as the enemy resistance was really stubborn.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 2.—General Maurice, director of military operations of the General Staff summed up the situation to the press representatives as follows:

In the Flanders, Sir Douglas Haig is pursuing the plans of confining his operations to fixed objectives to be determined by the power of artillery, thus gaining the ground with minimum casualties. On one-third of the front of the present attack, namely in the south, we got all we wanted of the one-third, namely the extreme north west beyond the objectives. In the center for 600 yards, we did not quite reach the objectives. We had six times as many troops engaged as the French, and English units outnumbered the Overseas units by four to one.

Summing up the situation in Galicia, he places the greatest burdens on the rest of the Allies and says the war has lengthened in the broadest strategic aspect. The Russian front is so wide that it would take a very big break to affect materially the situation of the whole front which there is no reason to anticipate, provided the Russians hold what positions they have now. But further retreats may affect the rest of the front. The most we can hope now is that the Russians will get together and reorganize. Effective offensive is not expected for some time. The Rumanian movement was a part of the Russian offensive. When the army definitely recovered, it can act effectively but it is not prudent to anticipate big efforts of Rumania while Russia is unable to co-operate.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 3.—Marshal Haig in his Thursday evening communique states that the enemy this morning and afternoon violently but unsuccessfully attempted to recover ground northeastward of the Ypres and strong forces of the enemy repeatedly attacked, regardless of the increasing severity of losses, the positions between the Ypres-Roulers railway and St. Julien. We in every case broke up and dispersed the advancing enemy.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 3.—Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters telegraphing on August 3 says:

Since my last despatch, there has been a hurricane of heavy shelling and determined counterattacks. The more the enemy launches his masses against our withering barrages, the sooner must his end come. It is impossible to estimate the losses he sustained yesterday afternoon during a series of assaults, but it must have been appalling. It is a striking contrast, that while the German infantry curse their own artillery for lack of support, ours praise our gunners.

Our new positions south of the Ypres-Comines road and the Ypres-Roulers railroad, to the opposite of St. Julien, seem to be causing the Germans great concern. They are devoting the heaviest shelling there on the French front between Kortekar and Bixschoote. The situation on the whole front does not show any tactical change. The weather continues deplorable and is fouler in August than ever before. The number of prisoners must be well over 5,000.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, August 3.—Marshal Haig reports that there was forty eight hours' incessant rain. The enemy on Wednesday afternoon succeeded at a great cost in gaining a foothold in our advanced positions near the Ypres-Roulers railway. Our counterattack drove him out of all points completely re-establishing our former line. We successfully raided southeastward of Hargicourt.

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Aug. 3.—The last successful French counterattack, east of Cerny, is only an incident in the great battle for the Craonne plateau, which battle is a continuation of the fight started on April 16, and pursued fiercely until the middle of May. Within a month the French had established themselves strongly beyond the Aisne, and had captured most observatories on the Chemin des Dames, from the California plateau as far as Moulin de Laffaux.

So great is the military importance of these observatories that the Germans could not quietly accept such loss, which explains their desperate, violent and unceasing efforts all along the Chemin des Dames ridge in order to regain the ground won by the French. During the second fortnight of May, they launched eleven attacks, and twenty in June, engaging larger and larger effectives. On July 8, they hurled in a contingent one division strong. On the 14th another division was engaged south of Cerny. From the 19th to the 24th at least two divisions delivered onslaughts against the California plateau and the casemates.

In face of its intensity and continuity, the struggle on Chemin des Dames is to be compared to the battle of Verdun. Upon the objective aimed at, the enemy concentrates an enormous artillery fire and is lavish with human and material sacrifices of his best troops, which are thus worn out terribly.

On only the Aisne and Champagne front, the

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enemy has employed 71 divisions since April 16, and losses sustained have been so great that the gaps had to be filled with young men belonging to the class of 1918. The French hope that this German effort against the Craonne plateau will enable them to free a new part of their territory in such a way as the evacuation of Noyon had been the consequence of their heroic defence of Verdun.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 3.—The French Thursday evening communique states that in Belgium our artillery, dominating over the German artillery whose activity was greater in the east and north of Bixschoote, has prevented any attempted attack.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 4.—Field-Marshal Haig in his Friday evening communique, states that our troops have re-established themselves at St. Julien. We advanced southward of Hollebeke and regained nearly the whole ground eastward of Monchylepreux, which we lost last night. The prisoners captured on Tuesday now reach 6122.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 5.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in his Saturday evening communication reports:

We stormed and gained further ground northwest of St. Julien. Considerable hostile artillery fight is going on eastward of Messines and Nieuport sector.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 5.—Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters writes to-day; The weather is improving. There were much fighting and artillery activity throughout the night. In the morning the enemy counter-attacked with a great force in the neighbourhood of Hollebeke. Heavy fighting is reported but the position is obscure.

The Canadians further south have advanced their posts in the direction of Cite du Maulin with a great success. At one o'clock in the morning our line advanced a depth of 2,000 yards toward Lens on a front of 1,000 yards. The enemy attacks against our new front all failed. There were apparently appalling German casualties.

There are proofs available that the number of guns captured represent a minimum of what the enemy has really lost. Officer-prisoners admit that the class of 1918 is regularly embodied and many of the class of 1919 are in the field which indicates that the manpower is rapidly reaching its limit.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 6.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in his Sunday evening communique says:

After heavily shelling the positions southward and northward of the Ypres-Comines canal, the enemy attacked astride the canal and gained for the moment a foothold at Hollebeke. Our counterattack immediately drove the enemy out, and made several of them prisoners. Elsewhere the enemy's fire failed. Our fire repulsed the raiders south of Queant.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, July 31.—The Italian communique issued to-day says that the artillery activity was inconsiderable on the whole front. In the Travignolo valley, one of our patrols dispersed an enemy detachment three times its strength, killing some, including the commanding officer. An enemy aeroplane was brought down in flames this morning near Podgora.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rome, Aug. 1.—An Italian communique issued on August 1 says: Early yesterday morning the enemy attacked our advanced posts on the Chiese valley between Guidicarie and Palone, after an intense bombardment, but the attack was driven back with severe losses. On the remainder of the front, there were usual artillery activities and skirmishes. In the mountain areas the activity was impeded by a violent storm.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rome, Aug. 2.—An Italian communique issued on August 2 says: Yesterday the enemy showed greater activity, attempting to surprise with parties, and sometimes attacking with large parties, our advanced positions at Conca, Laghi, Posina, east of the Macra valley, Brenta, southwest of Mt. Crone, Comelico, on the slope of Mt. Rizoni, Pettegrino valley and northeast of Plava. The attacks were stopped everywhere by our fire. The enemy had to withdraw, suffering losses and leaving materials and prisoners. At intervals the artillery was most active on the Julian front.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, Aug. 3.—An Italian official report of August 3 says:

The restlessness of the enemy was also evident yesterday, but it was counteracted by our reconnoitring parties, and the prompt effective action of our fire. Minor encounters of infantry thus took place in the regions of Palone, east of Chiese, at Camporovere on the Asiago plateau, on Col Bricon, southwest of Col del Bois Tofane in the upper Bordaelia and Carnia, on Mount Rombon, on Slatenik, middle Isonzo, northeast of Plava and Asalcamo, and east of Gorizia, and there were short artillery duels at some points on Asiago plateau, and middle Isonzo and on the Carso between Castgnevizza and Boscomalo. Above Tolmino, one of our airmen brought down one enemy machine in flames and forced another to land in its own lines where it was destroyed afterward by our artillery. Last night, a large squadron of our aeroplanes effectively bombed the arsenal and military work at Pola. All returned to their bases safe. Enemy machines carried out a bombing raid on some inhabited localities on the lower Isonzo, causing a few casualties and doing a little damage.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, Aug. 4.—An Italian official of August 4 says: Along the whole front yesterday there was again desultory artillery engagement and small skirmishes between patrols. Important offensive actions were taken by the enemy on the nights of August 2 and August 3 west of Vertoiba and on Mount Rombon respectively. These failed completely under our fire and spirited response of our troops, occupying those advanced positions. During the air fights of August 2 a third enemy machine was brought down besides the two already reported. Our flying squadron renewed its bombardment on the arsenal and military works at Pola last night. The squadron was favoured by slight fog which hindered the work of the enemy searchlights and antiaircraft guns. The accuracy of our bomb-throwing on the objectives caused great destruction and big fires which the squadron was able to observe before it turned for its base where it reached safely.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, Aug. 5.—Desultory artillery activity and minor patrol encounters are reported from along the whole front, says the Italian communication of August 5. It further reports:

During the night of August 4 an enemy aircraft carried out bombing operations on various inhabited centers on the plain between the Isonzo and Trgliamento but there were no casualties. Only slight damage was done. One enemy seaplane was brought down. It fell into the river Po and the airmen were taken prisoner. On August 4 a scouting party encountered a large Austrian patrol in Albania and captured them all.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, July 6.—An Italian communique issued on August 5 says: In Trentino, some enemy reconnoitring parties were repulsed and our patrols harassed the enemy at various points, capturing prisoners.

In Carnia our fire drove back an enemy company attacking our position on Mount Granada.

On the Julian front, enemy detachments which disputed to occupy our advanced position on Mount Romton, were definitely driven back by our storming parties after a keen struggle.

Near Flondar, one of our patrols captured some positions.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, August 1.—Describing the fine services of the British armoured cars, the "Times" correspondent with the seventh Russian army says that Commander Locker Lampson whose headquarters were near Brzezany learned on the evening of July 29th that Jezierna had fallen. He was summoned to the staff headquarters and was asked to withdraw with the whole of his forces from their positions and to hold the right flank. The enemy had advanced, forming a salient, and the staff hoped that they would be able to attack along the line of Kuropatniki, Taurnyw and Jiniierna and use the British cars to turn the enemy back. The cars spread out like a fan, dashed most successfully, got within the range of the advanced Germans and Austrians and delayed their advance several hours, fighting incessantly. Then they fell back as the German and Austrian artillery came up.

After describing the Russian retreat rendering the falling back of the cars unavoidable, the correspondent says that next day our cars were transferred to another corps of the same army and was ordered to operate along the Buozaoni-Tarnopol road. A section went into action with four cars. The situation was desperate. There were great gaps in front of the corps caused by the flight of a whole division. The corps commander had no information of the whereabouts of the enemy, or of his own rear troops. Our cars were able to give him invaluable information, besides which they kept the enemy at bay. The hottest fighting occurred at the villages of Reantalicha and Daraclow, ten miles west of Trembowla. At the latter place we ambushed the enemy

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in houses and courtyards, destroying them wholesale. During that night, thanks to the respite we had been able to afford them, the Russians rallied and entrenched themselves and even drove out the enemy from some of their positions.

On July 24th, our cars operated on the high road between Darakhow and Buczacz. At four o'clock that morning the corps commander summoned Locker Lampson to Laskowce and entrusted him with the place of two divisions who had fled, leaving a gap of fifteen miles north of Laskowce as far as Trembowla.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 1.—Our cars were entrusted with the task of protecting this huge space. Working along the road between Chmielowka and Darachow they did great execution among the advancing infantry which was mainly Austrians. Lieutenant Commander Smiles came up later with two cars which had been repaired. Locker Lampson himself went into action, spotted an Austrian officer standing on a knoll, drove his car in that direction and plunged into a large party of the enemy. At a range of fifty yards he opened fire, moved them down and got out safely. The cars eventually left Chmeilowka owing to severe shell fire. The enemy did not venture to make a direct attack on Chmeilowka, but making a detour over the fields where the cars were unable to operate, tried unsuccessfully to surround the village. Our cars were invincible on the road and fought a series of rearguard actions the whole of the rest of the day, frequently under a fierce fire from the enemy's fieldguns. One of the cars had its engine completely blown out by a direct hit and had to be abandoned. The crew removed the guns and material and withdrew in safety. Another car was struck by a shell and had its plate smashed and its crew wounded. Another car got on fire but was safely removed. Commander Locker Lampson's car had its dynamo damaged by a splinter. All the squadrons were reformed that evening at Buczacz. We continue to cover the Russian retreat, which is becoming more orderly, thanks to the stern measures of General Korniloff.

The enemy was evidently unwilling to advance against our cars without the support of his heavy guns, which were slow in coming up. Our wounded left yesterday for home. They are all doing well, except one serious case. Before their departure, Commander Locker Lampson presented to eight wounded men, Crosses of Saint George which were sent by General Korniloff.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, Aug. 1.—A Russian official report says that we threw back the enemy who had crossed the Zbrucz northward of Huniaty, restored the situation and frustrated the enemy's effort to cross the Zbrucz. In the region of Pukliany Podlipil we evacuated Zaleszik and fell back to Zaleszik-Sniatyn front. We fell back southward of the Vaiputny-Kimpolung road

The Rumanians have captured the fortified positions on the right bank of the Putty.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 2.—A Russian official report says: We attacked and carried a position in the region of Grjimalow in the direction of Trembowla. We frustrated an enemy attempt to cross the Zbrucz river. North of Husiatyn the enemy has forced us back across the Zbrucz. Elsewhere our losses are great. The enemy forced us to retire between the Dniester and Pruth eastward of Germent.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 3.—A Russian official report states that between the Ozbrucz and the Dniester our troops abandoned their positions northwestward of Chotin. Between the Dniester and the Pruth the enemy took the offensive along our bank of the Dniester and occupied a number of positions. We are retiring eastwards. We fell back west of the Putna River and drove back the enemy near Moldavica. We captured 154 prisoners. We fell back slightly in the region of Mounts Paucha and Lamuntelu.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 4.—A Russian official report says that after a stubborn battle, the Russians retired across the Zbrucz in several places. Their troops are retiring between the Dniester and the Pruth. The enemy has occupied Palkei; the Russians have evacuated Kimpolung.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Vienna, Aug. 4.—AVienna despatch claims that the Austrians having entered Czernowitz

BRIEF REVIEW OF THE GREAT WAR'S THIRD YEAR

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, August 1.—At the beginning of the fourth year of the war it is interesting to sum up briefly the military events which marked the year 1916-17 on the western front. This period has been exclusively one of the offensive from the start. At no moment has the initiative in operation been taken by the Germans. On July 1, 1916 the battle of the Somme began and was fought simultaneously by the French and the British. Attacked on a forty kilometre front, the Germans were driven back everywhere, sustaining enormous losses.

At the same time, they renewed their endeavours in vain against Verdun, in order to effect a diversion, but their onslaughts were checked and the French recaptured Fleury, Vaux, Chapitre and Chenois Woods, which placed the citadel out of reach for once and all. The French went farther and, despite the difficulties of the season, retook the orts of Douaumont and Vaux and the village of Damloup within a few days in October. In December the French recaptured Vacherauoille, Louvemont, Hardamont des Chambrettes and Bezonvaux.

An accurate idea of the formidable drive forward accomplished by the offensive on July 1, is afforded by the following confession of weakness made by General von Buelow commanding the first German army, in his report which was found on a German prisoner: "To the north and south of the Somme, the English and the French had made great depressions in our line of defence. Our losses at this point were so high that there were literally no more forces to carry out the counterattacks we wished to make. The enormous superiority of the enemy in aviaton, artillery, munitions and effectives barely allowed us to fill up little by little day by day most dangerous holes which had been made in our line of defence. It was in these very difficult circumstances that we were obliged to reorganise our resistance."

In the first days of 1917, the British resumed their progress at Bapaume. Severe fighting took place in January and February, and it was obvious at that time that the Germans were beginning to yield ground, although they did all in their power to resist stubbornly. In March the French carried Bapaume. Farther south the German retreat was beginning on a 150 kilometre front. The enemy was slowly giving up the whole salient south of Arras as far as the Aisne.

At that time the German press praised the genius of Marshal von Hindenburg, by claiming that his retreat was frustrating the Allies' plans of an offensive for 1917.

But the German hope soon vanished, as on February 2, the British troops carried the Vimy ridge and on April 16 the French troops, attacking between Soissons and Rheims on a forty kilometre front, carried the whole of the first line between Soissons and Craonne and penetrated the second line east of Craonne. Further south, the French front was extended as far as the Canal of the Aisne. On April 7, the attack in Champagne between Pruney and Auberive met with the same success. On the fourth, fifth and sixth of May, a fresh offensive led by the French completed these results on Craonne, and the whole line of the northern plateau from Brayecnlaonnois fell into their hands, so that they held a greater part of the crest on which the Chemin des Dames runs. The considerable importance of these positions was proved by the obstinacy with which the Germans have endeavoured to recapture them ever since.

In the north, the British after their brilliant success at Vimy continued to extend their gains, and reached the Hindenburg line and neared Lens. On July 7, they carried the fortified heights of Messines and Uytschaete, which formed a formidable position commanding the Ypres salient.

Nothing can better show the results obtained in the third year of the war, than the total booty wrested from the enemy during that period, viz., 165,000 rank and file, 3500 trenchmortars and 2500 machineguns. Such figures show an indisputable evidence of the military superiority of the Allies.

THE MORALE OF RUMANIAN TROOPS IS EXCELLENT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 1.—"The Times" correspondent with the Rumanian headquarters telegraphs under date of July 27 that the Rumanian offensive continued the day before, the army atttaining all objectives along the whole line. The morale of the troops is excellent. Officers are having difficulties in stopping men who ask to be allowed to push forward all the time. Although the enemy expected the Rumanian offensive, he has been unable to prevent it, and has lost great quantities of war material including 240 machineguns, 80 guns and 3,000 prisoners. The enemy is now retreating in disorder.

On account of the situation in Galicia, however, operations on a great scale are not likely to be carried out here. The general behavior of the Rumanians during these three days' offensive has proved that the soldiers of this army, if provided with necessary war material, can be equal to their British and French allies.

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PREMIER KERENSKY RESIGNS IN DESPAIR

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, July 31 (Delayed in transmission).—Mr. Tzeretelli, new Minister of Interior, has addressed to all governmental commissioners in the Russian provinces, a circular telegram inviting them to oppose energetically all attempts on partial solution of agrarian question by peasants until the convocation of the constituent assembly.

The Governor-General of Finland Stakhovitch has returned to Helsingfors and reassumed his office.

The party of Cadets has stipulated the following conditions for their participation in the Government.

First, removal or separation of power and isolation of activity of Government from the interference of any organization or committees;

Second, the refusal by the Government upon the form of the state Government before the constituent assembly:

Third, the maintenance of loyalty toward the Allies.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd via Chosen, Aug. 1.—On the occasion of the third anniversary of the war, the Provisional Government addressed to its Allies a declaration. In the course of the declaration, the Government says that the great task of the Russian revolution and the reorganisation and building up of the State could not be effected without heavy commotion. Russia, however, is conscious that the only means to save the country is the continued union of the Allies for the common work at the front.

In explaining the causes of the retreat of the Russian armies, and the mutiny in Petrograd provoked by the criminal propaganda of irresponsible elements, utilised by German agents, the declaration says that the Government has fulfilled the unshaken will of the people. The mutiny was suppressed and those guilty have been submitted to trial. All measures were taken in order to reestablish the power of the armies.

The Government intends to carry to a successful end the work of consolidation of State power, so as to be able to withstand all dangers, and to make a revolutionary renovation. Russia will not be stopped by any difficulties in her steady determination to prosecute the war to a full triumph and to realise the ideals announced by the Russian revolution.

In the face of the enemy's threats, the country and the army will continue with reinforced courage the heavy work of the revolution, and on the threshold of the fourth year of the war will make all necessary preparations for the future campaign. The Provisional Government firmly believes that all Russian citizens will unite their efforts for the sacred task of the defence of the country. The freedom of our country and of all mankind depends on the issue of the present struggle. With this strong conscience, the Russian people are convinced that the retreat of the army is only temporary and it will not prevent a reorganised and renovated army from marching forward at the due moment in the name of the defence of the country and of freedom, for the successful accomplishment of the great task for which they were forced to take up arms.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Aug. 2 (Delayed in transmission).—General Vassilkovsky of the Cossacks troops has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of Petrograd military district in succession to General Polovtsof who has received a post in the active army.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, Aug. 2.—General Brusiloff has resigned. General Korniloff has been appointed Generalisimo, succeeding the former. General Motcheremisoff has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army on the Southwestern front.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, Aug. 4.—The Commissioner on the southwest front reports that the armies under General Korniloff, especially the eleventh army, regiments of which have recently retired of their own accord, are now vigorously repulsing all attempts of a powerful enemy to penetrate Russian territory. The condition and spirit of the troops denote a decisive reaction, giving ground to hope that the army will carry out its duty.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via Chosen, Aug. 4.—Generalissimo Brussiloff has been placed at the disposal of the Provisional Government, and General Korniloff, the Commander-in-Chief on the southwestern front, has been appointed to the supreme command of the Russian army. General Tcheremissoff has been appointed to the command of the Russian armies on the southwestern front in succession to General Korniloff.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, Aug. 5.—M. Kerensky, the Premier, has resigned owing to impossibility of reconstituting the government in a manner compatible with the necessities of the moment, and therefore, he can no longer assume the responsibility for developments. The Government has decided not to accept his resignation.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, Aug. 5.—Mr. Nekrasoff, Vice-Premier, presided over an historic conference which ended at six o'clock in the morning. Mr. Tereschenko, in summing up the debate, said that the anxiety of all parties to reach an agreement guaranteed the safety of the country. The sitting was suspended to enable the parties to settle the differences. Subsequently, it was announced that five principal parties were prepared to entrust Mr. Kerensky with the reconstitution of the Government on the condition:

(1) On behalf of the Socialists that the Government will adhere to its declaration of July 21.

(2) On behalf of the Party of Cadets that the Government will enjoy an entire freedom in its policy, without being subjected to influence or pressure of political parties.

It was agreed that Mr. Kerensky is the only man able to assure the Government to the country. Mr. Nekrasoff announced that the terms of compromise will be immediately communicated to Mr. Kerensky.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, Aug. 5.—Following the resignation of Premier Kerenski, the Government summoned a meeting of the representatives of all parties and Dumaites, of Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and of Council of Peasants, which, after an all-night sitting, agreed that Mr. Kerenski is the only man able to govern the country.

ORIGIN OF THE WAR

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 2.—In the House of Commons, in connection with the Potsdam Council of July 5, 1914, Lord Robert Cecil stated that the informations received by the Government indicated that the Central Powers in July, 1914, decided upon a policy which in their opinion would almost certainly lead to war against Russia and consequently against France.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 5.—In a letter to "The Times" Mr. Lewis Einsteid, the late special agent of the American Embassy at Constantinople, says that the German official denial of the conference at Potsdam in July, 1914 is apparently not more veracious than similar German declarations. Marquis Garrons, the late Italian Ambassador to Constantinople, told Mr. Einsteid that on July 15, 1914 Baron Wangenheim, the then German Ambassador to Turkey, who returned from Berlin on July 14 told Marquis Garrons that he had been present at the conference at which war was decided by means of an inacceptable ultimatum to Serbia. Baron Wangenheim told another diplomatist that a month before the war the Kaiser summoned the leaders of the army, finance and industry and asked them if they were prepared for the war. All replied that they were prepared, while Baron Wangenheim assured the Kaiser that he would answer for Turkey.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York via London, Aug. 6.—The American Government possesses information showing that Zimmerman, ex-Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Germany, admitted to an American diplomat that the German Government was in possession of Austria's ultimatum to Serbia. It is pointed out that this fact disposes of the German denials of the disclosure by the "Times" regarding the Potsdam council.

GENERAL BOTHA'S STIRRING WORDS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 4.—Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria, Transvaal, telegraphs that General Botha has sent the following message to the people of the South African Union:

"The close of the third year of the terrible world war, so unnecessarily forced upon the Allies, finds them in much better position than at the close of last year. There is still much to be done, and I ask the people of South Africa to strain every nerve to give the help so much as desired by the Allies in prosecuting the war, with all determination lying in their power. Peace at present would only result in an even more appalling struggle. No lasting peace is possible without complete victory. Let us take all sacrifices with an unfailing courage and send all help lying in our power to those who are now fighting this great war for our freedom and liberty."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, Aug. 6.—The provisional committee of the Duma has endorsed the decision reached by the all-night conference, declaring Mr. Kerenski as indispensable. A joint meeting of the executive committees of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, and of the Council of Peasants has approved the decision by a vote of 147 to 46. The Maximalists have protested.

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SECRETARY BALFOUR ON ENGLAND'S WAR POLICY

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 30.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Annan Bryce raised a question on the Allies policy. In reply to this, Mr. Balfour, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said that we stood in a different position from many of our allied countries, for we did not enter the war with any selfish purposes. If the member asked it for France, he failed to see how we could refrain from proceeding to assist her until she was restored to the position existing before the attack, which was engineered by Bismarck in 1869.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 31.—Mr. Balfour expressed his own opinion when he said that if France asked for Alsace and Lorraine, we should support her. But France was not fighting for Alsace and Lorraine but for her very existence. We all hoped that the autocracy of Germany would be substituted by parliamentary institutions, but we quite understood that a constitution made outside could not be imposed on Germany. He does not think peace in Europe can be secured until Germany is made either powerless or free. We must continue the fight, for if the war ends without crushing Germany, that peace will be only a prelude of a new war.

GREEK KING'S COMMENDABLE SPEECH

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Athens via London, Aug. 6.—In the Chamber of Deputies, after taking oath for the constitution, the King made a speech from the Throne. The King declared that Greece has now adopted the attitude which duty and honour imposed upon her, towards the brave and chivalrous ally, the defence of the rights of Hellenism and a debt of gratitude for her original liberation and the protection she always enjoyed. The King also referred to Bulgaria, the hereditary enemy, and paid a tribute to the heroism of the Greek troops on the front as the happiest augury for the ultimate issue of the struggle.

DISSOLUTION OF FINNISH DIET

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Helsingfors via Petrograd, Aug. 2.—The Provisional Government has ordered dissolution of the Finnish diet, fixing the date of new elections within two months.

The Russian Governor-General transmitting a decree states that the Government, having exhausted all means to reach an agreement and being undesirous to employ material force, has decided to appeal to the Finnish people.

MUNITIONS FACTORY EXPLOSION

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 2.—The Press Bureau reports that an explosion causing considerable damage occurred at a munitions factory yesterday noon in South Wales. Six were killed and three injured.

BELGIUM AND GERMANY

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 2.—Reuter's Agency states that the recent articles of the German newspapers with regard to the future of Belgium are being carefully read and marked in England in particular. An article in the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" which says that Belgium must come under the German domination because Germany will know how to defend her, the Belgians being unable to defend themselves, and because she is a danger to Germany of being attacked through Belgium, is regarded as possessing special significance at the present time. Moreover, an article of Herr Theodor Wolff in "Berliner Tageblatt" pointing out the ambiguous character of the new German Chancellor's declarations on the subject of annexations is regarded as confirming the view held in London that the annexationist policy in Germany remains unchanged.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, August 1.—The latest terrible example of the iron hand in Belgium is reported from Liege, where the authorities arrested, tried and sentenced to death within three days an influential merchant named Groncret, his wife and his two daughters aged 20 and 18, on the charge of espionage. The two daughters were forced to witness the execution of their parents. Then the officers told the girls that they might save their own lives if they revealed their accomplices. Both of the girls refused. The elder girl was immediately shot, falling over the corpses of her parents. The younger girl was promised free pardon if she would betray her friends. Upon refusing, she was tortured, outraged, and finally shot dead.

RESIGNATION OF 5 GERMAN MINISTERS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Berlin via New York, Aug. 6.—It is officially announced that five Ministers and four Secretaries of State have resigned. Von Kuehlmann, Ambassader to Turkey, will succeed Dr. Zimmermann, as Foreign Minister. The resignations include Von Batocki, and the Ministers of Interior, of Finance and of Agriculture.

DUTCH LINER NOORDAM TORPEDOED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam via London, Aug. 5.—The Dutch liner Noordam (12,531 tons; built in 1902) from New York with 245 passengers aboard was mined off Texel. All were saved.

GERMAN SUBMARINE INTERNED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Corunna (Spain) via London, August 1.—A German submarine badly demaged arrived here. The commander and crew refuse to state the cause of the damage.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Madrid, August 1.—The Premier states that the German submarine which anchored at Corunna has been taken to Ferrol. The submarine will be interned.

KING GEORGE'S MESSAGES TO BELGIUM AND ALLIES

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 4.—King George has sent the following telegram to the King of Belgium:

"On this third anniversary of the day on which my country threw its forces against the violaters of the neutrality of Belgium, I desire to express to Your Majesty my unshakable confidence in the ultimate restoration of Belgium to her rightful position among the free countries of Europe. The unfailing spirit of her people under the grievous sufferings inflicted upon them by their enemies, will continue to inspire the joint efforts of the Allied countries against the nation which trampled upon her liberties under foot."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 4.—The Press Bureau announces that King George has telegraphed to the Emperor of Japan, the Kings of Italy, Servia and Roumania, and the Presidents of France and the United States and Portugal as follows:

"On the third anniversary of the day on which my country entered the great struggle, I desire to express the unwavering determination of my Empire to pursue the contest until our joint efforts have been crowned with success and our common aims have been attained. I am happy in the confidence which I feel assured and shared by you, that the untiring will of our peoples and the heroism of our forces will achieve a final victory, securing the possibility of peaceful progress of humanity."

THE STORY OF GERMAN U-BOAT ATROCITY CONFIRMED

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 3.—An unparalleled submarine atrocity, namely the deliberate drowning of 38 of the crew of the steamer Belgian Prince is related by three survivors who have been rescued by a patrol boat after fearful sufferings.

According to their story, the steamer was torpedoed Tuesday evening 200 miles from land. The submarine shelled and destroyed the wireless apparatus, took the captain aboard the U-boat and mustered the crew of the steamer on the deck of the submarine. After having deprived them of most of their outer clothing and life-belts, and destroyed the boats, it submerged, carrying down many of the crew. Others swam or floated until they sank exhausted or died from exposure.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 6.—The Admiralty confirms that a German submarine torpedoed the Belgian Prince on July 31, that the crew abandoned the ship in two boats which the Germans smashed with axes. Then they deprived the crew of their lifebelts, leaving them on the submarine deck, taking the captain below. Then the submarine submerged without warning while 43 of the crew standing on the deck were all drowned except the three who had secretly retained lifebelts. The three were picked up after being in water for eleven hours. The survivors in affidavits support in details the atrocious outrage. It is a cold-blooded murder equalling, if not transcending, the worst crimes the enemies have committed against humanity.

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FRANCE NOT FOLLOWING AN IMPERIALISTIC POLICY

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Aug. 1.—M. Ribot, the French Premier, made a declaration before the Chamber of Deputies to-day in order to deny the utterances of the German Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, to the effect that France is following an Imperialistic policy. M. Ribot declared: "We do not follow the policy of conquests. We are invaded. We follow the policy of reparation, justice and right. We want to retake those provinces which give themselves freely to France. We do not want violent annexations. We shall obtain, with our Allies, guarantees for a lasting peace. The German Chancellor is now trying to divert attention from the terrible responsibility lying on the German Emperor. We want the rights of the peoples to be restored."

NO BRITISH MINISTER TO ATTEND

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 3.—The secretary to the forthcoming international Socialist conference at Stockholm, says a dispatch from Copenhagen, states that four Ministers of State of the Allies have decided to come to attend, being probably Mr. Arthur Henderson, Minister without portfolio, M. Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, M. Tzereteli, Russian Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and M. Vanderfelt, Belgian Minister of War, and also adds that M. Tihaese the President of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates of Russia has been approached with a request to become the President of the Stockholm conference.

Nevertheless, Mr. Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to an interpellation in the House of Commons, definitely stated that no British Cabinet member would attend the Stockholm conference and that the British Government would not give passports to any one wishing to go. Mr. Bonar Law said that he hopes that the Labourites would not try to dispatch a representative to the Socialist conference.—"Nichinichi."

MILITARY SERVICE AT HONGKONG

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, August 3.—A special despatch from Hongkong says that the Legislative Council has passed the first reading of the bill making all British subjects between 18 and 55 years of age liable to the military service of the Colony when called up. The Governor made a speech and said that he was informed that while the Colony was not definitely excluded from the compulsory service, it was not contemplated that Hongkong at present was in special circumstances to require such service. He mentioned that the Consuls of Portugal, Japan, America and the Netherlands conveyed the offer from compatriots to assist in the protection of the Colony as members of the police reserve or in any way that might be considered suitable. The Governor, however, did not find it necessary to avail of the offers.

COMPULSORY SERVICE'S 2ND READING

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Ottawa, Aug. 6.—The Senate has passed the second reading of the compulsory military service bill, by a vote of 54 to 23.

RULING OF U.S. EXPORT COUNCIL

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Aug. 1.—Following the ruling of the Exports Council late yesterday for a complete embargo on iron and steel shapes suitable for ship construction, save only to the Allies when needed for war uses, it is now stated authoritatively, says the Associated Press correspondent, that Japan has a thorough understanding of the purposes of the Exports Council on this step and is quite willing that a large part of Japanese mercantile shipping be utilized by the Allies to meet the necessity created by the submarine warfare. The Exports Council appears to be inclined to regard that Japanese ships be made available for the transportation not only of munitions, but also of foodstuffs and other essentials to support the Allies' people engaged in the war, thus bringing steel requisite for Japanese marine construction within the terms to be allowed. Under this construction, Japanese shipbuilders may continue receiving American steel, but there must be clear understanding of the use of the tonnage to be applied and of the freight rates to be charged therefor

DRASTIC SHIPPING PLAN

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Aug. 3.—An Associated Press despatch from Washington predicts the announcement shortly by the Shipping Board a plan for commandeering all ocean merchantmen as preliminary step in putting in operation the agreement between Great Britain and the United States for the joint control of the ocean freights. The aim is to get more ships for the Atlantic service. Many ships now in the Pacific and the South American trades will be diverted to the Atlantic runs. Their places will be largely taken by Japanese and neutral vessels.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Aug. 5.—The Government has requisitioned all merchantmen of over 2,500 tons now under construction at American shipyards. Day and night shifts will be employed to expedite the work.

U.S. PROHIBITION AMENDMENT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Aug. 2.—The Senate by a vote of 65 to 20 passed a resolution in favor of submitting to the States of the Union the prohibition amendment of the Constitution. The House must still act on the measure.

U.S. LOANS TO ALLIES

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, August 3.—The United States Government has lent Great Britain and France thirty seven millions and thirty two millions sterling respectively to cover the needs of American markets in August.

SHANGHAI MAIL LOST AT SEA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, July 31.—The Post Office announces that the letters and parcels for Great Britain, leaving Shanghai on July 12 were lost at sea through enemy action.

KING GEORGE DECORATES MANY JAPANESE OFFICERS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 4.—A despatch from Malta dated August 3 says that Rear-Admiral Ballard, a senior naval officer, yesterday boarded the flag-ship of the Admiral commanding the Japanese squadron operating in the Mediterranean for the purpose of presenting British decorations and medals awarded by the King to certain Japanese officers and men of the destroyer flotilla. Rear-Admiral Ballard was personally received by the Japanese Admiral. The officers and men about to be decorated were assembled amidships with the crews of the destroyers and ships in company with the flagship. Before making the presentation, Admiral Ballard explained that His Majesty has been pleased to award distinctions to seven officers and twenty petty-officers and men selected from the crews of the Japanese destroyers present at the time of the loss of the British troopship Transylvania which was recently torpedoed in the Mediterranean, in recognition of the gallant services in attempting to defend the transport and saving life in the circumstances of considerable danger and difficulty. The Governor of Malta also wished to have it represented that the distinction shown was not only a token of the warm appreciation of Japanese allies but also because the Transylvania was carrying the officers and men of the British army, many of whose lives the destroyer escort was instrumental in saving.

He deeply regretted that of those named for the decoration two officers and four ratings lost their lives since in action with the enemy. The Japanese Admiral will be asked to cause the insignia to be forwarded to their relatives with the expression of profound sympathy from all the ranks of the British Navy at Malta. Admiral Ballard concluded by expressing his cordial recognition of the services rendered by the Japanese squadron in the Mediterranean and his hope for the alliance to continue for a long duration of mutual benefit.

The decorations presented are as follow:

Companion of St. Michael and St. George Flotilla Commander Joji Yokoji.

Distinguished Service Order....Lieutenant Commanders Jitaro Kajima and Taichi Iyehara, Lt. Commander Engineer Suminobu Takegaki. (The last two killed since).

Distinguished Service Cross.....Lieutenant Eijiro Kondo and Yaichi Shoji, Assistant Surgeon Nagasu Ruaruga.

Distinguished Service Medal..Four chief and ten petty-officers, four engine-room artificers and two sickberth stewards.

LAST WEEK'S SHIPPING

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 2.—During the week ending July 29, 610 steamers arrived at Italian ports while the clearances numbered 536. Four small sailors were sunk. During the same period, 1068 ships arrived at French ports while the number of those departed was 1072. Two ships over and one under sixteen hundred tons were sunk.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 2.—The Admiralty announces that during the last week the number of merchantmen arriving at British ports was 2747 and that of departures, 2776. Eighteen vessels over 1,600 tons and three under the same tonnage were sunk and nine were unsuccessfully attacked.

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JAPANESE SPECIAL ENVOY ARRIVES AT HONOLULU

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

[Wireless Service From Our Correspondent on Board the Korea.]

August 1, 3 p.m.—Every one of the Special Ambassador's party is well. The sea has been most quiet since the Korea left Yokohama, and the voyage is uneventful. Ambassador Viscount Ishii attended a moving picture performance on board the steamer yesterday evening. The Ambassador will be treated as a guest of the American nation on and after the arrival of the party at Honolulu. The steamer is to reach that port on the 7th.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Honolulu, Aug. 6.—The party of Viscount Ishii, Special Envoy to the United States, was received with a genuine ovation on its arrival at eleven o'clock this morning. The party was met at the dock by the Governor, his suite, and military guards of infantry and cavalry. The party was entertained at luncheon by the Governor at Young's Hotel, and was later taken sight-seeing. There will be a dinner in honor of the party to-night, at which seventy leading residents will be present. Throughout the reception the tone of cordiality prevailed.

San Francisco, Aug. 5.—Mr. Cavin McNap, leader of the Democratic party in California and friend of President Wilson, has been nominated chairman of the reception committee for Viscount Ishii, by Secretary of State Lansing. Mr. Lansing has also selected the San Francisco Hotel as the headquarters of the Japanese special mission during its stay in this place. On Friday afternoon Mayor Rolf, Mr. McNap, members of the reception committee and some representatives of the Japanese community here met at the municipal council hall to confer about arrangements as to the welcome of the Japanese envoy, when Mayor Rolf stated that the city of San Francisco, representing the United States, will receive Viscount Ishii. Mr. McNap then stated that the American Government expects that both San Francisco and California will extend a cordial welcome to the mission, which represents one of America's friendly countries, and that the arrival of the Japanese envoy will afford a unique opportunity to both San Francisco and California to do their duty to our country. The programme of reception for Viscount Ishii has been made on a grand scale; formal receptions will be given at the Municipal Office and the Palace Hotel and these functions will be followed by a banquet tendered by the citizens of San Francisco, and also a dinner party by the Japanese residents.

A special train will be run to the Yosemite Valley for the Japanese envoy and suite. The Mayor of San Francisco has appointed several special committees such as reception, navy and army, financial etc. to welcome the Japanese envoy, and it is reported that Mr. Long, Assistant Secretary of State, will arrive here on August 11 to welcome Viscount Ishii, as representative of both President Wilson and Secretary Lansing.—"Asahi."

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—The Washington Government, the state government of California, and the American authorities in San Francisco are busily occupied in pushing on preparatory arrangements for the reception of Viscount Ishii, the Japanese special envoy, and party. After the arrival of the party at San Francisco, an official reception will be held at the San Francisco municipal office which will be followed by a welcome dinner the same evening at the Palace Hotel. The Japan Society will also give a dinner in the honour of the party at the Fairmont Hotel.—"Nichinichi."

ARGENTINA ON VERGE OF RUPTURE

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Buenos Aires via New York, Aug. 5.—Argentina has sent a categorical note to Germany requiring a final reply within a reasonable time to the representations of Argentina on the submarine warfare. Pending the receipt of reply, it has been decided that the relation with Germany will be severed if the response be negative.

FOUR POWER LOAN DISCUSSED IN LONDON

The famous Four-Powers-Loan to China is now in the course of negotiations in London, it was learned here yesterday. The negotiations are being participated in by the representatives of the bankers of Japan, England, France, and Russia, the hope of having American bankers now being almost abandoned.

As a result of her entry into the war, which is expected to be realized within a few days, China must naturally face the financial problems arising from her adoption of the warlike measure. The Allies willingly consented to respond to the request of China to re-open the negotiations over the Four-Powers-Loan of one hundred million yen.

Of this great international loan, China wants to obtain immediately 10,000,000 yen as an advance instalment, offering her salt tax as security. Each of the four powers will probably have an equal quota in the loan, but should the other three members of the group find themselves unable to spare their financial help for China, owing to the war at home, Japan may be asked by them to shoulder the whole burden.

The negotiations over this advance instalment will be successfully concluded very shortly, it is being observed here, for the terms of this portion of the loan were decided upon and made known to China when the loan was discussed in London in January of this year.

When the remaining sum of the loan becomes the subject of negotiations, however, Japan in all probability will have to take up at least the bulk of it. The American bankers declined to take part in the loan mainly on the ground that they have too much to do financially in their own home on account of their country's participation in the war, making it hardly possible to lend to outside. England, France, and Russia are financially harder pressed than the United States. Should these three powers desire to have Japan supply the bulk of the sum, this country will willingly consent to their wishes. In well informed circles here it is forecasted that this is likely to come to pass.

In such a case, however, the designation "Four-Powers-Loan" will be retained, and Japan will shoulder whatever amount only as a member of the group, for though Japan may be obliged to offer the larger part of the loan, it is likely to be only until the other members become financially so adjusted as to enable them to take their full shares, i.e., one-fourth each of the whole amount.

As to the various other small loans frequently appearing in press dispatches from Peking, the Tokyo Government denies any knowledge. However, the Government does not hesitate to encourage the financiers of this country to make loans to China, as the Government considers it the best means of strengthening the economic tie between Japan and China.

CHINA'S GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED TO DECLARE WAR

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Peking, Aug. 3.—The Cabinet meeting held yesterday lasting four hours considered the declaration of war against Germany, which was unanimously approved. All the members of the Cabinet led by Premier Tuan Chi-jui then went to the Palace to interview Feng Kuo-chang, who, after the proceedings of the meeting were reported, expressed his approval of the Cabinet's decision. It is understood that before the declaration is actually made, the matter will be submitted to the provinces.

FENG CALLS ON PRESIDENT LI

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Aug. 2.—General Feng Kuo-chang yesterday afternoon drove straight from the station to the residence of President Li Yuan-hung to which the President had removed from the French hospital in the morning. Feng Kuo-chang remained with President Li Yuan-hung more than an hour, urging him to resume the office of the President, but the President again expressed his determination to retire. It is anticipated that Feng Kuo-chang will formally assume the office of the President as soon as the preliminary arrangements are completed.

All high civil and military officials were received by Feng Kuo-chang later in the afternoon. It is understood that eleven Provinces have expressed their approval of the convocation of the National Council.

According to the vernacular press, both Feng Kou-chang and Tuan Chi-jui are of the opinion that the convocation should be hastened. An order has already been issued to make necessary preparations. Each province will be instructed to appoint its representatives.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Aug. 6.—Negotiations between the Ministry of Finance and the group of banks relating to the loan of ten millions sterling, are progressing favourably. It is understood that the principal terms have practically been settled. Meanwhile, owing to the financial stringency, the Government has requested an immediate advance of ten million dollars which will probably be provided by the Japanese group with the consent of the consortium and which will be repaid on the conclusion of the big loan.

The new Belgian Minister, Mr. Paul May who had arrived recently, presented the credentials to acting President Feng Kuo-chang at eleven o'clock this morning.

General Feng receives the Allied Ministers between two and four this afternoon and afterward the Austrian Minister and neutral Ministers will be received.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

KING GEORGE'S TELEGRAM

Referring to King George's telegram to the Allied rulers on the third anniversary of the war, the "Jiji" surveys the situation and sees no sign of early peace. Lord Kitchener's "three years" which astonished many people, when he spoke of them, have now passed. The United States has adopted its war measures based on another three year plan. That shows how uncertain is the prospect of peace. That Germany is keenly feeling the effect of war cannot be denied, but her fighting energy and resources are still far from being despisable, and there can be no peace until she sues for it, being thoroughly chastened of all wrongs she has done to the world and humanity. Until this object is attained America will not sheath the sword. The usefulness of Russia in her present condition remains problematical as a war factor; but America's entry has more than compensated for all the difficulties that may be expected from Russia. As far as the present situation goes, says the "Jiji," there can be no question that Germany is losing; the only question is how soon she will give up her ghost. This will, however, come through the unremitting efforts of the Allies as King George puts it.

Turning next its attention to this country the "Jiji" says, geographically situated as the Empire is, our people can not be expected to have the same intense feeling toward the war as the peoples now actually engaged in fighting. Nevertheless the journal is greatly dissatisfied at the attitude of some people and speaks strongly of those who have no idea but of money making. This class of people do not represent the Japanese nation, as is well understood by the Allied Governments and men well informed abroad; but it is not without a possibility that a view more unfavourable to this country may come to be held by the general public of the Allied countries. Such a turn of affairs will prove most disadvantageous when peace comes to be discussed, no matter how the war ends. The "Jiji" ardently urges it on all as propriety, indeed, necessity, never to forget that the Empire is at war and to extend the deepest sympathy and all possible practical help to those who are fighting for the common cause, and from this spirit not to grumble at the necessary war measures the Allied countries have adopted and are going to adopt in future.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTERIAL CRISIS

Reviewing the circumstances that forced Mr. Kerensky to the post of Premier of the Russian Provisional Government, the "Tokyo Nichinichi" is not astonished that this child of fortune, as it calls him, now finds his task beyond his power. The Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates is essentially for peace as early as possible and its views are diamentrically opposed to a Cabinet that stands for war to a finish, as Kerensky would have it, and that is where his helplessness comes in. The "Nichinichi" has information that Mr. Kerensky has withdrawn his resignation, but it is doubtful that his stay in his post will help the matter much, agitation and uncertainties, in its opinion, will inevitably continue to be the chief political feature of Russia for some time.

KERENSKY'S RESIGNATION DETAIL

In the "Tokyo Asahi's" opinion, the political crisis occasioned in Russia by Mr. Kerensky's resignation is a slight affair. The Premier's resignation in itself is undoubtedly a serious event in the present state of things in Russia, but it could not have been in consequence of the loss of national confidence in the Cabinet that has Mr. Kerensky for its central figure. More probable it is that it is the result of a collision between the Socialists in power and the Octoberists or Constitutional Democrats, led by ex-Premier Myliukoff in the Duma. With the Socialists the most important problem lying before them and on which depends their hold on the people is the land reform or more precisely the redistribution of land, which is imperiously desired by the masses, especially farmers. This particular prospective measure is strongly opposed by the followers of leaders like Mr. Myliukoff and Prince Lvoff. It happened that on the third anniversary of the war the mass psychology was deeply affected by the desire for the early conclusion of peace, and evidently the Opposition tried to make most of the circumstance in attacking the Socialist Government. Nevertheless it is unlikely that Mr. Kerensky who is strongly supported by the labour and Socialist elements, could have intended to shirk his responsibility at this critical moment. He probably sent in his resignation in a sense of apology for the delay in the formation of a new Cabinet, which was taken advantage of by the Opposition. Be that as it may, all the parties worth reckoning with have signified their confidence in Mr. Kerensky, and he can comfortably face the attacks of the Opposition. Hence the "Asahi" thinks the "resignation" will end in an insignificant affair.

CHINA'S ENTRANCE INTO WAR GREATLY STRENGTHENS HER

The decision of the Peking Government to declare war on Germany is welcomed by the "Kokumin," which says its delay has been neither the intention of those in power nor of benefit to China. The declaration will not necessarily mean fighting, but its reason is elsewhere, namely China can thereby better maintain her safety by making a clean sweep of the German influence in the country. For Germany has been making China its base for its plottings and intrigues in Asia, to no little worry and trouble to the Chinese themselves as to the Allied peoples in these parts. Even after China had broken her diplomatic relations with Berlin, the Germans have continued in their mischievous activity, ever trying to cause estrangement among the Allied peoples, besides causing disturbances in China. The recent monarchy restoration, it is said, had German instigation behind it, and the present opposition of South to the Tuan Government is reported to be largely owing to German machinations. Thus it will be seen, says the "Kokumin" how greatly China will benefit herself by being rid of German influence. Whether she will take up arms is a matter of secondary consideration. The question next is how may China eradicate German influence? Simultaneously with declaring war, China denounces all her treaties with Germany. Then she may put in liberated by law but still some capitalists force a stringent law of trading with the enemy, thereby to destroy all German interests in China. When both these measures ar carried out strictly and courageously, China may attain the object of freeing herself from German influence. The German method of peaceful penetration has been most thorough and effective in China. Should China continue to be neutral to the end of the war, she will find herself the most distressed party involved in collisions of interests in China that will arise on the return of peace. The present decision of hostility, thinks the "Kokumin," therefore is the wisest China has reached and there should be no more delay in carrying it into effect.

LEARN FROM AMERICA

The "Jiji" admiringly points to the great activity of America, since her declaration of war on Germany, manifesting itself in bold and comprehensive measures adopted for her economic and financial worlds. The Republic has introduced the compulsory draft system to send out great expeditions, at the same time its Navy has gone in for co-operation with the Allied fleet. It has raised a great loan to extend a financial assistance to the Allies. It has decided on obtaining $1,800,000,000 by new war taxes to facilitate the supply of needed goods for itself and for the Allies, together with giving a check to the skyward tendency of prices. For others the Republic has taken up energetic shipbuilding, has given the President full power to adjust resources, and other measures, all aimed at facilitating the conduct of the war and eliminating any bad effect on the finances and economics of the country. The "Jiji" thinks there is something very great and important to be learned from all this. The reason why America has been able to make such an admirable state of things, is because the people well understand the aims of their war and are united to support their Government. Some people in this country are still wont to sneer at Americans as worshippers of the Almighty Dollar. But Americans know what to do and how to act at their country's call, and the "Jiji" would cry fie to those of our countrymen who talk of Japanese patriotism, loyalty, etc., and would yet always hesitate at acting.

LABOUR DISSATISFACTION

Strikes of working men are reported from many parts of the country, and they have begun to realize their important position and work, and the recent dissatisfaction of the working class should not be overlooked, says the "Yorozu."

The advance of prices of commodities will cause suffering among the public, but the producers rejoice at the advance of the price of their products, and the capitalists investing in the productive industries are reaping the benefit of the advance of prices, but the workmen who actually produce will be dissatisfied if they are not given the proper share of this prosperity, and it is natural that such workmen attempt strikes and demand increase in their wages.

The "Yorozu" declares that the condition of such workmen should be pitied. They work over-time in the heat of summer, but the profit of their products is monopolized by the capitalists, who indulge in all sorts of luxuries, while the families of workmen who labour are unable to obtain sufficient food.

It was forty years ago that slaves were

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are treating their workmen as slaves. Still they are trying to oppress the workmen and command their absolute obedience, but under the present condition of the Japanese industries it is difficult to restrict the liberty of workmen by such a method. While the majority of workmen have not yet realized their position, about half are now beginning to know their value and desire their share of profit.

Capitalists have been using the Government authorities as their weapons and whenever any workman shows dissatisfaction, they have used the police to punish him. Recently, however, all strikes have been orderly, and their demands on their employers have been reasonable and just, and it became impossible for the police to punish them as in the past. It is, therefore, a noteworthy feature of the advance of the working men of Japan.

Capitalists should consider the benefit of workmen if they really desire the development of their industries. In recent strikes, the demands of workmen have been always just, and the employer has tried to oppress the workmen unjustly.

The Terauchi Cabinet is an old fashioned bureaucratic one, says the "Yorozu," and is trying to increase its power by the aid of capitalists, and the "Yorozu" advises the workmen to be careful in their attitude towards their employers, as the moment they outstep their right, Government influence will be used by the employers to oppress them.

If working men join together firmly and take a gentlemanly attitude, the employers and Government will find it difficult to oppress them through the police. It is necessary that workingmen should not give any opportunity to their employers to use the influence of the Government to suppress their demands and their liberty.

INCREASED NATIONAL TAXES

The national expenditure of Japan has greatly increased on account of the European war, and while some items are only temporary expenditures and will not continue after the conclusion of the war, it can not be hoped that as soon as the war ends, the national expenditure will immediately decrease, says the "Jiji."

The increase of expenditure on military, economic and educational matters will be evident in future, but it is at the same time quite necessary to consider the burden of the lower classes of the public. Abolishing and lowering of certain taxes have been discussed some time in Japan, but on account of the continued increase of the national expenditure, the plan was not carried out, but the "Jiji" declares that it is not a matter to be indefinitely postponed.

Recently on account of the advance in the cost of living, the poorer people have been extremely suffering, and it is essential that a fundamental change of the tax system should be made to relieve the present condition. It is natural that the national expenditure will further increase, but at the same time the lowering of certain taxes is urgent. Taxes from the well-to-do people should be increased, and the taxes from the poorer class of people should be immediately lowered.

A tax on special war profits has been advocated by many, and it is an excellent plan to obtain an increased revenue.

The tax system of Japan obtains most of its revenue from indirect taxes, and consequently those who are able to pay taxes are taxed lightly, and the lower class of people are taxed comparatively heavily. While Japan may not meet with the necessity of making any large war defrayal, the increase of the national expenditure is evident, and the necessary amount should be obtained by increasing the direct taxes; and indirect taxes, such as consumption taxes and transportation taxes should be lowered for the benefit of the lower classes.

The "Jiji" hopes that the present Government will plan a revision of the tax system in the coming session of the Imperial Diet, and asks the Terauchi Cabinet what plan it has to meet increased expenditures in future.

OVER PRODUCTION AFTER WAR

The profit rate on capital invested in business enterprises has seen a marked increase of late, not a few companies declaring dividends at 50 to 70 per cent. Along with this state of affairs company securities are fetching extraordinary prices, this being especially conspicuous in regard to ship building concerns. Similarly situated is the clothes manufacturing industry. These are only a few out of many instances of the kind. All this makes the "Nichinichi" pause to think. There is undoubtedly more than one cause for this business prosperity, but the journal thinks the chief is the tremendous growth of foreign trade, which has now changed into an immense excess of exports over imports, which latter, for years before the war had always been in excess. What puts the "Nichinichi" in a thoughtful mood is the question of how long will such a condition of trade continue? It may last as long as the war goes on, but not after. When peace returns there will be no more orders for war materials. Then the German and Austrian goods will again be on the market. Further, the release of requisitioned shipping will increase the carrying power of the present belligerents. In the fourth place, all the Powers will become our competitors in business. Fifthly, the Powers resuming their peace time industries, our substitutes will no longer find their way abroad. All this will tend to reverse the present state of the country's foreign trade, which is bound to bring about shrinkage in the rate of profits as well as the evil of overproduction. The "Nichinichi" urges the business world not to wait till this happens, to know what it means, and instead to think out relief plans in good time.

INEFFICIENCY OF POSTAL SERVICE

The inefficiency of the postal and telegraphic service, on which a great deal of censure has been passed, appears still to be little improved. The "Hochi" points out an instance of a lamentable delay in the delivery of a letter and advises the authorities concerned to effect a speedy improvement in the service for the convenience of the general public. It is told that a letter addressed to the "Hochi" was posted at the Shiba post office by Miss Manjome, living in Shiba at 10 p.m. on August 3, but reached its destination at 7.40 a.m. on August 5, thus spending about 33 hours in its journey from Shiba to Marunouchi. Usually it should be delivered at its destination within 3 or 4 hours.

DOUBT NICHINICHI'S STORY OF C. E. RAILWAY DEAL

The "Nichinichi" special dispatch from Chanchung that Russia has agreed to transfer her Chinese Eastern Railway line to the United States, was discredited in Government circles here yesterday. It was in 1909 that the late Mr. E. H. Harriman, the railway magnate of America, for a second time tried but failed to acquire the Chinese Eastern Railway, which he wanted to realize his mammoth scheme to link America, Asia, and Europe with a chain of railways and steamship lines. It is unthinkable that America should revive that Harriman plan at this time, especially as the plan is of such a nature that it perforce creates misunderstanding in this country.

This is not the first time, however, that rumours have got afloat purporting that America has acquired in Russia concessions of one kind or another which, if true, would conflict with the interests of this country. Only a few weeks ago, America was reported to have been given the right to develop the mining resources in the Russian half of Saghalin Island to off-set Japanese influence there. Then came another rumour to the effect that Russia had agreed to secede to the United States the northwestern part of Siberia necessary in America's plan to establish direct New York-Petrograd railway communications by way of the Behring Sea.

The Tokyo Government investigated carefully the substantiality of these rumours, but says it cannot find anything that verifies them. While the Government here admits that it does not know what has been the result of the Root mission's visit to Russia, in no uncertain terms it dismisses as a doubtful rumour the Chinese Eastern Railway story.

TOKYO MUNICIPALITY TO RAISE TEACHERS' PAY

The city authorities of Tokyo have decided to raise the salaries of the elementary school teachers in the metropolis, in view of the recent general advance in prices of various commodities. Yesterday the educational officials and the headmen of the ward offices of Tokyo met at the City Office to discuss practical measures to relieve the teachers, but it is said that some wards find it rather difficult to raise the salaries of all the elementary school teachers in their employ, owing to the scarcity of funds at their disposal.

It is said that in Tokyo there are now 3,800 primary school teachers whose monthly salaries average about 30 yen, the smallest being 15 yen and the highest being about 45 yen. The salaries are paid by the various ward offices, so that teachers belonging to a wealthy ward such as Nihonbashi or Kyobashi are given comparatively better treatment, than those teachers in the employ of poorer wards, such as Koishikawa or Honjo. It is therefore reported that the raising of the salaries of teachers, if realized, will not be impartial, some poor wards being expected to grant only lump sums to teachers instead of raising their salaries.

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BIG SHIFTING OF ARMY POSTS

As expected, a sweeping change affecting many prominent posts in the Japanese army, was announced on Monday. Changes took place in the posts of the Commander of the Tsingtau garrison, the Governor-General of the Tokyo garrison and other important instances.

General Otani, Commander of the Tsingtau garrison, and General Akiyama, Commander of the Japanese garrison in Korea, were both relieved of their respective duties, and appointed members of the High Military Council. Lieutenant-General Hongo was appointed Commander of the Tsingtau garrison in succession to General Otani, and Lieutenant-General Matsukawa, was appointed Commander of the Japanese garrison in Korea as successor of General Akiyama. Lieutenant-General Nitawara succeeded General Matsukawa as Commander of the Tokyo garrison.

Changes were also effected in the posts of the commanders of army divisions, and they included T.I.H. Major-General Prince Kuni and Major-General Prince Nashimoto, who were promoted to Lieutenant-General, and respectively appointed Commander of the 15th (Toyohashi) and 16th (Kyoto) Divisions. Lieut.General Yuhi was appointed Commander of the Imperial Guard Division; Lieut.-General Kawai, Commander of the 1st Division; Lieut.-General Machida, Commander of the 11th Division; Lieut.-General Fukuda, Commander of the 5th Division. Commanders of Divisions placed on the waiting list included Lieut.-Generals Yamaguchi, Ohara and Kakizaki.

General Kamio, the Tsingtau hero, was as expected put on the reserve list, at his request. Other less important changes included over one hundred officers.

T.I.H. Prince Kuni and Nashimoto were commanders of the First Brigade of the Guard Division and the First Brigade of the First Division respectively, and are residing in Tokyo. Major-General Prince Kuni, who is forty-four years old, after prosecuting his preparatory studies in Kyoto and Tokyo, went to Germany to study military science for several years. His Highness was for some time attached to a regiment of the German Guard Division undergoing thorough training for military service, and after his return home further prosecuted military tactics courses at the Military Staff College. In the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5, he followed the army to the front and took an active part as a member of the staff of General Kuroki's army. His Highness is one of the ablest officers in the Imperial army.

Major-General Prince Nashimoto is the younger brother of Prince Kuni and prosecuted his military studies in France. While studying in that country His Highness hearing of the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War, sent a telegram from France to the late Meiji Emperor and requested to be allowed to follow the army at the front. His request was granted, and His Highness returned from France and at once proceeded to Manchuria, where he participated in the campaign on various battlefields, sharing the same hardships of camp-life with the lower officers and common privates. During the campaign His Highness contracted a serious disease which at one time threatened his life. He is, like his elder brother Prince Kuni, reckoned a very able officer.

A change also took place in military attaches to Japanese embassies in Europe. Commander Ikuma, military attache to the Japanese Embassy in Rome, Major Shibuya, military attache to the Embassy in Paris, and Captain Tani, military attache to the Embassy in London, were relieved of their respective posts. Major Semba, Captain Fujie and Captain Morita were appointed military attaches respectively to the Japanese Embassies in Rome, Paris and London.

KAMAKURA LONG FAVOURITE RESORT LOSING POPULARITY

Kamakura, usually one of the most popular of summer resorts, appears to be rather quiet, hotels, restaurants etc. there enjoying but little business at the best time of the whole year for them. The number of sojourners at Kamakura this summer shows a considerable decrease compared with last summer, and a message from there, states that while the number of visitors during the 5 days beginning August 1 last year totalled 5,677, including 145 foreigners, the people who stayed there during the corresponding period this summer numbered only 4,245 including 169 foreigners, showing a decrease of 1,432 persons.

One of the causes of this decrease of visitors may be sought in the outbreak of a number of cases of dysentery at the Normal School there, at the beginning of the hot season, but it is said that the high cost of living there, as well as the gradual vulgarization of the place and the people, are mainly responsible for the falling-off of the popularity of Kamakura.

Enoshima, Katase and Yamanouchi which are near Kamakura are also quiet, and the people staying in these places for the hot season show a remarkable decrease in number, compared with last summer.

NEW WIRELESS STATION HERE

It is reported that the Department of Communications wishes to establish in future a large new wireless station, which will develop the same transmission power as that at Funabashi, the largest plant in Japan. The wireless communication between Japan and Hawaii and America is steadily increasing, but at present the Funabashi station is the only place that is open to public use. The Funabashi plant, however, belongs to the Japanese Navy, and it is reported that the Department of Communications is desirous of establishing a new station exclusively for the benefit of the general public, at the estimated cost of about 700,000 yen. The authorities are reported to believe that the new station will, if it be established, bring in a revenue of 400,000 yen to the Department of Communications every year.

It is also reported in this connection, that the Department has decided to erect a wireless station in the Ojika Peninsula, Akita Prefecture, and will ask appropriations for the purpose in the budget for the next fiscal year.

PARLIAMENTARY MEMBERS WILL TOUR IN AMERICA.

The plan of dispatching a delegation of parliamentary members to America was decided on at last Saturday's meeting of the representative M.Ps. of the four political parties in the lower house. The meeting was held at the official residence of Mr. Ooka, the President of the Lower House on the 3rd being attended by Mr. Ooka, Mr. Terada, Chief Secretary of the House, Messrs. Hirooka and Miwa, the Seiyukai M.Ps., Messrs. Koizumi, Imamura and Tanomogi, the Kenseikai M.Ps., Messrs. Akita and Kondo, M.Ps., respectively of the Ishinkai and the Kokuminto. Mr. Ooka explained the proposal and asked for the opinions of the M.Ps. present. The plan was approved, but the M.Ps. reserved forming any definite decision on the question, it being agreed upon that a definite reply as to the choice of the delegates representing various parties and other matters should be settled after submitting them to the consideration of the executive committees of the respective parties.

According to the plan, altogether five delegates, 2 from the Seiyukai, and 1 each from the Kokuminto, the Kenseikai and the Ishinkai, will be sent to the United States for inspecting political, financial, economic, social and various other conditions obtaining in that country, after the example of the parliamentary delegation sent to China the year before last. The delegation will start on its trip early in September and after touring through the various parts of the United States, will return home by the middle of December, in time to attend the coming session of the Diet. The members of the delegation will be selected from among the parliamentary members worthy of representing the Imperial Diet in their ability and attainments. The members will be chosen by the 15th of this month.

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A WELL BALANCED BILL NOW AT THE IMPERIAL

Kikugoro, Kichiyemon, Mitsugoro, Kanya and other actors of the Ichimura-za opened a well balanced bill at the Imperial Theater Wednesday evening. As a bill for August, the hottest month of the year, it may be slightly too heavy, and the theater may have difficulty in filling up its seats, but the appearance of Kikugoro and other Ichimura-za actors will be a drawing feature, despite the hot weather.

The August bill at the Imperial consists of "Saito Toshimitsu Katada Ochi," in two scenes, "Kyoran Ikushima," in one scene, "Sakanaya Sogoro," in three scenes, and "Bunbuku Chagama," in one.

"Sakanaya Sogoro" is the main feature of the bill and Kikugoro takes the part of Sogoro. It is the story of Otsuta, sister of Sogoro, who was unjustly killed by the Lord of Isobe. She was suspected of an unpardonable crime, and without fair trial was killed. Two intriguers who attempted the downfall of the house, utilized her as means to attain their end, and informed their Lord that she was guilty of the crime. Sogoro, learning of the sad fate of his sister, runs to the house of the Lord and bitterly attacks him for her unjust punishment. The Lord, finally acknowledges his hasty act and apologizes to Sogoro. The scene of the murder of Otsuta is cruel, but Kikujiro who takes the part of Otsuta is exceedingly good and draws the attention of the entire audience throughout the scene. In this drama Kikugoro and Kikujiro are the main stays, and the success of the play is due to them. Kikugoro is specially fitted for the part.

Kikugoro also takes the part of Ikushima in "Kyoran Ikushima," and he exhibits his dancing ability in this dance-play. Kikugoro, Mitsugoro and Kikujiro take the three main parts in the play, and their dancing received the hearty applause of the audience. The play is written to show the dancing ability of actors, and in Japan there are no other actors who could perform the parts so well.

"Bunbuku Chagama," the last on the bill, is a comedy telling one of the ancient fairy tales of the country. A Buddhist priest purchases an old tea kettle of a dealer in antique wares, and he invites his friends to show them his new acquisition. Just as the priest was heating the kettle to serve the tea, he hears an unusual voice, saying "it is hot." Upon investigation it was found that voice comes from the kettle, and to the surprise of the guests, the kettle suddenly jumps down from the fire, and dances about the room. The kettle was nothing but a badger which took the form of a kettle. The priest keeps the badger and harvests a large fortune by exhibiting the kettle-badger.

It is one of the oldest stories in Japan and the oldest comedy.

"Saito Toshimitsu Katada Ochi" is a story of the Feudal period. In the battle of Yamazaki, Akechi Mitsuhide was defeated, and Saito Toshimitsu, a general under Mitsuhide, runs away to the house of his former nurse. But as soon as he reaches the house, he is discovered and arrested by the enemy. Kichiyemon plays Saito Toshimitsu, and Matsusuke, the veteran actor, plays the part of the nurse. The meeting of the nurse with Saito is the prettiest scene of the play, and Matsusuke does well in the part when the nurse asks Saito why he did not die in the battle.

Generally when the Ichimura-za actors appear on the stage of the Imperial, a large audience is present, and although on the first night, the seats were not full, it is expected that an audience larger than the average will visit the theatre during August, despite the hot weather. The august bill, though having no special feature, is pleasingly interesting and an unusual success is expected.

ODDS AND ENDS FROM THE VERNACULAR PRESS

Returning from a walk in Hongo with his son one day, Mr. Shoda, the Minister of Finance, visited a certain *sobaya* (bulkwheat roll restaurant) at a corner of the Ikizaka street, Hongo, and as they occupied their seats close to the counter ordered two bowls of mori *soba*, *the* cheapest and yet most substantial course on the menu. The Minister of Finance was seen meditating on something, when the ordered bowls were served. "Of late," spoke Mr. Shoda with composure to his son, "young men of the student class are apt to indulge in useless luxury; they pine to wear silk clothes and drink expensive rice-wine in expensive restaurants. And I fear they can never succeed in what they desire to accomplish, so long as they adopt such a way of living.

"This *sobaya* where you and I are now is vividly reminiscent of my school days. Over twenty years ago—I was a University student at that time—this cheap, insignificant *sobaya* was our Seiyoken or Yawozen (one of the best Japanese restaurants in Tokyo), for whenever we wanted to entertain friends whom we welcomed after an absence or who were going to part from us, we invariably held a banquet in their honour here in this *sobaya*. Fortunately I happened to be in this neighbourhood to-day so that I have visited this restaurant with you by way of cherishing the dear memories of my younger days." The Minister of Finance apparently waxed eloquent, his youthful associations endearing the place to him, and ordered bowl after bowl. When he finished his talk he had made short work of 8 bowls of *mori soba* and his powerful appetite made the proprietor of the *Sobaya* spell bound with surprise.

Dr. Nitobe held an informal dinner at his residence, inviting several of his friends, some time ago. Among the guests was Prof. Uchigasaki, of Waseda University, who is a popular scholar and orator among young men, and there was also a young gentleman who spoke in fluent English all the time. The attention of the Waseda professor was drawn to this young gentleman whom he judged to be Chinese. Prof. Uchigasaki then asked Dr. Nitobe, "who is that Chinese gentleman speaking English so fluently?" Dr. Nitobe smiled and said, "Well, he isn't Chinese, but is my son who was bred in America." The reply kept the Waseda professor reticent thereafter.

NIPPON FLYING SCHOOL EXPANDS

The Nippon Flying School at Haneda has recently created an automobile department for the purpose of training chauffeurs, in view of the rapid increase of motorcars. At present the new department has 30 students under training, who will finish the course in 3 months time.

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The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

每土曜日 一回發行

No. 33] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, AUGUST 18 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail
WEEKLY EDITION
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

THE JAPAN MAIL
AND
THE JAPAN TIMES
BOTH WEEKLY EDITIONS
SIX MONTHS YEN 5.50
ONE YEAR YEN 10.00

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Single copies	Sen 15 each
„ (back numbers)	Sen 25 each
One month	Sen .50
Three months	Yen 1.50
Six months	Yen 3.00
One year	Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

Cable connection with the Bonin Islands has been interrupted.

A telegram received in a certain quarter reports that America has announced an embargo on sugar.

The "Peking Daily News" reports that a reorganization of the staff of the Bank of China has been planned which, it is said, may involve the dismissal of some hundred members.

The Bank of Formosa will declare a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, at a general meeting to be held at the Tokyo branch on September 1st.

The Teikoku Hiko Kyokai has been permitted to establish an aerodrome in Yetchu-jima, Tokyo, close to the Imperial University Aviation Laboratory. A Tokyo millionaire may establish an aeroplane factory in Tokyo or Osaka, with Lieutenant C. Nakashima, formerly of the Naval Aviation Corps, its chief engineer.

All Germany's foes, it is calmly declared by the German press, have now been vanquished. England is starving to death. France has shot her last bolt, Belgium is conquered and is now being divided into two provinces, Russia is shattered, and Italy's life is being "slowly choked out of her by the iron grip of Austria."—That accounts for the sad feeling we had over Messines.

It is announced that the Military Aviation Corps, will at the end of this month carry out aerial operations over the highlands of Shinano province, with its base at Karuizawa. On the 28th inst., the weather permitting, Lieut. Arita and Lieut. Kojima, the aviators, will fly to Karuizawa, starting from Tokorozawa at about 5 o'clock a.m.

Dr. T. Masao and Mr. Shimada, of the Seiyu-kai, and Mr. K. Mochidzuki, of the Kensei-kai, have been selected to join the party of Parliamentarians to visit the United States. Other members of the party are Dr. Y. Uyehara, of the Kokumin-to, and Dr. S. Yamane, of the Ishin-kai.

It is reported that many thousands of doves will be kept in the ground of the memorial shrine for the late Emperor Meiji, which is now building at Yoyogi, in the suburbs of Tokyo. It is a happy fact for future generations that pilgrims to the shrine of the great Emperor will have delightful impressions of the peaceful pigeons, as now visitors do at the Kannon Temple, Asakusa

It is reported that many carrier pigeons are now being trained for communication service by military aviators at the Tokorozawa Aerodrome. They expect shortly to try them first with balloons, and then with airships and aeroplanes. Formerly, however, more than 400 pigeons were kept by some military departments for the carrying of messages, which plan was abandoned in 1915.

The Zojoji Temple, Shiba Park, is now showing its old documents and valuable paintings, given by the Shogunate, and visitors will be admitted to see the famous masterpiece by Hozen Kano, "Gohyaku Rakan," a religious painting, to which the painter is said to have given its finishing touches after thirteen years preparation. The exhibition is being held throughout this month, between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Having in view a fundamental improvement in ordnance, the military authorities have decided to put 300,000,000 yen as the expenditure for this plan in the budget for the next fiscal year, and the present scheme will be completed in successive 8 years, commencing next year. Though we can not make known more of the details, it is said that as to the manufacture of guns, rifles, and machine guns, a systematic investigation will be made; and with shells, shrapnels, cartridges, etc. a fundamental improvement will be effected, so as to increase their force of destruction. The chief object the authorities are believed to entertain is to carry out the greatest possible development in military motor cars and aeroplanes.

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PEACE BIGGEST CRY IN GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS

The recent political crisis in Germany which hurled Bethmann-Hollweg into retirement naturally attracted a great deal of attention the world over. The New York "World" gives the following summary of opinions expressed in Washington at the time:—

Information reaching the Department of State indicates that the German political crisis now centres primarily on the questions of internal reform and peace, and that the question of changes in the personnel of the Government is subordinate in importance. The dispute is about measures rather than men. And whether or not the Chancellor and several Secretaries of State lose their positions it is unlikely the political storm can be stilled until definite action has been taken in regard to internal reform and peace.

The immediate aims of the German Liberals with respect to these questions may be defined briefly by a quotation from Theodore Wolff's editorial in the Berliner Tageblatt of July 9:

"It would be wrong and unwise, even if possible, to force other other peoples under our yoke and to destroy their independence. However, there is no such possibility. The large majority of the Reichstag sees this and will demand of their Government a clear statement to the effect that Germany renounces all annexation and is conducting a purely defensive war. Moreover, that she is ready to negotiate peace on all frontiers.

"Must it, however, be repeated that the most explicit establishing of our concilitory attitude is not sufficient to hasten peace? If peace within any reasonable time is desired, one must see to it that the German people are not considered by all other cultured lands as a people with neither influence nor independence, and that the German Government is not looked upon as uncontrolled power planning and doing in secret what it desires."

In spite of the bitterness of the present contest in Berlin, there is not the slightest reason to believe that it will result in anything remotely approaching revolution, or in any diminution of Germany's military power. The crisis probably will lead to internal reforms, which, from the point of view of Germany, will seem colossal, but will be, in truth, only the first steps toward making the German people masters of their own destiny.

The most that can be expected to result from the crisis in the near future is, first, abolition of the Prussian three-class voting system and the establishment of equal manhood suffrage; second, a demand by the Reichstag that the Government should declare its adherence to the so-called "war programme of August 4 1914," which stated that Germany was not driven to war by the desire of conquest, but that the German people took up arms only in defense of freedom and independence and to guard their territorial possessions.

Should elections to the Prussian Diet be based on equal manhood suffrage, control of the Diet would pass from the Junker parties to the Socialists, Radicals and Clericals, and the internal affairs of Prussia would cease to be controlled by the landholding aristocrats of East Prussia. But, splendid as this reform would be, it would not touch the two vital features on which Germany's Constitution must be changed before the German people will control their Government. Germany will not be on the road to political freedom until the Chancellor has been made responsible to the Reichstag and until he has been given control over the military authorities.

At present not only has the Reichstag no control whatever over the Chancellor, who is responsible to the Emperor alone, but the Chancellor is utterly without authority over the military leaders.

As a result, in the words of one of Germany's foremost statesmen, "the military authorities do as they please and leave the civil authorities to come along behind and apologize." Until the people of Germany control their Chancellor and through him control their Field Marshals no mere reform of electoral laws will make them masters of their fate. Therefore, unless the present crisis develops far beyond its present scope it will not begin to make Germany a Democratic nation.

Similarly, the passage by the Reichstag of a resolution demanding that the Government declare its adherence to the "war programme of Aug. 4 1914" was not so important a step toward peace as it would appear on its face. First, it must be noted that, owing to the reluctance of the National Liberals and many members of the Roman Catholic Centrum Party to subscribe to a peace with extensive annexations, it is doubtful whether a majority in the Reichstag can be obtained for the resolution. Second, because of its constitutional impotence, the Reichstag cannot force the Government to act on any such resolution it may pass. Third, even though the Government should declare its adhesion to the "war programme of Aug. 4, 1914," this would not be an explicit offer of peac without annexations or indemnities, for it would leave the way open for annexations under the alias of "readjustment of strategic frontiers" and for indemnities under the pseudonym of "reparation."

Nevertheless, the disposition to come out frankly in support of peace without annexations or indemnities is increasing among all the political parties of Germany except the Conservatives and the National Liberals. Both wings of the Socialist Party, with their 110 votes in the Reichstag, have gone on record in favor of such a peace. The Progressive People's Party, which has forty-two representatives in the Reichstag, is opposed to annexations on the Western front and is beginning to abandon its desire for the annexation of the Courland. Finally, the Roman Catholic Centrum Party, with its ninety Reichstag members, though still split on the question, is turning rapidly to the standpoint of peace without annexations or indemnities.

There is reason to believe the influence of Austria-Hungary is behind the sudden swing of the Centrum to co-operation with the Socialists and the Radicals. The Centrum represents the Catholic population of Bavaria, Baden and the Rhine provinces and always has maintained close touch with Roman Catholic Vienna. Whether or not Erzberger received direct inspiration from Emperor Charles for his demand for peace without annexation or indemnities, it is certain he was in conference with many Austrian political leaders and that these leaders in company with their Emperor ardently desire immediate peace.

Furthermore, Count Tisza no longer stands in the way of peace on the basis of the status quo bellum with his desire to retain Mount Lovchen and the northeastern corner of Serbia. The new leaders of Hungary are for peace without annexations or indemnities.

The young Premier, Count Esterhazy, is a political pupil of Count Andrassy. For many years he has been one of Andrassi's political lieutenants, and he still is under the influence of Andrassi and Aflpponyi, both of whom fervently desire peace without annexation or indemnities. The united influence of Austria and Hungary therefore is behind the demand of the German Liberals for an immediate peace without annexation or indemnities.

Though the spectacular attacks of Erzberger and the Centrum on the Government are the immediate occasion of the present crisis, its fundamental causes lie much deeper, in the increasing pangs of undernourishment and in the disillusionment with respect to the ability of the submarine to force England to immediate peace. Although Germany's food supply will hold out until the present crop is harvested, the sufferings of the twenty-five million Germans of the lower classes have been intensified greatly during the last five months.

An increasing number of the poorer classes each week eat at the municipal kitchens. In these kitchens in Berlin two meals a day are given consisting of turnip soup and a saucer of fruit preserves. On Sundays one meal is given of fish. The menu is unvaried except for an occasional substitution of cabbage. Batocki's recent announcement that the vegetable and fruit crops were poor and that the harvest would be "as good as the harvest of 1915," which was officially declared last year to have been "the worst in forty years," has shown the lower classes that they can hope for proper nourishment only with the coming of peace, and from them a constant demand for peace arises. Furthermore, they are at present discouraged by the failure of the Government to arrange a separate peace with Russia and by the indications which the censor cannot keep from them entirely that the United States intends to prosecute the war with all its strength.

This general suffering and disillusionment demand scapegoats. It appears certain that Zimmerman will be sacrificed

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ONE HUNDRED MILLION YEN IN EXCHEQUER BONDS

The Government announced officially Tuesday that on hundred million yen worth of Exchequer Bonds will be issued at an interest of five per cent. The bonds will be issued in the amounts of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, five thousand and ten thousand yen. They will be paid back before September first 1920, and interest will be paid twice yearly, on March first and September first.

The bonds will be sold at 98 yen on every hundred. Application for the bonds will be received from August 18th to August 22nd. The special feature of the new special Exchequer Bonds is that the applicants can present Russian Treasury Bills in payment for the bonds, at the face value of the Russian bills.

The applicants should deposit five yen for each one hundred yen of the amount of the bonds, with application and it will be counted as the first payment for the bonds. The second payment of twenty yen for each one hundred yen, should be made on August 28th, and the third at last payment of seventy three yen is to be made on September 11th.

The Bank of Japan authorities believe that as the bonds are to be paid back within three years, it is not expected that their issue will affect the money market. While the rate of interest is nominally five per cent., as the bonds are sold at 98 yen, the actual interest will amount to 5.78 per cent. When the Russian Treasury Bonds are deposited as payment for the new Bonds, the holder of the bonds will gain the special interest of 25.9 sen per one hundred yen, as the Russian Bonds are payable on September 25th, and the interest on the bonds will be given from the date of subscription.

The interest on the new bonds will be exempt from income tax, and the bonds can be used as securities with the Bank of Japan. The Bank of Japan considers that the new Exchequer Bonds will be profitable for any bank or individual who possesses surplus money at present.

AMERICA'S EMBARGO LAW

The representatives of various leading iron manufacturers, shipbuilders and other business men, whose interests are threatened by the American embargo on the exportation of iron and steel, have organized a league under the name "League for the Cancellation of the American Embargo on Iron and Steel." Subsequent to the meeting of Sunday afternoon, the members of the newly organized league held a meeting of the executive committee elected at Sunday's conference, and discussed the ways and means of carrying out their resolution also passed. After conference it was decided that the executive committee shall approach the Ministers of State, the Chamber of Commerce, the American Embassy, the Japan Shipbuilders Association, the Japan-American Association, the American Commercial Attache and the American Consul-General at Yokohama, and stating the damage and menace to Japan's industries, especially shipbuilding and iron works, to be caused by the American embargo, will ask for their support and aid for the removal of the embargo.

On Monday, as reported, the executive committee interviewed Mr. Post Wheeler, American Charge d'Affaires, at the American Embassy and explained the harmful effect of the American embargo on Japanese industries, asking for his efforts for the cancellation of the law. It is said that the American Charge d'Affaires fully appreciated their request and promised to make every possible effort for realizing the wishes of the Japanese industrial circles.

A similar association has been organized by the business men in Osaka, and other western cities. The association held a meeting on Monday, and after conferences, passed a resolution to carry out their decision aiming at the cancellation of the embargo, for which purpose they resolved to start a movement to urge government aid and further to approach the American Government with a representation and memorial, requesting the removal of the embargo on iron and steel to this country.

On the occasion the meeting dispatches were sent to Mr. Sato, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, and Viscount Ishii, special envoy to Washington, requesting their efforts and support in aid of the movement. The executive committee appointed by the association came up to Tokyo, and presented memorials to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Agriculture and Commerce and Communications yesterday, asking them to support their movement and render assistance for the realization of their object. The Japan Shipbuilders Association and the Niigata Iron Works have now joined the association. It is learned that the Tokyo and Osaka business men incorporated in those two associations, are strongly determined not to yield until their requests are entertained by the American Government.

RECENT PURCHASE OF MORRISON LIBRARY

Baron Iwasaki admits his purchase of the famous library of Dr. Morrison for three hundred and fifty thousand yen, as reported by a Peking dispatch of the Kokusai Special Service, which appeared in our issue yesterday. It is learned that Mr. Odagiri, of the Yokohama Specie Bank, who is in Peking, first suggested the purchase to Baron Iwasaki, and he, representing the Iwasaki family negotiated with Dr. Morrison for the purchase of the latter's library. It is expected that Baron Iwasaki will send some one to Peking shortly to receive the famous collection, which will then be duly brought here. It appears nothing definite is decided yet as to the way in which it will be kept here. A library will most probably be erected in Tokyo, so that the Morrison books may be open to all serious minded readers.

Dr. Nagao Ariga, Adviser to the Peking Government and intimate friend of Dr. Morrison, who is now spending the summer at Shiobara, having returned from China of late, said when interviewed on Thursday night, that the collection of his friend is a remarkably excellent one which will always make a very good library in itself. According to Dr. Ariga, Dr. Morrison has for quite a while been desirous of selling his library to some interested person. He wanted more than £35,000. The collection, which is very voluminous consist mostly of books on the Orient, and scarcely any book regarding the Orient ever published, is said to be wanting in his collection, which has been brought to its present perfection by the untiring efforts of this scholar for these twenty years; for since his arrival in China as the correspondent of the "Times" in 1897, he has always kept himself in touch with a number of publishing companies in Europe and America, and has not spared money and efforts to purchase and collect books on the Orient. The collection, says Dr. Ariga, contains very valuable books on the Orient, which it would be most difficult to obtain elsewhere, and consists of about 200,000 volumes, being insured for £ 40,000. It is also said that to compile the catalogue of his library was a hard task, and Dr. Morrison spent about 2,000 yen on this task alone. He has wished to sell his collection to a man who would preserve it intact, and although Americans are likely to offer bigger prices, he has been inclined to have either Japanese or Chinese take possession of it, in consideration of its character. Mr. Tanaka, director of the Imperial Library at Uyeno, is highly pleased with the reported purchase of the Morrison library by Baron Iwasaki, and is quoted as stating that libraries in Japan have no big collection of books on China, and the Morrison library, when brought here and opened to the general public, will be greatly appreciated by many scholars.

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and the Chancellor may follow him into retirement. The Chancellor's position has become almost impossibly difficult because of the fact that he does not agree with any political party in the nation on quesetions which are vital to-day—namely, internal reform and peace .

He is unwilling to subscribe to the demand of the Socialists, Radicals and many of the members of the Centrum for peace without annexation. He will not subscribe to the demands of the Socialists, Radicals, National Liberals and members of the Centrum for the immediate institution of control of the Chancellor by the Reichstag.

He is too liberal to stand with the Conservatives in opposition to any alterations whatever in the governmental systems of Prussia and the empire. So long as he has the support of the Kaiser the Chancellor can stand without the support of any parliamentary group, and the decision in regard to his dismissal, like the decision in regard to internal reform and the decision in regard to peace, rests, in the last analysis, with the Kaiser.

MISSING TORPEDO-BOAT RECOVERED

Torpedo-boat No. 53, which participated in operations against the Russian battleship Sevastopoli, when she got out of the harbour of Port Arthur, in consequence of the powerful bombardment by the Japanese Army in December, 1904, and has been missing with 16 or 17 souls since her apparently successful attack on the battleship, was recently recovered by private salvage workers. With four or five warships, the said torpedo-boat was abandoned by the Navy after unsuccessful salvage operations, and will naturally become the possession of the discoverers. After the attacks on her by the Japanese torpedo-boats, the Sevastopoli blew herself up.

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RUSSIA'S TRADE AND TRAVEL PROHIBITION

To protest against the Russian prohibition of the entrance of foreign articles, the Osaka traders, and the Osaka Japanese-Russian Association, held a mass meeting at the Osaka Chamber of Commerce on August 11th, when Messrs. Shinoda, Masuda, Matsunami and Ito were selected as a committee to carry out their plan.

These committee men arrived at Tokyo yesterday morning, and immediately called upon Mr. Fujiyama, President, and Mr. Yamashina, Vice-President, of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, and requested their support and assistance. Mr. N. Hashimoto of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce was selected to give aid to the Osaka traders in the matter, and the Tokyo Business Men's Association selected still another to assist the Osaka Committee.

The Committee visited on Wednesday Count Terauchi, the Premier, Mr. Shoda, Minister of Finance, and Mr. Nakashoji, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and presenting the following resolution, stated their case and asked them to give their aid to have cancelled the recent Russian prohibition, in order to protect the Japanese trade.

The resolution passed by the Osaka traders which was presented to the Government officials yesterday is as follows.

1. The prohibition of the foreign draft should be cancelled to some extent, so that local business men should not suffer.

2. The regulation for prohibiting the import of foreign articles by individuals should be made not to apply to the Amur and Coast Provinces.

3. Japan should agree to the issue of the Russian Treasury bonds.

4. An influential envoy should be despatched to Russia.

5. The restriction on communication and crossing of the border should be cancelled.

It is further reported that the Committee will call upon the Russian Ambassador, and state their case, and request a favourable settlement for the sake of Japanese trade with Russia.

ONLY 2,148 PASS HIGH SCHOOL EXAM.

The results of the selective entrance examination to the eight High Schools under the direct control of the Educational Department, were made public in the Official Gazette. Of the 10,801 boys who underwent the examination, only 2,148 boys were admitted to the High Schools, the rest becoming unlucky stragglers. The number of boys admitted into the eight schools is classified as follows:

First High School	354
Second High School	263
Third High School	278
Fourth High School	238
Fifth High School	208
Sixth High School	265
Seventh High School	233
Eighth High School	256

JAPAN'S SOCIALISTS WANT FINGER IN STOCKHOLM PIE

After several meetings, it is reported, a handful of socialists in Tokyo have decided to dispatch their representative to the proposed international socialist conference at Stockholm. Mr. Toshihiko Sakai, a noted socialist, admits this report, and adds that socialists in Japan have resolved to send as their delegate Mr. Sen Katayama M.A., who is now in New York, in anticipation of a proposal from the World's Socialist League to dispatch a delegate of the Japanese socialists to the conference. It is stated that they have already sent a letter of attorney to Mr. Katayama, consequent on their decision, and will shortly inform the secretary of the World's Socialst League of their participation at Stockholm.

In this connection the authorities of the Home Department are quoted by the "Nichi-nichi" as stating that the Japanese authorities will employ measures to make the dispatch of a Japanese socialist to Stockholm impossible, since it is quite evident that there is a German intrigue behind the proposed international socialist conference. It is thus to be seen that the Japanese Government will absolutely refuse to grant passports to any wishing to go to Stockholm. The authorities are keeping a careful watch over the attitude of the Japanese socialists toward the Stockholm conference but socialists in this country, however, are not organized into a body. There are only three Japanese socialists abroad now and they are Mr. Katayama in New York and two others in France, and it is presumed that they have selected Mr. Katayama as their delegate because they can hardly afford to send one to Stockholm from Japan. Be that as it may, the attitude of the Japanese authorities toward the conference is so evident, that there is little doubt that the efforts of a handful of Japanese socialists to have a finger in the pie will end in failure.

GOOD WORK OF MIKAGE POLICE

Of late the Mikage Police in Kobe have been very active in hunting down pickpockets who live along the Hanshin Tramway line. During the past few days, the police have arrested over ten of these offenders, including two men named Sato Hanjiro, of Kita Hon Machi, 6 Chome, and Kawai Masajiro, of Adzuma-dori, 6 Chome. This action of the police has caused a panic among the pickpockets. On the 7th, Mr. Fukumoto, Chief of the Mikage Police Station, received a threatening letter. The impudent writer states that, owing to the strict measures taken by the police, the thieving business has been absolutely ruined, and if the police do not release the pickpockets already arrested, their accomplices will burn down Mr. Fukumoto's house and murder his family. The writer adds that if Mr. Fukumoto cannot effect the release of the men he must pay the sum of 400 yen by the night of the 9th, secreting the money under ground near Ishiyagawa Station on the Hanshin Tramway line. The Mikage Police are now determined to arrest all the gang and have redoubled their efforts.

KENCHO AND POLICE EMPLOYEES GET RAISE

The Bill for the raising of the salaries and wages of subordinate officials employed by the Tokyo Prefectural Office and the Metropolitan Police Board, passed unanimously Wednesday afternoon at the Council held at the Prefectural Office Wednesday morning at 11.30. At the special meeting of the Prefectural Council there were present Governor of Tokyo Prefecture Inouye, and some other officials representing the Tokyo Prefectural Office; Mr. Oshima, Secretary to the Superintendant General of the Metropolitan Police Board, Mr. Obata, Chief of the Peace Preservation Bureau, and Mr. Noguchi, Chief of the Police Board, and Mr. Ogata, Chief of the Fire Brigade Office; and Mr. Sakai, Vice-President of the City Council and many others. It has been decided that in consideration of the recent advance in the prices of commodities, the extra allowance for a good increase in the salaries and wages of the lower employees of both the above offices will be 47,271 yen, of which 16,239 yen 80 sen is to be paid from the Treasury; and the remaining sum, 31,031 yen 20 sen, is to be drawn from the annual excess in the revenue of the Tokyo Prefectural Office. It is learned that the subvent will be apportioned to 7,895 men, of which 6,863 are the employees of the Metropolitan Police Board, and it will be seen that they, including subordinate policemen and firemen, have their wages and salaries raised by 360 sen, on an average. 1,032 of the above total figures are the employees of the Tokyo Prefectural Office, and are workmen in engineering works and office boys. On an average their wages are raised by between one yen and two.

The rate of the present increase in their salaries and wages holds good for August September, and October, but may have some change in November, according to the actual conditions then respecting the cost of living.

CHINA'S LOAN NEGOTIATIONS

Negotiations for a Kirin-Changchun Railway loan have been hampered by the objection of the Chinese Parliament and other causes, but a contract therenent is now expected to be signed soon. At China's request, the term of the loan was reduced to forty years. In consequence of the new contract, the South Manchuria Railway Company will entirely take up the management of the said railway. The amount of the new loan is 6,500,000 yen. For the railway, Japan and China have already invested 5 million yen, including Japan's share, 2,150,000 yen. The South Manchuria Railway has thus now to hand over to China 4,350,000 yen.

China's demand for an advance payment of 10 million yen of the dragging big loan, has been submitted to the London headquarters of the quadruple group, and a decision will be given soon. Then, Japan will have to deliver the said amount to China, on behalf of the other Powers concerned. It will be left unredeemed for three months. Should the big loan prove unobtainable before the expiry of the redemption period, another move will be made.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 9.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in his Wednesday evening communication says: There is a heavy rain. The French have gained ground northwest of Bixschoote. We repulsed raiders northward of Roeux in the neighbourhood of Oppy. A great activity of enemy artillery is reported east of Ypres.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 9.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The French have advanced northwestward of Bixschoote. Our fire drove off the enemy party northward of Roeux.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 10.—A German official says that artillery duel in Flanders is going on with the greatest intensity on the coast, and also from Bixschoote to Hollebeke. We repulsed the Russo-Rumanian mass attacks northward of Focsani. Prisoners number now 3,300 and booty includes seventeen guns, fifty machine-guns and minethrowers.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 11.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We attacked and completed the capture of Westhoek, and have secured the remaining position on the Westhoek ridge. The French upon the left flank of the battle front continue to progress eastward and northward of Bixschoote. Our raiding parties on the wide Monchy le Preux line blew in dugouts and caused great damage and inflicted severe casualties. Our machineguns stopped the German counterattack.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 11.—Field Marshal Haig reports that our rifle and artillery fire has beaten back six assaults for the possession of the important ground, which we captured eastward of Ypres after fierce fighting. All the positions are maintained. We have gained ground in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Menin road and raided trenches southward of Armentiers.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 11.—The French continued their progress in Belgium, and occupied in the night several farms west of Langemarck and east of Bixschoote. The German attack on a front of one kilometre, extending from the Fayet region to the North of St. Quentin, was broken up and repulsed with losses, except in the centre where the enemy secured a footing in a small area of the French advanced elements. There was a recumbency of bombardment in the night in the regions south of Filain and north of the Aisne.

The enemy, at dawn, violently attacked our positions from Pantheon farm to Chevrigny ridge. Being supported by the artillery, three battalions attempted to assault the French lines at various times, but the accurate fire of the French stopped the assailants on most of the front inflicting on them heaviest losses. Enemy elements which penetrated the trenches were killed or taken prisoners.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London Aug. 11.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphing Friday says that early this morning the Germans received a definite proof that their newspapers were talking bosh when they declared that the British offensive at Flanders came to a standstill, and that their high command did not think so was shown by the strenuous efforts made for taking advantage of the conditions of bad weather imposed upon us, in order to strengthen the front and the rear of their defences. The correspondent learns that not a few of the enemy's divisions had to be withdrawn since July 31, which is a fair criterion of the loss suffered by the enemy, since we know that most of these troops were fresh in the line on the eve of the attack.

The operations this morning were not of first magnitude but rather a battle for a position to try to complete our partial dominance on the Westhoek ridge. Following the usual thunderous preliminaries by our gunners, the infantry went over, at 1.30 o'clock, a front of 3,500 yards. We carried our advance to an extreme depth of five-hundred yards.

At the time when the correspondent was writing this report, signs were seen that the Germans were preparing counterattacks but our artillery were warding off.

The weather is pretty fair except for local showers, which temporarily mar the visibility and retard the drying of the ground.

A general order dated July 6 to the Ypres group of Rupprecht's armies, is interesting and enlightening. The order says: "The fact that economy of the stocks of bread and cereals is necessary, makes it essential to sanction the increase of ration to those for whom it is really necessary. All officers are requested to explain to their subordinates the really serious nature of economic situation in Germany and to instruct them that the strictest economy of the supplies must be exercised. Nothing must be consumed beyond its necessity. Even the smallest particle must not be wasted."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 11.—A despatch filed by Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters Friday afternoon says: Stiff fighting continued throughout Friday morning in the development of the operations against the German positions between Frezebberg and southeast of Westhoek. The Germans launched several counter-attacks, but the latest accounts show that all the gains are pretty well maintained. Up to the present, two hundred prisoners have been counted. French patrols north of Warder pushed forward and found several farms evacuated. As the result of this, the line of outposts is now well established into the area of the flooded country northeast of Bixschoote.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 12.—Field-Marshal Haig in his Friday evening communique says:

Friday morning's attack eastward of Ypres was made on a front of two miles. Southward of the Ypres-Roulers railway, on the right wing, heavy fighting occurred for the occupation of high ground astride the Ypres-Menin road. Some progress has been made already, and the fighting still continues. On the centre and left wing, overcoming the enemy's resistance, we gained the whole objectives and Westhoek and the Westhoek ridge are now completely in our hands. We have also established ourselves in the Glencorse wood, inflicting heavy casualties to the enemy. We took two-hundred and forty prisoners, in addition to eighty-six in the raid of last night at Monday.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 12.—Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy again attacked on Saturday morning the new positions north of Ypres-Menin road. After heavy fighting the enemy pressed us back slightly toward Glencorse wood. We gained ground on the right bank of Steenbeck. In the neighbourhood of Ypres-Taden railway we captured 124 prisoners.

The most severe fighting in the air occurred of large formations lasting all day long. We brought down ten and drove down six machines. Twelve of ours are missing.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 12.—A German official report says: Two French attacks at Cerny were broken down southward of the Trotus valley. We captured a dominating height and the village of Gorozesche. The Russo-Rumanians fruitlessly attacked us between the Sereth and the Adjudulnou railway. We captured 6,780 prisoners, 18 cannon and 61

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 13.—Marshal Haig in his Sunday evening communique states that the prisoners in the Ypres attack on Friday and in subsequent operations now reach 454. Six guns were also captured.

The Portuguese have repulsed a raid southward of Armentieres.

We have brought down three and drove down four aeroplanes. Five of our machines have not returned.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 13.—Reuter's correspondent with the British headquarters reports that bitter hand-to-hand fighting with give-and-take results followed our attack yesterday morning against the positions along the high ground between Frezenburg and Inverness copse. The Germans have been giving a vigorous effect to their policy of swift attacks, thus demonstrating a great tactical value they attribute to the terrain. They have been mainly fighting in the open directly under all descriptions of fire so that their losses must have been prodigious.

The same correspondent further states that during the month of July our airmen crushed one hundred and twenty two enemy machines and drove down one hundred and twenty from control. Our artillery assisted by our airmen destroyed over three hundred gunpits and caused nearly one thousand explosions on the enemy front. Many of the explosions were caused by the touching off of ammunition dumps.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 14.—It is impossible to realize from the communiques the tremendousness of the battle now proceeding in Flanders. The latest accounts from correspondents confirm its being the most titanic struggle of the war.

Philip Gibbs, after emphasizing the greatness of the enemy's artillery which, however, has not been so great as ours, says

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that the whole countryside is ablaze with fire and smoke, especially round about Glencorse wood, Inverness, Copse, Stirling castle and Frezenberg, where a perfect hellfire rages. Successive enemy waves counter-attacked these places on Saturday and were smashed to pieces.

When our men were consolidating the Westhock ridge Saturday, they had to call for further help from the gunners. Simultaneously, our aeroplanes signalled of a great gathering of Germans in Nunswood and Polugonwood. The calls were answered by large groups of batteries with fifteen-inch guns and smaller guns, and across a big stretch of the country for miles deep, the Germans with rifles at slope and weighted with bombs and trenchspades fell in heaps.

One of our airmen subsequently reported that he had never seen so many dead, and this is only one of the many slaughters. From another airman our gunners received a report that Germans are assembling in the valley of Hannebeki and two battalions had advanced in the open before our guns found them. Then when the storm broke upon them, they tried to escape by running or throwing down themselves or plunging into shell craters but not many escaped; the whole ranks were blown to bits. The enemy cannot evade such slaughters, because these are made on bits of high ground and we are capturing the guard of vital centers. The enemy simply must fight to defend them with full weight of men and guns.

The enemy's fire last Friday and Saturday was the greatest that any of our men ever faced.

Later reports show that in the counter-attacks against Westhock positions Germans did not all die from shellfire; fusiliers fired their rifles all day Friday and Saturday and could not miss their massed targets. The German reserves were hurried up to relieve the shattered battalions and flung straight into the counterattacks. They often wandered in the open in full kit ignorant of our whereabouts. The rifle here reasserted the old prominence; the whole battalion was massacred.

After referring to big enemy efforts to dispute our air superiority, Gibbs concludes that the enemy is all out and seems to wish to make this battle a decisive one of the war.

"I do not see how the enemy can win it," he says, "after the loss at Pilkem and Westhock ridge but he is out to kill regardless of his own losses."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 14.—A French Monday evening communique says: The artillery duel continued most lively. The Germans between Cerny and Craonne again attempted to eject us from the trenches which we had carried south of Ailles. All enemy attacks were repulsed. We appreciably progressed eastward.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, Aug. 8.—An Italian communique issued on August 8 says: On the Trentino front yesterday, the greater activity of our reconnoitring parties led to minor encounters between the patrols.

On the Carso, our concentrated fire damaged and harassed the enemy.

On August 6 and yesterday, our bombing aeroplanes, notwithstanding the heavy anti-aircraft fire, dropped four tons of high explosives on the enemy's military hutments in the Chiapovano valley, causing great destruction. One of the escorting planes was hit by the enemy fire but succeeded in landing within our lines All other machines returned safely to their bases.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, Aug. 9.—An Italian communique on August 9 says: Yesterday patrol engagements took place at various points on the whole front, the enemy leaving the dead on the field and prisoners in our hands. In the Middle Isonzo and Carso, the artillerying was more brisk at some points. In the morning, our air squadrons continuing the operation which was begun on August 6, raided the Chiapovano valley, dropping bombs and causing numerous fires in military establishments. All the airmen returned to their bases, despite heavy anti-aircraft fire. Some of the machines were hit.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Rome, Aug. 10.—An Italian communique issued on August 10 says: Along the whole front yesterday, fighting was somewhat brisk. Two attacks attempted by the enemy at dawn yesterday against our positions in the Coalba valley (Brenta) and north of St. Catherina (Gorizia) were broken up by our fire.

Enemy storming parties were almost annihilated and about twenty survivors were made prisoners by our patrols which pushed forward in pursuit. In the nights of August 8 and 9, some of our bombing planes renewed their attacks on the military establishment at Pola.

Being favoured by moon light, our airmen effectively bombed the arsenal and the enemy's fleet at anchor. This was clearly visible, by dropping eight tons of high explosives on them. After having escaped from heavy anti-aircraft fire and repulsed the enemy seaplanes which rose to oppose them, all our machines returned to their base.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, Aug. 12.—An Italian official report says; A desultory artillery activity is more prevalent on the Julien front.

It is reported that the station of the St. Lucia and Tomino and the neighbouring railroad shed upon which our fire was concentrated were severely damaged.

Yesterday and this morning our flying squadron accompanied by escorting aeroplanes returned to Chiapovano valley to renew the bombardment of the military works there. Having dropped more than four tons altogether of torpedo and incendiary shells and obtained direct hits on their objectives, all of our battle and chasing machines escaping the enemy's very heavy fire returned safe to their base. At 10 o'clock an enemy machine was beaten in the air fight, and was forced to land east of Dosse Faiti.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, Aug. 12.—An Italian communication of August 11 says: Southeast of Mori in the Lagarina valley, strong enemy parties on the night of August 9, overwhelming one of our advanced posts, succeeded in penetrating it but they had to evacuate it soon afterward, owing to the prompt arrival of supports. More intense activity of artillery and reconnoitring parties was reported on the Julian front yesterday. We took some prisoners. Between Boscomalo and Castagnavizza, we somewhat rectified the front to our advantage by including some more ground in our lines.

During the evening our air squadrons, strongly escorted, bombarded the enemy's military works in Chiapovano valley, dropping three tons of high explosives. The intense anti-aircraft fire of the enemy failed, and numerous hostile chasing planes had to withdraw, being strongly attacked by our machines. One was seen to land in the direction of Alanina. On August 8 an enemy aeroplane was forced to land near Tolmino, another was brought down yesterday within our lines, west of Flondar, and the airmen were made prisoners.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, Aug. 13.—An Italian communique issued to-day says: The artillery activity was more intense east of Gorizia and on Dosso Faime.

There were brisk actions of our reconnaissances between Chiese and Tstico and in the Padola valley. There was considerable aerial activity on the whole front.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd, Aug. 8.—It is reported that the enemy has been thrown back from Chotin on a front of fifteen versts.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug .11.—A Russian official report says that dense enemy waves attacked in the direction of the Brody region. At the villages of Deab and Zarkov, the enemy offensive was a complete failure. He was everywhere repulsed with great losses. We repelled his attacks on the Sereth and Suchava valleys. Stubborn battles were fought southwestward of Okna. The Rumanians were compelled to retire five versts. The enemy developed an offensive westward of the Focsani-Mereshestchi railway, and compelled us to retire across the Suchitza. The battle is progressing. Counterattacks on Friday evening enabled us to recross the Suchitza in places.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 12.—A Russian official says that following stubborn attacks, the Rumanians retired to Okna along the Nile-Moshoreli road and westward of Gorozhoe. A superior enemy force attacked us at Foksani and the Merchesci railway. We counter-attacked and took 1,200 prisoners. Later we retired to Merchesci Furceni. We captured the enemy position at the mouth of the Buzeo river.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, Aug. 12.—A despatch from Odessa says that the enemy's action on the Rumanian front is rapidly diminishing in its intensity owing to his heavy losses and the desperate resistance of the Russians who only fall back unwillingly in obedience to strategic necessity. The Russian high command records the cases in which orders to retire had to be repeated before the troops obeyed.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 12.—Regarding the role of the army in Salonika, a significant article appears in "Le Temps," Paris. In part, the article says:

"The more the defeat of the Russians renders the offensive in the Balkans useless, the more in the Mediterranean the Powers of the Entente must guard against the German invasion from the direction

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BIG ENEMY AIR-FLEET FLIES OVER COAST CITIES

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 13.—The Press Bureau announces: A squadron of twenty enemy aeroplanes was reported off Felixstowe at 5.15 o'clock in the afternoon. It skirted the coast toward Clacton, where it divided, one part turning toward Margate, while the remainder crossed the coast and dropped bombs in the neighbourhood of Southend. Bombs were also dropped on Margate. Reports of damage and casualties are not yet received. Our aircraft pursued the enemy sea-ward.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London via New York, Aug. 13.—Twenty air-raiders bombed Southend, Rochford and Margate. Twenty-three, including 9 women and 6 children, were killed. At Southend 50 were injured.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 13.—The Press Bureau announces that the raiders caused considerable damage at Southend where they dropped forty bombs.

The casualties at present are reported to be eight men, nine women and six children killed and about fifty injured. Two men were injured at Rochford. An uninhabited house at Margate was demolished without any casualties.

TWO HUN PLANES BROUGHT DOWN

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 10.—Marshal Haig's Thursday evening communique says: Artillery duel took place in the neighbourhood of Ypres. We successfully raided the enemy positions in the neighbourhood of Lens, destroying dugouts and wrecking defences. We yesterday brought down two aeroplanes and drove down one. None of ours is missing.

BOMB FRANKFORT ON MAIN

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Paris via New York, Aug. 12.—French airmen bombed Frankfort on Main as a reprisal against the aerial attack recenily made by the Germans north of Paris.

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of Vardur upon the entrance from the Adriatic and invaluable Greek peninsula and its island links with Asia Minor. None of the Allies will be so seriously compromised by such an invasion as Great Britain. If the Entente had not a single point d'appui in the Balkans and if Germans had fastened upon the whole Greek kingdom, which serves to protect the approaches toward Egypt and India, it is impossible to say where the German development would end."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 14.—A Russian official says: Supporting the Rumanians, we drove back the enemy in the Ocnagrozechti region and captured a series of heights. Continuing our offensive, we repulsed counterattacks in the Sloniku valley and captured 600 prisoners. The Rumanians are obstinately attacking in the direction of Focsani. We hold the positions westward of the Focsani-Ajud railway. By a counterattack, we have captured 500 prisoners.

HUN'S LYING TRICK AGAIN

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Aug. 1.—A communication made by the Chancellor of the German Empire to the representatives of the German press was published in to-day's newspapers. Mentioned among others in the communication, a certain declaration is ascribed to the Russian Foreign Minister Terestchenko and the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Foreign Minister of Russia thinks it necessary to refute most energetically the declaration attributed by Chancellor Michaelis to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs referring to the aims which, they assert, France seeks to attain in the present war. The Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs did not formulate any special declarations or protests to the French Government besides the general declaration of the Provisional Government on war aims published on May 18 for public information. The above declaration which was received sympathetically by the Allies will make an object of investigation by the inter-Allies conference which will take place in the nearest future.

GERMAN PLANE FALLS INTO SEA

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 14.—The Admiralty announces: A hostile aeroplane of the Gotha type was destroyed during its return toward the Belgian coast. Another hostile sea-plane was destroyed off the Flanders coast. A large number of naval machines indecisively engaged the raiders over the sea. The pilot who destroyed the Gotha at first pursued the enemy at an altitude of 12,000 feet from north of Foreland to 15 miles off Zeebrugge, where the enemy was lost. Returning to the mouth of the Thames, he observed anti-aircraft fire at Southend, and flew there, climbed and observed eight Gothas, followed by four British machines, steering northeast. He climbed up to 18,000 feet and attacked them without result at 30 miles out to sea. Simultaneously he observed a hostile machine 4,000 feet below the enemy's formation. He attacked this lone enemy machine, and drove it down to the water, overturning the machine. One occupant was seen hanging to the tail of the machine, and to him, he threw a lifebelt.

QUERY IN COMMONS ON WHEREABOUTS OF RAIDERS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 9.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Hatherton asked for information regarding the German raider Wulf in the Indian Ocean, and the raiders Seeadler, Moewe, Veneta, Puyme, and others lately operating in the Atlantic of which nothing is heard recently. Mr. MacNamara stated that the Admiralty were not without knowledge of the movements or fate of these vessels, but disclosure thereof might be valuable to the enemy. Mr. MacNamara spoke the word fate with emphasis.

NEW MEMBER OF WAR CABINET

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 14.—Barnes has been appointed member of the War Cabinet.

FURTHER INSTALMENTS OF GERARD'S REVELATIONS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 8.—In the "Daily Telegraph" further instalments of the memoirs of the former American Ambassador to Germany, Mr. Gerard complains of the disgraceful midnight raid on the annex to the American Embassy in Berlin on October 1, 1914, when the police arrested the employes working in connection with the relief of the British subjects, seized the papers which are universally recognized as immune from seizure. The military authorities told Mr. Gerard that the raid was carried out under the orders from the Admiralty. The Foreign Office which denied this made a half apology, and Mr. Gerard finally agreed to forget the incident at the urgent request of Dr. Zimmermann, the under-secretary of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Gerard contrasts this treatment with the manner in which America treated the notorious spy Igel in New York.

Mr. Gerard's revelations altogether constitute a string of confirmation of the previous accounts of the German duplicity and disregard of international courtesies.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 14.—Mr. Gerard, former American Ambassador to Germany, in further instalment of his book published in the "Daily Telegraph," describes the interview he had with the Kaiser in October, 1915, who previously refused to receive him. Mr. Gerard says that the Kaiser remarked that he would not have permitted the torpedoing of the Lusitania if he had known it because no gentleman would kill so many women and children.

The Kaiser who was careworn and nervous, showed a great bitterness against America and repeatedly said that "America had better look out after the war" and that "I will stand no nonsense of America after the war."

STILL MORE EARLY WAR HISTORY DISCLOSED

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 11.—Take Jonescu, vice-president of the Rumanian Council of Ministers, in a letter to the "Times," says that during his visit to London in the second half of July, 1914, he saw the German Ambassador almost daily, sometimes twice daily, and is in the position to know that the ultimatum to Serbia was known to have been approved in Berlin, and that the German Ambassador in Vienna participated n drafting it. Prince Lichnowski asked Jonescu to telegraph to the Serbian Premier advising the acceptance of the ultimatum, promising modification of its hard conditions. Lichnowski told Jonescu on July 27, 1914, that he no longer believed that England would abandon her neutrality.

NEW TEMPORARY RUMANIAN CAPITAL

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 12.—A despatch from Petrograd says that the question is being considered for establishing the Rumanian Government and Royalties at Rostof-on-the-Don.

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THE KAISER'S REPLY TO PRES. WILSON IN 1914

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 6.—The Daily Telegraph publishes from the Philadelphia Ledger a memoir of Mr. Gerard, American ex-Ambassador to Berlin containing a letter written by the Kaiser to President Wilson on August 19, 1914, in response to the latter's offer for mediation. The statements in the letter, which have been denied by the highest British authority, include one that King George assured Prince Henry of Prussia during his visit to London that England would remain neutral when a war broke out involving Germany, France, Austria and Russia.

The Kaiser insinuates that the British proposed the Austrian capture of Belgrade, and also maintains that all was going well in the direction of a settlement, when he was surprised to hear of the mobilization of the Russian army. The Kaiser admits that the King told him that his offer to spare France, if Great Britain guarantee her neutrality, was based on a misunderstanding, while Lord Grey, the then British Foreign Minister, never took serious consideration, but he declared that England had to defend Belgium, which, says the Kaiser, was to be violated by Germany on strategic grounds, news having been received that France was preparing to enter Belgium, and the Belgian King having refused the Kaiser's petition for passage under the guarantee for his country's freedom. Mr. Gerard lays stress on the glaring discrepancy between the statements by the Emperor and Bethmann Hollweg.

The letter was handed to Mr. Gerard, who interviewed the Kaiser at the Berlin Castle. The Kaiser then talked despondently about war. "I tried to cheer him up, saying that the Germans would soon enter Paris," says Mr. Gerard, "but he replied that the English changed the whole situation as they are an obstinate nation, and if they keep in the war, it can not end soon."

Mr. Gerard, commenting on the Kaiser's letter, remarks that this most interesting document clears up one of the issues, namely the deliberate violation of the neutrality of Belgium. A very weak excuse is added by th Kaiser, that "news" had been received that France was already preparing to enter Belgium, but France never actually violated the frontier of Belgium prior to the German invasion. The Kaiser's second excuse, that the Belgians refused the free passage of the German troops, is still weaker. It would indeed inaugurate a new era in the intercourse of nations, if small nations could only preserve their freedom by granting the free passage for the troops of a powerful neighbour.

GERMAN EVASIVENESS OVER BELGIUM

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 8.—In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that as far as he was aware, the German Government had been careful not to remind the world that they expressly promised in 1914 to Great Britan that not, under any pretence whatever, would Germany annex Belgian territory ,but from the tenor of communications emanating from sources apparently inspired, this was a promise which, if they could, they proposed to repudiate.

BRITISH APPRECIATION OF JAPAN'S SERVICE

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 7.—"The Times," in an article on the valuable service rendered by the Japanese navy in the war, after saying that it is impossible for the general public to realize the full value of the Japanese naval assistance opines that without the Japanese co-operation the work of transporting the Australian armies to Europe would have been a difficult and dangerous undertaking. The results of this co-operation since its extension to other parts have been far-reaching and cumulative. The co-operation has contributed largely in tightening our stranglehold which is slowly crushing the Central Powers.

Our appreciation of Japan's naval co-operation would be incomplete without some tribute to its excellent spirit of good-fellowship which was displayed by our ally wherever the British and Japanese ships have had to work together. Japan's naval co-operation which might have been merely a formal fulfillment of certain duties has in fact always taken the shape of spontaneous enthusiastic performance of work in hand. The mutual undertakings of the two fleets have also proved conclusively that an exceptionally high standard morale and efficiency obtain in the Japanese service. In the splendid fighting organization of the navy, the Emperor of Japan maintains its traditions and it is as heretofore thoroughly up-to-date in all branches.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 11.—The Press Bureau announces that additional Japanese naval units have joined Allied forces in the European waters.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug 12.—A deep satisfaction is expressed on all sides for the announcement that the Japanese squadron is in the Mediterranean. The services now rendered by the Japanese flotilla in defence of sea routes are deeply appreciated. Excellent impression has been produced by the publication in the morning papers of a long list of decorations awarded by the Emperor of Japan to Admiral Beatty and other senior naval officers.

BRITISH FLEET A MARVEL OF VASTNESS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Paris, via London, Aug. 10.—A correspondent of "Le Journal" who has been visiting the British fleet, says: "The spectacle is so vast that the eye can not take in the whole panorama at one glance. Important new units in masses are ready to spring upon the enemy, should the latter issue from his lair. One aspiration and one determination of the British navy is to meet the Germans once again in a decisive battle. The fleet wont hesitate to run great risks to dispose of the enemy when a fight comes. Officers generally opine that Germans, when beaten on land, will not allow the war to finish without staking their all and accepting a great naval battle."

SENATE PASSES CONSCRIPTION BILL

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Ottawa, Aug. 10.—The Senate has passed the conscription Bill.

BAR ATTENDANCE AT STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London via New York, Aug. 10.—A conference of the British Labour Party held at the Westminster, has voted to send delegates to the conservative conference to be held at Stockholm.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 11.—At the Labour Conference, a card vote on the main resolution favouring the sending of delegates to the International Conservative Conference at Stockholm, resulted in 1,846,000 for and 550,000 against it.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Aug. 11.—A Washington despatch received at the Associated Press, says that the Government will refuse to grant passports for the Conservative Conference at Stockholm, which is regarded as untimely.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 12.—The "Daily Telegraph," reports that a memorandum which has been prepared by the sub-committee of the Labour Executive Committee as the basis of the British labour's peace proposals will be presented at the Labour Conference to-day for the consideration of their constituents and for its adoption by the special conference in London on August 21. It will be subsequently submitted to the Allied international socialist Conference.

The memorandum declares that the victory of the German Imperialism will destroy democracy and liberty in Europe, and demands the liberation of and compensation for Belgium, the settlement of Poland question in accordance with the wishes of the Poles, and the right of the forcibly annexed populations in Europe freely to dispose of themselves. It records an inflexible resolution to fight until this liberation is achieved through a victory, but it also records the determination to suppress any attempt to transform the defensive war into a war of conquest as the victory of the Allies must be the victory of the popular liberty.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Paris via London. Aug. 13.—The Socialist Party has decided to participate in the Stockholm Conference. The party declares that it does not seek to compromise a peace, which will leave the fate of nations in suspense and at the mercy of fresh wars, but seeks a peace which will endure and respect the rights of nations' treaties and submit all possible conflicts in future to international justice.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Aug. 13.—Mr. Bonar Law has announced in the House of Commons that the British Government will not grant permission to the British Labour delegates to attend the Stockholm Conference.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 14.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law has announced that Great Britain, the United States, France and Italy have decided not to grant the permission to attend the Stockholm Conference (cheers). The law officers to the Crown had advised the Government that it is illegal for any resident in His Majesty's dominion to confer with enemy subjects without a license from the Crown.

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PERSONNEL OF RUSSIA'S NEW MINISTRY

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Aug. 3.—Mr. Tshernof, Minister of Agriculture, has addressed a letter to Mr. Kerensky, Minister-President, stating his decision to retire from participation in the Government in order to dispose of the liberty of action in defence against the calumny and accusation made in his behalf. The Government has accepted temporarily and will leave the portfolio of Minister of Agriculture vacant.

A despatch from Helsingfors says that the Senate, presided over by the Governor-General, has decided by a majority vote against the Socialists' six to publish a manifesto to the Provisional Government, referring to the dissolution of the Diet and new elections. This decision was communicated to the Diet which closed its sitting at 2 o'clock. The speaker, without reading the manifesto, announced the suspension of the work of the Diet until a new order is issued. Deputies of the Diet immediately left the hall of sitting.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, Aug. 6.—M. Kerensky has formed the Cabinet, taking portfolios of war and marine in addition to the Premiership. Terestchenko has been appointed as Foreign Minister and Nekrassoff as Finance Minister.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Aug. 7. (Delayed in transmission).—The new Cabinet is constituted as follows.

Mr. Kerensky, Premier, Ministers of War and of Marine.

Mr. Nekrasoff has accepted the portfolio of Finances but invited Radical Democrat Professor Bernatzky Gerant to the Ministry of Finances.

Mr. Awksentieff, President of the Executive Committee of the Peasants' Delegates and member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Socialists, Minister of Interior.

Mr. Tereschenko, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Skobeleff, Minister of Labour.

Mr. Peshechonoff, Minister of Supply.

Mr. Tshernoff, Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. Oldenburg, member of the Party of Cadets and secretary of the Science Academy Minister of Public Instruction.

Socialist (popular) Mr. Zaroudny is appointed Minister of Justice.

Radical Democrat Mr. Efremoff, the Minister of Public Assistance.

Member of the first Duma, Mr. Callway Minister of Communications.

Socialist (Democrat) Mr. Prokopovits, also president of the lately founded Economical Committee, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. Nikitine, Socialist (Democrat) is made Minister of Post and Telegraph.

Mr. Kokoshkine, professor of law and member of the Central Committee of the Party of Cadets, State Controller.

Mr. Kartashoff, member of the Cadets, Procurator of Synod.

The Provisional Government intends to create a special committee for the supreme direction of all questions of national defence.

Mr. Savenkoff, former Governmental Commissioner at the front and Lieut. Lebedeff are appointed immediate collaborators of Kerensky, former in the War and the latter in the Marine Ministry.

The crisis of the Provisional Government was solved. In the evening of August. 6. Premier Kerensky formed a new Government on the basis of declaration he addressed to the country after he took back his resignation. In the choice of the individual members of the Cabinet, the Premier was guided by actual interests of the country and the desire to attract to the staff of the Cabinet the representatives of all political parties which have expressed confidence in Premier Kerensky at the historical conference of August 4. Premier Kerensky was personally engaged in pourparlers with the representatives of these parties and directed the appointments of the new members of the Cabinet.

LENINE AND OTHERS ARE FOUND GUILTY

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Aug. 4.—Newspapers here publish the report of the prosecutor of the Central Tribunal on the results of investigations into the events of July 18. Lenine and some of his accomplices, Roshal, the instigator of the Kronstadt rebellion, and some other Socialists, Democrats and Maximalists, 11 persons in all, are accused of high treason and of the organisation of an armed rebellion on July 18.

GATHER ALL SOCIALISTS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Petrograd via London, Aug. 11.—The Central Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and the Peasants Delegates has decided to convoke a conference representing all socialist parties and labour and professional organizations to discuss democratic efforts to stop the military debacle.

TO RUSSIANS GOING HOME

[OFFICIAL TO THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY]

The Russian Embassy is informed by their Government that it has been found necessary on account of the requirements of national defence under the actual extraordinary circumstances to suspend temporarily the special facilities in issuing passports to political emigrants returning to Russia. Henceforth after the reopening of the Russian frontier, political emigrants will be admitted to return to Russia on the same conditions as those existing for all Russian citizens abroad and established by the rules of the 25th October, 1916, namely after obtaining from the Russian Consular authorities a special permit in accordance with the said rules.

COTTON CONTROL BOARD'S MOVE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 11.—The Cotton Control Board announces that a week's notice will be given to all cotton-spinning firms and manufacturers to stop forty percent of their spindles and looms from September 3. Levies will be made on the mills working more than sixty percent of the total spindles and looms for unemployed operatives. This scheme only operates for two months, as the Shipping Controller is making strong efforts to increase the tonnage available for cotton.

PREMIER KERENSKY'S APPEAL TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Aug. 10 (Delayed in transmission).—Mr. Kerensky, Minister-President, on behalf of all the members of the Government, has addressed to the Russian people an appeal in which he points out a terrible danger which is threatening Russia and summons all citizens to unite for the fight with the foreign enemy and internal disorganization. In some parts of the text, the declaration says.

"At this grievous time for the country, the reorganized provisional Government will bear the burden of supreme power. Only by heroic efforts can the Fatherland be saved. Fully conscious of the sacred duty to the Fatherland, the Government will not be stopped by any difficulties or obstacles in its efforts to lead to termination, worthy of the honour and prestige of the nation, the great fight on the issue of which the future of Russia depends. In its efforts to utilize for this end all the vital forces of the country, the Government will carry out necessary measures for the organization of State following the principles heretofore proclaimed by it. The Government draws its strength from greater confidence that it will find and greater assistance that it will obtain from all the people in Russia. In face of the union of Russian citizens neither the foreign enemy nor internal disorganization can be dangerous."

STARVATION AND DEATH

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York, Aug. 11.—A letter from Warsaw, the authenticity of which the Zeonist Committee vouchs for, shows appalling sufferings among the population. In part it says:

"Death and starvation can be witnessed in every street, every station and every parish house. Mothers feel happy to see their nursing babies die. They sell their daughters' hair to enable them to buy bread for the dying children."

INDIAN MAHSUDS HAVE COMPILED WITH TERMS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 12.—A despatch from Simla says that the Mahsuds have complied with the government's terms. Three thousand assembled at Salweki, taking the oath of peace. General Monro has ordered the dispersal of the troops, and praises the skilful operations and pluck of all arms, and says that the tribesmen for the first time have felt the power of the flying corps.

MUTINY OF 300 GERMAN TROOPS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam via London, Aug. 8.—A report from the frontier to the "Telegraaf" confirms the rumours relating to the mutiny of three hundred German troops in Antwerp who threw down their rifles when they were ordered to go to the Ypres front. They were quickly overpowered and taken to the barracks, handcuffed.

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CHINA'S DECLARATION OF WAR ON CENTRAL POWERS

All Possible Steps for a Peaceful Solution Were in Vain

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Peking, Aug. 5.—(Delayed in transmission).—The Government yesterday despatched another circular telegram to the provinces concerning the war question. The Government pointed out in the telegram the necessity of declaring war against Germany, but actually it instructed the provincial authorities to make necessary preparations to meet the situation when the proclamation is issued.

In view of the fact that four-fifths of the provinces have expressed their approval, the Government has decided to convene a National Assembly on November 1st. The provincial authorities have been instructed concerning the election of the delegates. It is understood that the principal duty of the Assembly will be the amendment of the Constitution and the Parliamentary election Law for the convocation of a new legislature.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Aug. 7.—The cabinet yesterday discussed the measures to be taken after the declaration of war and decided to form a War Committee which would be organised by the Ministers, Vice-Ministers and Councillors of the various Ministries. Lu Cheng-hsiang, ex-Foreign Minister, who has recently been appointed a high adviser to the Government will be appointed the chairman of the new committee. Some officials proposed to submit the war declaration to the forthcoming National Assembly, but Premier Tuan Chi-jui strongly opposed this, insisting on the necessity of immediate action. It is understood that the mandate already drafted will be promulgated in a few days.

A Mandate announces the appointment of Li Hsun as Tuchun of Kiangsu. Chen Kwang-yuen, the present Tuchun of Sui-yuan, has been appointed Tuchun of Kiangsi, and Fu Liang-tso, the present Vice-Minister of War, Tuchun of Hunan.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Canton via Shanghai, Aug. 7.—The provincial authorities here have held a royal reception in honour of the navy. The authorities perhaps intended to remove by this measure further doubt of their loyalty. A grand reception was held on August 6 in honour of the naval officers and men as well as the members of parliament staying here.

Admiral Chen Pi-kuang is attracting great attention of the Cantonese, while his warships are expected to check any movement of Lung Chi-kwang's troops.

Up to the present, more than ten million dollars have been subscribed to support the Republican Government.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Chengtu via Peking, Aug. 9.—The war declaration is expected to be made on August 10. Austria will probably be included. Anywise, the rupture of relations with Austria is expected.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, Aug. 9.—A despatch from Chengtu under date of July 24 reports the approximate casualties in the recent fighting as follows; Over three hundred Kweichowites were killed, while the number of the wounded is unknown. Over six hundred Szechuanese were killed and five hundred wounded. The number of houses burned is not yet ascertained.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, Aug. 9.—A despatch from Chengtu under date of August 4 reports that the Szechuanese obtained a decisive victory at Kiating, Jeishaw Hsien The Yunnanese retook Tsuyang, but the Szechuanese finally drove them out. Shensi is sending a number of large guns to strengthen the artillery.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Aug. 10.—Hsu Shih-chen has been appointed Vice-Minister of War. The appointment is much welcomed especially in view of the fact that Hsu was dismissed as Chief Secretary to the Cabinet merely in order to appease the Kuomin-tang for the dismissal of Sun Hungyi.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Peking, Aug. 10.—The war declaration has been postponed again. It is apparent that the Government has not yet decided regarding Austria.

The declaration of war against Germany has again been postponed apparently on the ground that the Peking Government has not yet been able to arrive at a decision with regard to Austria, as reported by the Kokusai service. The interests and relations of Austria-Hungary with China are rather insignificant except that China owes to Austria-Hungary a sum of 600,000 pounds sterling being the remainder of the Boxer indemnity and the 3,200,000 pounds sterling of the warship construction loan contracted four years ago. Besides these, Austria-Hungary has no special right or privileges in China, and her trade interests with China are also very much limited, the annual amount of which hardly exceeding 4,000,000 taels, while the influence of the Austro-Hungarian subjects in China is likewise very insignificant, there being only about ten or more Austrians in the service of the Chinese Government. Such being the case, the opening of a state of war between China and Austria-Hungary will bring no very material benefit to China, except the suspension of the payment of the Boxer indemnity and the £3,200.000 loan referred to. Similarly, the benefit to be derived by the Entente Powers through the withdrawal of the Austro-Hungarian influence from the Republic is very limited and leaves no large margin to be availed of by the Allies. Hence China's hesitation respecting Austria is quite inexplicable.

On the contrary, the withdrawal of the German influence from China opens an extensive field for economic and other activities for the Allies, who may replace the enterprising Germans in future. Of course, the German influence in China has been considerably reduced since the surrender of Tsingtao. To add, the rupture between China and Germany has further circumscribed the activities of the Germans and led practically to the suspension of all economic operations by the Germans in China. Only a small number of the German officials employed by the Chinese Government in various capacities is retained under the pretext of the difficulty of finding proper successors to replace them. Thus apparently the declaration of war by China will give no further serious blow to Germany, still the benefit China will derive from the act is very extensive and immense. China will be enabled to free herself from the obligations of the payment of the Boxer indemnity amounting to £12,200,000 and the loans amounting to £40,000,000 which she owes to Germany. Again China will be able to recover to her hands all railway lines constructed and conducted by Germany and all German settlements in various parts of China, without sacrificing a single dollar or a single life, and furthermore China will be able to temporarily recover the mining concessions, the rights of navigation on various rivers in the interior of China, and the privileges of communications, etc., granted to the Germans.

The Entente Powers will also derive an immense benefit from China's declaration of war upon Germany in that they will come to have part of various special rights and concessions hitherto in the hands of the Germans and succeed to the commercial, and industrial undertakings hitherto conducted and monopolized by the Germans. Besides these benefits, the Allies will have the opportunity of recommending the successors to the German officials in the service of the Chinese Government from among their own nationals. It is strange that China still hesitates.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Peking, Aug. 11.—In view of the secrecy being maintained concerning the measures which will be taken after the declaration of war, no details are known, but it is understood that the following points were discussed at the Cabinet meeting yesterday and approved by a majority of the Ministers:

(1) All German business agencies shall be suspended.

(2) All firearms and other weapons in possession of Germans shall be confiscated.

(3) All Germans shall be placed under the surveillance.

(4) The freedom of movement shall be restricted and subjected to the Chinese law.

(5) The customs shall prohibit the importation of German goods.

(6) Germans in the service of the Customs and other Government offices shall be suspended.

(7) The Chinese Government shall confiscate all German ships in Chinese waters.

According to the vernacular press, German merchants recently have been attempting to secure the assistance of Chinese to convert their firms into Sino-German companies, owing to the imminence of the war declaration. The Government therefore has drawn up regulations prohibiting such transactions.

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KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Peking, Aug. 14.—A state of war exists between China and Germany and Austria from 10 a.m. following the proclamation, signed by the President, and countersigned by all the Ministers of State. The proclamation says:

"On February 9, we addressed a protest to the German Government, against the policy of submarine warfare inaugurated by Germany which was considered by this Government as an infringement of International Law, imperilling neutral lives and property, and declared therein that if our protest proves ineffectual, we should be constrained, much to our regret, to sever diplomatic relations with Germany.

"Contrary to our expectations, however, no modification was made in Germany's submarine policy after the lodging of our protest. On the contrary the number of neutral vessels and belligerent merchantmen destroyed in an indiscriminate manner was daily increasing, and Chinese lives lost were numerous. Under such circumstances, we might yet remain indifferent and endure our suffering with meagre hope of preserving a temporary peace, but in so doing we shall never be able to satisfy our people who are attached to righteousness and are sensible to disgrace, nor could we justify ourselves before our sister states, which had acted without hesitation in obedience to the dictates of the sense of duty.

"Both here, as well as in our friendly Powers, the cause of indignation was the same, and among the people of this country there could be found no difference of opinion. This Government thereupon being compelled to consider its protest ineffectual, notified the German Government on March 14, of the severance of relations, and at the same time, events taking place from the beginning till that time, were announced for the general information of the public. What we have desired is peace. What we have respected is international law. What we have to protect are the lives and property of our own people.

"As we had originally no other grave causes of enmity against Germany or the German government, if it had manifested its repentance on the deplorable consequence resulting from its policy of submarine warfare, it might still be expected to modify that policy in view of common indignation of the whole world. That was what we eagerly desired and there was reason why we felt reluctant to treat Germany as a common enemy. Nevertheless during the five months following the severance of relations, the submarine attacks continued their operation as vigorously as before."

"It is not Germany alone, but Austria-Hungary as well, which adopted and pursued this policy without abatement. Not only has international law been thereby violated but also our people are suffering injury and loss. Our sincerest hope to bring about a better state of affairs is now shattered. Therefore it is hereby declared that a state of war exists against Germany as well as against Austria-Hungary, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m. on the 14th day of the 8th month in the sixth year of the Republic of China. In consequence thereof all the treaties and agreements and conventions concluded between China and Germany, and China and Austria-Hungary as well as such parts of international protocols or international agreements concerning the relations between China and Germany and China and Austria-Hungary are in conformity of law of nations and international practice all abrogated. This Government, however, will respect the Hague conventions and international agreements respecting humane conduct of war.

"The chief object of our declaration of war is to put an end to the calamities of the war and hasten the restoration of peace which, it is hoped, our people will fully appreciate. In view of the fact, however, that our people are not yet recovered from the sufferings due to the recent political disturbances, which again befall us in consequence of the breaking out of the present war, I the President of this Republic cannot help having a profound sympathy for our people when I take into consideration their further suffering. I would never resort to this step of striving for the existence of our nation unless and until I, considering it could no longer be avoided, was finally forced to this momentous decision.

"I cannot bear to think that through us the dignity of international law should be impaired or our position in the family of nations should be undermined or the restoration of the world peace and happiness should be retarded. It is therefore hoped that all our people will exert themselves to the utmost in these hours of hardship with a view to maintaining and strengthening the existence of the Chinese Republic, so we may establish ourselves amidst the family of nations and share with them the happiness and benefits derived therefrom."

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Aug. 14.—The Dutch Minister has taken the charge of the Austrian Legation and barracks. Von Rosthern will be handed passports to-day.

The German Bank has been closed and is guarded. In addition to the Dutch marine, two or three from each of the Allies' guards have been placed. The Government's action has been most prompt in regards the liquidation of the bank. M. Pernotte, general manager of Banque Industrielle, has been appointed to take possession of the accounts, cash and properties of the bank in Peking, while Mr. Lucas, Mr. Passeri, Mr. McLuen and the Japanese subdirector of the Bank of Chihli, have been appointed to take charge of the bank's branches at Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton and Hankow respectively. Mr. Passeri who is in Peking now will leave for Shanghai at once.

The Austrians and Germans, for the present, will not be interned, but will be permitted to carry on peaceful occupations under the surveillance of the Chinese authorities, provided they will not commit any action endangering the State or detrimental to the Chinese interests.

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Shanghai, Aug. 14.—Three Austrian ships lying in the Whangpao have been seized by the navy this afternoon and a guard is placed aboard each ship.

The commissioner of foreign affairs at present has not received any instructions concerning the internment of the enemy.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF CHINA'S WAR POLICY

Mr. Chang Tsung-hsiang, the Chinese Minister in Tokyo, called on Viscount Motono, the Foreign Minister, late Tuesday afternoon, and handed him a notification from the Peking Government, that China is now in a state of war with Germany and Austria. Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to Peking, was also served with a notice of similar contents by the Foreign Minister Mr. Wang Tah-sieh early Tuesday morning, so the Baron telegraphed to the Foreign Office here.

The text of the notification from the Chinese Minister to Viscount Motono is nearly identical with that of the notice handed to the Japanese Minister by the Peking Foreign Office, and is substantially as follows:

"The Government of China severed its diplomatic relations with the Government of Germany last March, as the Government of Japan was notified at the time.

"Since then the Central Empires of Europe have continued to carry on their war programme, which is in contravention to public law and menaces humanity; it is also unmistakably evident that they have no idea of altering their programme. The Government of China, therefore, considers that a state of war existed between China and both Germany and Austria, from 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 14th of August, and notifies the Government of Japan to such effect.

"All the treaties which have been existing between China and both Germany and Austria, the Agreement of 1901, and other agreements of similar character, are to be abrogated hereafter.

"As to the Hague conventions and other international agreement relating to peace and war, the Government of China declares it will adhere to them strictly."

Immediately after the declaration of war the Chinese Government put into force the necessary measures in dealing with the Teutons and their interests in China. According to information received at official quarters here yesterday, the German Asiatic Bank in Tientsin was distrained by the Chinese Government on the morning of the 14th, about the same time as the declaration of war, and was placed under the surveillance of troops, composed of one or two soldiers from each of the Allies. The Allies dispatched the soldiers at the request of the Chinese Government. Two Japanese soldiers are in the guard, in which the United States also is believed to be represented.

As to the German settlements in Tientsin and Hankow, the Chinese Government took over the control, when the diplomatic rupture took place in March. The Austrian settlement in Tientsin was seized by the Chinese Government on Tuesday and is now under police serveillance.

Another part of China's programme of making a clean sweep of the Teutonic root of influence and beds of intrigue consists in making prisoners of war German officers and men, and of expelling the German consular officials, as well as the

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Germans in the Chinese Government service. There had been interned in Peking, Tientsin and Hankow about 90 German soldiers; in Nanking about 50 officers and men from the submarine S-90. They were all made prisoners of war. Classified, the Germans employed in Government service of China are: 5 or 6 in the Central Government, about 100 in the customs service, and about 10 in the postal service. Added to these there are several hundred, including merchants, missionaries, and school teachers, who are suspected of connection with the various incidents of intrigue. In all, nearly 3,000 Germans will be ordered to leave China.

As a result of China's declaration to abrogate all the treaties and agreements existing between her and the Central Empires, the payment of the Boxer indemnity to Germany is suspended The remaining amount of the indemnity to Germany is estimated at 200,000,000 yen or £21,000,000, including the annual interest. China has been paying Germany about 6,000,000 yen per annum. Other financial obligations that China owes to Germany will also be summarily put into temporary oblivion. A rough estimate of China's debts to Germany places them at 170,000,000 yen or £17.000,000.

The Southern opposition to the Peking Government's war policy is considered here to be of slight importance. Though the discontented southerners are likely to grab every opportunity to assert their opposition, the present indication is that their disapproval will not amount to much. At least, it is believed here that the Peking Government's declaration of war will not incite the Southerners to start any serious disturbance, lest such act incur the ill-favour of the Allies.

China's entrance into the war is very favourably received by the Allies' Governments. This sentiment will soon find expression in a definite form, that is, the satisfactory solution of the pending questions between China and the Allies, including the loans to China, the raising of the Chinese customs tariff, and the postponement of the Boxer indemnity payments. Already negotiations over the ten million yen advance of the Four-Powers-Loan are on the point of being concluded. The discussion of the other Chinese requests is likely to be formally taken up shortly in Peking, between the Chinese Government and the Allies' Ministers.

GERMAN BANK AUCTIONED

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Hongkong via Shanghai, Aug. 15.—The premises of the German Bank has been auctioned and Sir Paul Chater has purchased it at 335,000 dollars.

GALE—HONGKONG AND KOWLOON

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Hongkong via Shanghai, Aug. 15.—A gale swept over Hongkong and Kowloon Monday afternoon, causing considerable minor damages. These were no casualties.

FOOD ADMINISTRATOR SAYS GOV'T MEANS BUSINESS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Aug. 9.—The Senate passed the food control bill which had already passed the House of Representatives. The law authorises the President to regulate foods, feeds, fuels, fertilizers and other necessaries during the war.

The President plans to appoint Herbert Hoover to carry out the law which appropriates 16 million dollars and fixes the minimum price of wheat at the beginning of next year at two dollars per bushel

It prohibits manufacture and importation of distilled liquors, authorizes the President to regulate alcoholic content of fermented beverages at discretion, and to commandeer distilled beverages when necessary for military purposes.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Aug. 13.—Mr. Hoover, Food Administrator, in announcing that France controls flour and wheat for bread, asserts that the American Government is prepared to take over the entire harvest, if found necessary, to conserve the supply and reduce the cost to the general public and the Allies. The administration purposes largely to increase the exportation of flour instead of wheat, thereby preventing the curtailing of the employment of flour mills. For the purpose of eliminating speculation, the elevators in the mills will be licensed and no storage of wheat beyond 30 days will be permitted without the approval of the administration. The grain exchanges will be asked to suspend dealing in futures. A commission will be appointed to determine fair prices. Hoarders are warned to liquidate the contracts immediately, or else be prosecuted.

GREAT U.S. AIRCRAFT FACTORY

KOKUSAI-REUTER

New York via London, Aug. 8.—The American Government has ordered the construction of an aircraft factory in the navy yard of Philadelphia at the cost of one million dollars. The factory will be completed in one hundred days and employ two thousand workers to produce one thousand aeroplanes annually.

The Council for Exports recommends lumber, sugar and cotton to be placed on the list of goods for which export licences are required. The council desires especially to control the shipments of cotton of which Germany is in desperate need.

ALL ALLIED PURCHASES IN AMERICA AT LOCAL PRICES

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington via New York, Aug. 8.—Formally announcing that the Allies of America, in the purchases made in this country, will be given the benefit of the same price obtained by the United States, the War Industry Board says that the Allies must apply the same principle in the dealing among themselves, and with the United States. The board also says that the agreement must be limited to war materials, and the United States must not allow the raw materials sold to the Allies for war purposes, to be diverted to industry and trade abroad which may come into competition with American manufacturers and producers. It is added that the board will endeavour to secure the best possible assurances that the materials sold for war purposes be applied only to said purposes.

MARTIAL LAW IN SPAIN

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Hanoi via Shanghai, Aug. 7.—Big floods have been caused in Tongking district, threatening Hanoi. The railways between Haiphong and Hanoi and Hanoi and Yunnanfu have been interrupted.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Madrid via London, Aug. 14.—Martial law has been declared throughout Spain.

The strike has assumed the character of general movement with revolutionary tendency. The calling up of reservists has been authorized to prepare for emergencies. Disturbances are reported from different parts of the country. All is quiet in the capital.

JAPAN'S SPECIAL ENVOY ARRIVES AT SAN FRANCISCO

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Honolulu, Aug. 6.—A banquet was held to-night by the Governor of Hawaii in honour of Special Ambassador Viscount Ishii and his party, one hundred leading people in Honolulu as well as army and navy officers being present. The Governor eloquently paid a tribute to the contributions of the Japanese toward the Allies and announced that the Government authorized the enlistment of Hawaiian Japanese in company for the active service with the American army.

A reception ball by the Governor was attended by hundreds of persons.

The mission sails for San Francisco.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

San Francisco, Aug. 13, 6 p.m.—Viscount Ishii arrived here at two o'clock this afternoon. He was received by Mr. Long, Assistant Secretary to the State Department, Colonel Irons, the representative of the Department of War, Captain Marsh, the representative of the Department of the Navy and also Mr. Miller, the Consul General at Seoul. Two regiments of infantry marched in procession to the City Hall where a monster reception was given by the Mayor of San Francisco. Viscount Ishii in reply made a speech.

A dinner will be given to-night by the Japanese residents here in honour of Viscount Ishii. He will be entertained by the city at dinner on Tuesday night. His voyage to San Francisco was uneventful.

FAMOUS MORRISON LIBRARY AT PEKING SOLD

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Aug. 9.—Baron Iwasaki of Mitsubishi and of the Yokohama Specie Bank has purchased Doctor Morrison's famous library at thirty-five thousand sterling. A library will be erected in Tokyo which will be known as the Doctor G. E. Morrison Library. It will be kept intact and always open to serious students.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

THE COMING LONDON CONFERENCE

Another Allied conference, following that at Paris will be held in London in the course of this month. The "Tokyo Nichinichi" does not know the exact nature of themes to come up before this coming conference, but it believes financial problems will largely occupy its attention. Some may think that the conference will touch on the peace question, but according to present prospects, the war must be expected to last at least two or three years more, and there is nothing to-day on which to base any discussion for its termination. Russia may be a stumbling block, but the Allies will have to devise means to keep her in the war and help her to continue it. With the prolongation of hostilities, the growing difficulty appears on either side of how to be supplied with the sinews of war. Great Britain has already advanced more than 90,000,000,000 yen to the Allies, and the pressure on her in this direction will yet continue to increase, not to lessen, even though America is on the scene to do her part. Hence the main topic before the conference must be financing the war. But not financially alone but economically also, must there be co-operation among the Allies, ever more and more as the war's duration is lengthened. In this latter connection the "Nichinichi" would repeat what it has said before, that the tendency, since the Paris Economic Conference, among the Allied Powers, to be carried along by self protective measures of an exclusive nature, is to be most regretted, as it is bound to cause friction and estrangement. The journal hopes the London Conference will not fail to take up this important matter.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA

The "Kokumin" sees nothing significant in the recent political crisis in Russia, beyond, that there being no one else to take his place, Mr. Kerensky remains Premier, and uncertainties and instability, it says, are still the chief feature of the situation. The Revolution in March brought into being a constitutional democracy in place of the Tsar regime. But soon after the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates gained influence, and the Government had step by step to yield to their demands. Finally the administrative power has slipped into the hands of a Labour Cabinet under Mr. Kerensky. Recently, however, the Constitutional Democrats have more or less recovered their influence. and that is the reason for the present agitated state of affairs in that country. Nevertheless, says the "Kokumin," the actual power has always been in the hands of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates ever since the Revolution. These Delegates do not really represent soldiers and workmen, but are self appointed leaders. Behind these men are the Socialists, who are divided into two camps, namely Mimishiviki or those Socialists who would support the Government and continue the war, and the Bosheviki or Socialists of another school, who want the radical uprooting of all old order of things first, and then talk business afterward. The Bosheviki are fewer in number than the Mimishiviki, but are gaining in strength, a fact which darkens Russia's future. However the "Kokumin" is persuaded that as long as things are in unsettled state, there will never be any fear of Russia going in for a separate peace, there being no one party strong enough, or rather qualified, to act for Russia internationally.

"YOROZU" URGES NO MONEY BE LENT CHINA UNCONDITIONARY

The "Yorozu" says that the loan to China should be carefully considered, and especially the purpose for which the loan is made, should be minutely investigated. It has been customary with the leading Chinese to negotiate foreign loans with foreigners in whom they have confidence. These Chinese declare that China is in need of money, and that lack of capital is hindering the development of China. The "Yorozu" says that what these Chinese state is true, but it can not be denied that they are also thinking of their personal gain by negotiating foreign loans. This desire of the leading Chinese to gain personally by concluding the foreign loan, is the reason why it is so much talked about in China.

Since the time of the Manchu Dynasty, it has been an undeniable fact that principal statesmen of China increased their personal wealth whenever a foreign loan was made. Many Princes gained by concluding negotiations for foreign loans, and since the revolution, Yuan Shih-kai piled up his personal wealth by obtaining many foreign loans and when he died he left about fifty million yen.

The Chinese statesmen who have known these cases, would gladly ask for foreign loans whenever there is any pretext or opportunity for doing so, and they do not care on what terms it is made, or what the amount of the loan.

WHY TUAN TURNED PRO-JAPANESE

The "Yorozu" declares that the reason why General Tuan Chi-jui, who was pro-German suddenly turned pro-Japanese was because of the fact that Japan loaned China five million yen, and further announced her intention to loan twenty million yen more. Furthermore, President Li Yuan-hung opposed the declaration of war against Germany, and dismissed General Tuan Chi-jui, because China obtained a half million yen from the United States.

It has been generally considered that war in China is but war with money and telegrams, and the "Yorozu" says that every political disturbance in China is caused by the same instruments.

On the other hand, such Japanese as advocate the loan to China, do not consider the general situation there, and they are only considering the fact that when the loan is made, they could pocket their commission. Not a small amount of money has been loaned to China by Japan, but it is doubtful that any part of these loans has actually benefitted China. The paper hopes that Japan will loan money, but it is absolutely necessary that the manner in which the money is to be used should be carefully investigated.

FEW CHINESE ARE PATRIOTIC

The "Yorozu" regrets that among the Chinese, there are only a very few who really consider the future of their country and all the others gladly welcome any foreign loan, not considering the terms, as they intend only to pocket their share. And the Japanese who try to loan money to China are also endeavouring for their own personal gain. While the Japanese loan to China sounds well, the actual effect of such would not promote better relations between the two countries.

Recently a twenty million yen loan to China is being discussed, and if the money is used by General Tuan Chi-jui for oppressing the south, Japan will incur the ill feeling of the southern Chinese and the paper can not support such a loan. If any money is loaned to China for the actual exploitation of undeveloped resources, the paper hopes that the amount will be as large as possible, and any loan which would be used for undesirable and unknown purposes, should be entirely prevented, for the good of both Japan and China.

AMERICA'S STEEL BAN MAY BE BOOMERANG

The "Asahi" declares that the prohibition of the export of steel by the United States Government would further cause the shortage of steamships. The United States has planned to send an army of several hundred thousands to the European fronts, and is keenly feeling the scarcity of bottoms to carry the soldiers and supplies to Europe. She is encouraging the shipbuilding industries of the nation, and it is believed that the prohibition of the export of steel is made on account of this shortage of ships, and expected consumption of steel in the United States for the construction of ships. The shipbuilding industries of Japan, however, will greatly suffer from the prohibition of the export of steel, and it may lead to further world shortage of ships. The "Asahi" earnestly requests the Government of the United States to give more consideration to the question of prohibiting the export of steel.

ANY NECESSITY FOR WAR PROFIT TAX?

The "Tokyo Asahi" asks the above question and answers "No" inasmuch as the country cannot be said to be confronted by any necessity for searching for fresh sources of revenue. The "war rich" and unscrupulous speculators coining money are excellent objects to exact state contributions from, levied on their unearned gains. On the other hand it is a bad policy to impose taxes where there is really no necessity for them. True the Government will next year have to ask for a supplementary vote to expedite the programme of naval construction. Educational expenditure out of the national coffer will also have to be brought up to a scale promised before the Diet at its late session. Further there is crying need to increase the scale of salaries for Government officials. In many other respects, also, the Government must meet increased disbursements. But on the other hand, the "Asahi" calculates that from next year on, the Treasury must be in a condition amply and comfortably to meet all augmented expenditure. It already has a surplus of over 70,000,000 yen, while the natural accretion to taxes next year will amount to at least 40,000,000 yen. Such being the case, the "Asahi" considers it inadvisable to introduce a war profit tax, which even if levied, would probably not reach the speculators, who should be the object of it, if any body. Unnecessary increase of revenue is bound to lead to extravagance in the use of surpluses, and that is another reason why the journal would object to a war profit tax.

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AMERICAN RED CROSS PARTY ENTERTAINED

The Japanese Red Cross Society gave a luncheon to the American Red Cross Commission to Rumania, Thursday noon, at the Society's headquarters, Shiba Park. Colonel Anderson, Major Glasgow, Major Peabody and the entire party were invited, and Baron Ishiguro, President of the Japanese Red Cross Society, other officials and nurses extended welcome to their American brother and sister workers.

The entire American Commission visited the hospital of the Japanese Red Cross at Shibuya Thursday morning at ten o'clock, and at noon, proceeded to the Society's headquarters at Shiba Park.

After the conclusion of the luncheon, Baron Ishiguro rose and said:

"Colonel Anderson, Members of the American Red Cross Mission to Rumania, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"I need not say that it has been a great pleasure and honour to entertain you, as the members of the American Red Cross Mission to Rumania, and those who are attached to the Commission as the members of the Medical and Nursing Units. Moreover we deem it an honor to have had our Red Cross Hospital of Tokyo inspected by you this morning, notwithstanding that your stay in the City is to be so brief.

"Upon this occasion I can not but revert to an event that happened about thirty-one years ago. When the Fourth International Red Cross conference was held in Karlsruhe, Germany, in July 1887, I was present as a Delegate from Japan, representing our Red Cross Society, together with Viscount Matsudaira, now Vice-President of the Society, who is present here to-day. On the sixth day of the conference a serious subject was introduced for discussion, namely; "Shall the Red Cross Societies in Europe render any assistance in relief work of the sick and wounded caused by war in other parts of the world or outside of Europe?"

"At the conference an American delegate was present in the person of Miss Barton, who died some years ago. As the United States is a land situated outside of Europe, I looked and looked at her face and her lips, with the hope and anticipation that she might well object to such a prejudicial topic, a topic which was absolutely unfavorable to the spirit and principle of the Red Cross. Nevertheless my expectation of her was in vain. My hesitation could not be kept up. I was then compelled to rise and speak upon that subject. I said to the audience that there should be no geographical distinction made, and that no racial distinction should be made, so far as the Red Cross work—a humane work—was concerned. It was one for all and all for one. I said it was the duty, the spirit, the principle of the Red Cross to alleviate all of the suffering caused by war, regardless of the difference in nationalities, the difference in races, the difference in geographical positions; that the Red Cross men should help and aid each other the world over. 'It is utterly irrational. It is absolutely inconsistent. It is extremely, absurd,' I added. We, the delegates from Japan, shall leave this gathering at once if your Red Cross Societies in Europe should ever take such a step as not to extend your relief services outside of Europe and make such a discrimination in administering relief work to the war victims.

"Heated discussions then followed, but fortunately I found friends among the Russian delegates, who seconded what I had argued. Consequently, it was resolved that that subject should be altered in some way and be discussed again at the next conference. A German delegate, named Knesbeck, I remember, suggested that the subject be withdrawn altogether, on the ground that it could not be put into practice, even if some alterations had been made in that subject and been acted upon at the conference.

"Turning now thirty-one years back, so great a change and such remarkable progress has been made the world over in thoughts and ideals, that no one would now consider such a subject a sane one.

"The greatest, the most dreadful and the most undescribable war that mankind has ever witnessed or dreamed of has been going on in Europe, resulting in the slaughter of thousands of human beings, young and old—ruining women and children—destroying property and producing fearful diseases and hunger in the countries that are involved in the conflict.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, the American Red Cross can most certainly be proud of all that you have accomplished since the outbreak of the war in the work of relieving the sick and wounded in France, Russia, Belgium, Servia and the other belligerent countries, whither you have sent on a large scale many medical units and hospital supplies.

"Moreover, at this most critical juncture of the affairs of Russia and Rumania, the American Red Cross has sent and is sending its relief commissions, and public spirited patriotic and self sacrificing American citizens like yourselves, have volunteered to serve the cause of humanity and to realize the spirit of the Red Cross.

"I am more than delighted to meet and to sit together with such distinguished members of the American Red Cross Mission to Rumania and to realize that we are co-operating and aiming at the same end—humanity.

"According to our own experience nothing is more appreciated than to have assistance from outside sources, even if we are equipped to handle all emergencies. It must be so with the Rumanians. The suffering which they are now enduring must be something unimaginable, the sick and wounded being so numerous that their own physicians are barely able to give all the medical relief that is needed. I can conceive to what a great degree your Commission will be able to encourage the native physicians of Rumania, as well as the helpless war victims in that stricken country.

"Allow me, Ladies and Gentlemen, to bid you a most cordial and hearty welcome here and at the same time to wish you a most pleasant journey and a most successful outcome of your efforts in such a noble mission."

Colonel Anderson, replying to the speech of Baron Ishiguro, said:

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Japanese Red Cross:

"I am very grateful to Your Excellency for the cordial welcome which you have accorded us, and for the interesting historical incident which Your Excellency has mentioned as bearing upon the history of the development of the Red Cross throughout the world. It is but in keeping with the great and farsighted policy of Japan that its representatives should have insisted that the Red Cross should express all that it should mean, not only in Europe, but wherever there is human suffering, wherever there is call forth human aid."

Col. Anderson continued:

"The members of the American Red Cross Mission to Rumania, for which I have the honour to speak, are rejoiced at this opportunity to visit Japan to see something of your beautiful country, to meet personally the leaders of your Red Cross, the organization and development of which have been both an example and an inspiration to similar societies in America and in other nations of the world.

"Any student of human history must find in the record of the marvelous development of Japan within the last thirty years, much that is both fascinating and instructive. It has been the experience of the human race that in passing from one system a political or social organization, to another of greater liberality and broader freedom there is always disorder and confusion incident to tearing down old institutions that new ideals might find room for expression. We have classic examples of this truth in England in the revolutions of 1649 and 1688; in France, in the great revolution of 1792; and will have another in what is now going on in Germany, involving in its whirlpool of destruction the entire civilized world, as a result of that closer relationship among nations which is an incident of modern life.

"But, with patriotism unsurpassed, with wisdom and self-restraint, which is an evidence of capacity for self-government, and a knowledge of the true meaning of political freedom; with a thoroughness which is characteristic of her people: Japan passed from the old to the new by an orderly, although rapid process of evolution, and within the time usually consumed in destructive revolution, laid the foundations of a new and broader civilization, in a manner which seemed almost to deny the lessons of history, and gave to mankind new confidence in the capacity of the race to work out the peaceful achievement of higher ideals.

"It is but natural that in America, where with a new continent and a conglomerate population, we have been and are making the most daring experiment in self-government which the world has yet witnessed, we should feel a profound interest in these fascinating lessons of your development, and a deep sense of gratification that our country was connected with the early stages of this new era in Japanese history; that there should exist among our people, striving for ideals as yet unattained, a profound and sympathetic interest in your achievements.

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It is but natural also that we should feel that from contact with and sympathetic study of your most ancient and yet most modern civilization, we may learn much, and find in our common aims and purposes the basis for a strong, enduring friendship.

"With this feeling we came to Japan, and we welcome this opportunity, unhappily too brief, to come into closer personal association with some of the great men and women at a time when alliance of a common purpose and association in a common cause make vibrant the note which has always been a distinctive feature of the association between our two countries.

"What is true of your institutions and your civilization as a whole, is especially true of the Red Cross, an organization international in its scope, which through its nature and purposes, strikes deep into the heart of the people and gives expression to the character and ideals of their civilization. We are grateful to you, therefore, for the opportunity which you have given us to-day, through the inspection of your hospitals, and by meeting so many of your distinguished men and women engaged in this great work, to come in direct contact with the Red Cross of Japan. I feel it an unusual privilege to be permitted, on behalf of the American Red Cross Mission to Rumania, to give public expression to our appreciation of this opportunity and of the many courtesies of which we have been recipients at the hands of your organization, from the first moment of our arrival.

"We had heard much of the organization and work of the Red Cross Society of Japan. I believe its membership, in proportion to population, is larger than that of any similar organisation in the world. Both in times of war and peace, it has stood before mankind as a model in organization, as a medium for constant and enlightened patriotism, and an example of inspiring public service. Our brief contact with your work and with those who are charged with its administration, has demonstrated to us that not only is this true, but that your organization is moved by the true spirit which the Red Cross should express, and through which it becomes a mighty force for the higher development of mankind.

"There is something in this spirit of the Red Cross, in the opportunity which it gives, for unselfish and devoted service, which seems to grip the hearts of patriotic men and women of all nations and all races. You have given abundant evidence of this fact while we have had a most striking example of the same truth among our own people in America in the past few months. While for years past the American Red Cross has been active in relieving suffering occasioned by disasters or war, its efforts have been largely supported by the contributions of comparatively few persons. Within the past four months, however, its membership has expanded from 250,000 to more than 2,500,000, and the organization is growing at a rate which, if maintained, will place the membership above 10,000,000 before the end of the present year.

In my own city of Richmond, Virginia, with a population of 150,000, the membership of the Chapter increased in two months, from a few hundred to more than 25,000, and this is but a small example of what is going on throughout the country.

"The entrance of America into the war made it necessary gradually to expand the organization and its resources. As soon as this need was known, the leading men of the nation volunteered to give their time and services, without compensation or reward, to this great work. The Red Cross War Council was created, consisting of five men, appointed by the President, the Chairman of which was Mr. H. P. Davison, one of the leading members of the great banking house of J. P. Morgan & Co., and one of the busiest and most active men of America. He has called around him, as heads of the various departments, the Presidents of railroads, of great banking institutions, of mining and manufacturing companies, lawyers, doctors and others, whose time possessed a value beyond computation in commercial life, who have gladly laid down their business affairs and are devoting their days and nights to this great work. They have left their homes, separated themselves from their families, in many cases, to establish homes in Washington, and are working as they have never worked in private undertakings, to so organize and extend the work of the American Red Cross, that it may reach all of our Allies who are suffering in this great war and minister to those in distress wherever the need may be found. Money was needed, and the call was made to America, to provide one hundred million dollars in one week. The American people responded by giving one hundred and eighteen millions, with the assurance that they were ready to give more if needed.

"As in Japan, all of your people from Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress, down to the humblest citizens, have given of their resources and poured out their hearts in response to the spirit, so in America thousands of men and women in all walks of life, rich and poor alike, have given of their time and substance, to make the American Red Cross worthy of the ideals of the nation and to measure up to the standard set by your own organization in Japan. But, as with you, so with America, the response has not only been with money, but doctors and nurses; people of high and low degree have offered not only what they have, but have offered themselves to the Red Cross and its work.

"I have noted with pleasure the very large enrollment of doctors, nurses, and others in the working organization of the Red Cross of Japan. I do not know how many doctors there are subject to the call of the American Red Cross, but when I left America, over eleven thousand nurses had enrolled for service, and the list was constantly increasing, while men and women were clamouring for the opportunity to join the base hospital units that were being sent to the front for service in France and other countries. Not the least among those was the noble but small band of doctors and nurses accompanying this Mission, who, leaving home and friends, are going out into a distant and to them unknown land to relieve suffering and to minister to those in distress. There seems to be something peculiarly appealing, some noble merit, in the purpose and spirit of an organization which can thus call forth, through voluntary service, the lives and resources of men and women of all classes and all nationalities.

"Governments can command the services of their citizens, and the citizens must obey; they can tax their resources, and they must be yielded for the national purposes. The Red Cross can do neither. It has no political status, no taxing power, and yet through an appeal to the heart of mankind it commands a service which cannot be bought, a support which no material power can call forth.

"We are taking with us doctors and nurses and hospital supplies, preparatory to the immediate establishment of a working unit for the relief of suffering in that stricken country. We hope through the investigations of the experts who form this Mission, to be able to advise the American National Red Cross, at Washington, of means and measures by which its operators, in this, and other fields, may be greatly enlarged, wisely directed, and made efficient for broad and munificent ends. We hope thus to be able not only to contribute to the relief of human suffering and to give expression to that human sympathy which binds together the people of the world, but to contribute also to the shortening of this war and the achievement of an early peace.

"But I would emphasize the fact that there is in this Red Cross work, not only in Rumania, but elsewhere, something bigger and broader than the immediate or obvious results which may be attained. The Red Cross appeals to the heart of mankind, to that broad human sympathy and emotion which lies at the base of all governments and which is vital and guiding in all human or international relations. If we are to work out the political and complex problems of modern life, then the health of individuals and of nations must be conserved, not only in times of war but in times of peace. Those intangible but all-powerful elements in social development which find expression in human emotions and human sympathies must be cultivated and enlarged as a basis for better understanding and more lasting peace, and of any real or constructive co-operation among the peoples of the earth.

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Six Months. Awful to See. Hardly Had Any Sleep at All. Soothed and Healed by Cuticura.

"My two children suffered with eczema for six months. It broke out on their bodies and all over their faces and heads and was of a wet running nature. It was awful to see them. They hardly had any sleep at all.



"I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised and I sent for a free sample. I could see that it was doing them good so I purchased more. I am pleased to say they are now completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. A. Ward, 46, Castle St., Barnsley, Yorks., Eng., July 29, 1915.

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"It is in cultivating and directing these emotions, in building human sympathy, in bringing about a better understanding between men and nations, as well as developing the physical welfare of mankind, that the Red Cross finds its work and makes its appeal to humanity everywhere. The war that now drags its weary way must end some time. It will leave behind much bitterness, much estrangement, but I fail to read the signs of the times aright if it will not also do much to perfect and ennoble human nature and to develop the spiritual side of mankind. Here lies the work of the Red Cross. To give expression to the human heart, through closer contact with those in suffering and distress; to bring men to a realization of the social and economic loss resulting from physical incapacity and disease, and thus lead to the limitation and eradication of these great evils; to enable men and nations to find a new and higher life, through giving life in the service of mankind, without hope of individual reward; to make it possible for men of different nationalities to be thrown closer together in better understanding, and thus to lay the only foundation for lasting peace and international friendship; to organize men for the effective improvement of themselves, through their own efforts, and of nations through closer co-operation and closer sympathy—this is the work of the Red Cross.

"All of these things and many more which are essential to our higher development, can only be achieved through reaching down into the hearts of mankind; through teaching them to forget self in the nobler cause of service for others; to lose themselves in the national life, and find expression in the achievement of higher ideals. These results can all be attained through a proper understanding and expression of the real spirit of the Red Cross.

In a great English novel "The Last of the Barons," Bulwer Lytton draws a dramatic picture in the closing scene upon the battlefield of Barnett, which witnessed the overthrow of Feudalism in England. Warwick, the last of the great Barons had been defeated and slain, and Richard, Duke of Gloucester, rides upon the scene. Standing by the dead body of his former friend, he says:—

"So ends the Age of Force, with Knighthood
and with Deeds of Arms. There lies the last
of the Barons, who could control a throne
and rule a people. Over the body of this great dead man I see a new cycle dawn."

"And so to-day the student of history may look forward and see a new cycle dawn over the inevitable fall of the German Empire, the last stronghold of the rule of force in its contest with the rule of justice and of right. We shall fail to grasp the great opportunity of our time if we fail to make that new cycle so broad in its scope, so rich in the elements of human sympathy and human love, that in its development mankind may march forward in closer union to heights before unknown in civilization.

"To lay the foundation of this new era, in the hearts and lives of men is the work of the Red Cross. In the performance of that great task, I long to see my own country, the great representative of western civilization, and Japan, the great leader in the evolution of the civilization of the east, drawn closer and closer, through the operations of this great agency, until these civilizations shall, in ideal and principle, become one, until the spirit of the Red Cross shall have expanded to embrace all of the nations of the earth, and bring real assurance of lasting peace by planting and cultivating the principle of peace and human sympathy deep in the hearts of men.

"It is our privilege and opportunity not only to relieve suffering, to help win this war, but to strive for a realization of this greater and more lasting end to make this dream come true."

WORKMEN'S TREATMENT AND WAGES

The Mitsubishi Dockyard, Nagasaki, which recently bought a theatre for shows of selected films and other amusements and games, has now purchased a steamer to use as a ferry-boat for the convenience of its operatives between the Dockyard and the town, at nominal rates. As in other Mitsubishi establishments, the employees in the Mitsubishi Yard will be relieved from active service on the attainment of their 55th year.

In order to prevent its carriers from further being diverted to other lucrative occupations, the Yokohama Silk Merchants' Guild has been proposing to increase their wages by 30 per cent.

Over 400 workmen engaged in the extension of the Osaka-yama tunnel between Kyoto and Otsu have gone on a strke for higher wages. Until recently 700 to 800 men were engaged for the extension work, but they have gradually decreased, owing to higher wages paid elsewhere.

POST OFFICES ARE MUCH OVER-WORKED

Instances of the tardy delivery of mails and telegrams are now often printed in Japanese papers. A telegram dispatched here reached its destination in Osaka after three days, some time ago, buf here is a far more splendid instance of delay, which breaks all records. According to the "Yorodzu," a man in Asakusa dispatched a telegraphic message at the Shitaya Post Office to Takehaya-cho, Koishikawa, at 12.30 p.m. on August 9, but the telegram was delivered at 7.30 a.m. on August 11 and it doubtlessly was far quicker for the sender to walk to Takehaya-cho and do the business, than send the telegram.

As often reported, the post offices in Tokyo are experiencing the exigencies of work, which is partly responsible for the delay in the delivery of mail matter, and it is said that the number of telegrams received for transmission at the Tokyo Central Post Office has doubled, as compared with the days before the war.

Even on Sundays, upwards of 70,000 telegrams are said to be handled at the Central Post Office at present, while the telegraph operators there number only about 600. The service, however, promises to improve, as the authorities are trying to make it efficient by an increased number of employees and officials.

THREE GIRLS SWIM EIGHT MILES

It is reported from Wakayama that three girls won distinction by successfully swimming eight miles on Monday, when a long distance swimming race was held in the sea off Kishu, under the auspices of the Wakayama Butoku-kai. These plucky girls are 15 and 16 years old, and are in the second year class of the Wakayama higher girls' school. Miss Kishi, aged 15, is reported to have covered the distance of eight miles in 3.04 hours.

Variety of Uses.

The uses to which Lea & Perrins' Sauce can be put, are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the ideal sauce for *Roast Meats, Fish, Game, Cheese, Salad, etc.*

In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the cook for flavouring *Soups, Stews, Gravies, Minced Meat, etc.*

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The Japan Daily Mail.

WEEKLY EDITION

每土曜日 一回發行

No. 34] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, AUGUST 25, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail
WEEKLY EDITION
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

THE JAPAN MAIL
AND
THE JAPAN TIMES
BOTH WEEKLY EDITIONS
SIX MONTHS YEN 5.50
ONE YEAR YEN 10.00

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Single copies	Sen 15 each
„ (back numbers)	Sen 25 each
One month	Sen .50
Three months	Yen 1.50
Six months	Yen 3.00
One year	Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

Two more Russian members have been added to the staff of the Russian Consulate-General in Yokohama, in view of increasing passenger traffic.

The Yokohama Silk Market will be closed to business on August 31st and September 1st and 2nd, the 31st being the Emperor's birthday and the 2nd Sunday.

Silver in New York has gone up to 83 3/8 cents, while that in London remain at 44d. the record price since 1889.

It is now rumoured that Dr. Hadzumi will be selected as the President of the Imperial Academy, succeeding the late Dr. Baron Kikuchi.

There are now two vacancies of members of the Privy Council, the second on account of the death of Dr. Baron Kikuchi.

It is reported that in the month of July altogether 1,075 cows were imported into Japan proper from Korea, and the supply from Korea is said to be on the increase month by month.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has just announced that it will give an extra allowance of 20 per cent. per month of salaries to all employees. It is learned that the company held the other day a conference respecting some increase, and has now decided upon so doing.

It is reported that the Mitsuis have, under the name of Baron Hachiroemon Mitsui, given a sum of 50,000 yen towards the Chuo University's foundation.. The University's President now is Dr. Baron Okudaira. Its buildings at Kanda were destroyed by fire early last July, and will, it is said, be rebuilt.

It is reported from Kure that 30 cases of some epidemic fever took place among the sailors on the warship Yamashiro, which on that account entered port at Kure from the firing exercise held in Saiki Bay, Oita Prefecture, on Thursday evening, two days earlier than was expected.

The Keio University graduates and students have decided to give to Mr. Eikichi Kamada, the President, a couple of his busts, in marble, on the occasion of his sixty-first birthday, and twentieth year of the presidency, which will be celebrated about the middle of November. One of the busts will be kept at his residence, and the other at the University's Memorial Library.

Several members of the House of Representatives are preparing to start on trips of inspection in China this autumn, in view of the improvement of the internal situation in the neighbouring Republic. It is reported that Mr. Inukai, the President of the Kokumin-to party and member of the Diplomatic Advisory Council, will start for China the latter part of next month, accompanied by Mr. Uzaki, manager of the Kokumin-to party, and Messrs. Tetsuzo Eto, Kyuko Furuya and Seinen Fujino, M.P.s belonging to the Seiyu-kai, will also take the trip one after another, early in October. Some parliamentary members belonging to other political parties also, are expected to visit China, and it is reported that Mr. Takejiro Tokunami, leader of the Seiyu-kai, may perhaps go.

With the sinking of the Bandai Maru, which took place on August 15th off Cape Bon, the number of Japanese merchant vessels submarined since the outbreak of the war totals 21, and the total tonnage is figured at 80,696. Seven of these ill-fated ships were sunk in the Mediterranean.

A mammoth tusk one foot and a half round and 6 feet long, and also a back-bone broken into ten or so pieces, have recently been dug up from a depth of some ten feet on the shore of Hamana lake at Usamimura, Shidzuoka Prefecture, where since last month reclamation work has been engaged in. Besides these, many other fossils have been found there.

About 1,000 tons of shipbuilding materials for the Mitsubishi Dockyards, Nagasaki, have been shipped from New York at 820 yen c.i.f. per ton.

Foreign seamen landing at Russian ports are now requested to produce their captain's certificate, bearing the ship's seal, together with their photos.

With a view to increasing the higher seamen, the Department of Communications may propose at the next session of the Diet, the extension of the Mercantile Marine School, or the establishment of a new institution for training in the Kwansai districts.

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The autumn meeting of the Nippon Race Club will be held on October 26th and 27th and November 2nd and 3rd.

The U.S.S. Brooklyn, with Admiral Knight on board, and Cincinnati left Kobe on Tuesday for Miyajima, en route to Shanghai, via Nagasaki.

Mr. M. Vendrel, Spanish Consul in Kobe, takes charge of the Mexican Consulate there, during the absence of Mr. J. P. Blanco, who left Yokohama on Tuesday for Mexico.

Count Minescalchi, formerly Secretary of the Italian Embassy in Tokyo, will be here again within a few weeks to replace Mr. Ferranti, as Councillor of the Embassy.

Sir Havilland de Sausmarez, Judge of the British Supreme Court in Shanghai, with Lady de Sausamrez, left Shanghai on Thursday week for a holiday in Japan.

The Home Office has decided to sanction the municipalization of Hachioji-machi, which step was long under investigation, and which, it is reported, will take effect on September 1st.

The authorities concerned will shortly authorize the establishment of a nautical school by Mr. Yoshitaro Kawasaki, of Kobe, at Mikage, Hyogo Ken, with a fund of 1,240,000 yen.

Mr. Magobei Okura, of Tokyo, has been given the Blue Ribbon by the Imperial Court, in recognition of his services for the development of foreign trade, improvement of porcelain, etc.

The bronze statue of Marshal Prince Yamagata, in the premises of the Prince's famous villa at Meguro, has been removed and sent to Hagi, his native place in Yamaguchi Prefecture, as his villa was sold to Baron Fujita sometime ago. The statue, it is said, will be erected in the town of Hagi.

The next international press conference will be held in Sydney on April 21st, 1919, at the invitation of New South Wales.

A Shanghai message to the "Asahi" states that the Chinese authorities closed the German Club and the German newspaper offices there on Saturday evening, ordering simultaneously the Germans living in these buildings to leave.

A Comedy Concert Party "The Cameos," presented by Frank Cellier, the well-known impresario, is touring the Far East for the first time, and is expected to reach Yokohama sometime next week. They have been given good support at other ports where they have appeared, and their entertainments are said to be selected on lines similar to those of "The Follies" which made such a hit. Further announcements will be made when dates of appearance are fixed, including a short engagement at the Gaiety, if possible.

A Harbin special to the "Nichinichi" states that postage stamps have become very scarce in Harbin, with the result that it is causing some trouble in the postal service. The cause of the stamp shortage there, it is reported, is in the fact that owing to the stringent scarcity of Russian subsidiary coins, people there have substituted postage stamps for small coins, and consequently the demand has become very heavy.

A message from Mukden states that the Oriental Colonization Company has arranged to establish its branch offices at Dairen and Mukden. These branches will be opened from October, and it is said that the Company intends also establishing branches in several more places in Manchuria.

The second public sale of curios and objects d'art from the famous collection of the Akimoto family, will be held late in next month or in October, and it is now being looked forward to with anticipation by many collectors and lovers of art. It will be remembered that the first sale of a part of the famous Akimoto collection, held sometime ago, brought in over 1,400,000 yen.

Some of the officials of the Household Department have recently had their salaries increased, in view of the general rise of prices of daily necessaries. These officials are said to be those who drew monthly salaries of less than forty-five yen, and the rate of the increase is 15 per cent. It is said that about 2,000 people in the employ of the Department will also be given special allowances shortly.

It has been decided by the U.S. Government, that no through passengers on vessels calling at Honolulu or Manila will be allowed to land at those ports. A Treasury Department order to this effect is taken to prevent possible communication with the enemy, as to conditions obtaining there, and will prevent any passengers from landing at those places, unless they be ports of destination.

An address to the Russian people, from the American Rights League, for upholding the duties of the Republic in internationai relations, scouts the idea of a "peace without annexation or indemnities," and insists there is no justice without due reparation for the wrongs, which the Germans have committed. Those who have signed in this address are all men of note, including Theodore Roosevelt and George Kennan.

Telegraphic advice from Oppama says, as has been reported, that an aeroplane factory will be established by a millionaire in Osaka or somewhere near the city, with a capital of 300,000 yen, and the head to the factory will be Engineering Lieutenant Chikuhei Nakajima, formerly the chief engineer of the Naval Aviation Corps at Yokosuka, who is now in America. It is rumoured that the promoter may be Mr. Matsukata, President of the Kawasaki Dockyard at Kobe.

The Japanese Society in Moscow reports that the Russian authorities have prohibited the import of daily necessaries, besides the recent ban on money orders, and asks support of the Japanese Government and people for the removal of such restrictions.

A Harbin special to the "Jiji" states that in Petrograd the first meeting of the Women's Military Council was held on August 15, and was attended by Madame Bresikovskaya, known as "the mother of the revolution." Members of the Council witnessed the parade of the female forlorn hope battalion, prior to the opening of the meeting.

A pond for children was opened Monday in Hibiya Park, to allow them to play in the water. It is situated near the bird cages in the north-western corner of the park, and is only about six inches deep. From yesterday morning, it became a great favorite of many children, and all day it was crowded by eager boys and girls, who have no other place to play in the water.

The merry playing of the children, attracted a large crowd of grown-ups, and that corner of the park, which is generally deserted during summer, had an unusually large crowd.

From the centre of the pond, fresh water flows in, and is clear and clean, and on hot afternoons, it will be an ideal place for children to play. A large pine tree shades the entire pond, and shutting off the sun and heat.

ACCOUNT OF PRESIDENT FENG KUO-CHANG'S CAREER

President Feng Kuo-chang known to his friends by the polite designation Huafu, is a native of Hochienhsien of Chihli. He is the youngest of four brothers and in his youth he was acknowledged by all those who came into contact with him as being a man of firm determination and extraordinarily clear insight. When Marquis Li Hung-chang's, then Viceroy of Chihli, Military School was first established in Tientsin, General Feng was studying Classics at home for the literary examination, but being of a chivalrous turn of mind and having always been desirous of emulating the example of renowned generals and heroes of the past, he decided to give up his literary calling for the military profession. After entering the school he soon distinguished himself as a brilliant scholar in every branch of military science.

However, coming as he did from a literary family, he spent most of his spare time in preparing for the competitive examination. Just about the time he was graduating from the Military School he applied to the authorities for leave of absence to return to his native town to try his skill with his fellow-townsmen. He came out of the examination with flying colours, and returned to his school as soon as his term of absence had expired, to receive his diploma.

After his graduation he made an extensive tour of Manchuria and Mongolia and made long sojourns at Port Arthur, Dalny, and Niukutur. On his return from his travels Lord Li Ching-fang, son o Marquis Li Hung-chang, was appointed Minister to Japan and he was appointed an attaché to the Legation. As soon as the Sino-Japanese War broke out, however he was recalled from Japan by General Wei Shu-kwei, who was ordered to defend the Three Eastern Provinces. General Wei had formerly served under Marquis Li, and had through him heard of General Feng's ability as a strategist and his first hand knowledge of the conditions in the Three Eastern Provinces. He was made Deputy Chief of Staff by General Wei, but owing to many of his plans not being carried out the Chinese army sustained a thorough defeat. When he was travelling in Liaoyang General Feng had come across several pickets of Japanese surveyors at work. On his return he told his friends of the war that was threatening China, but it was not until the outbreak of hostilities that those who had heard his remarks found that he was a keen observer and not a mere alarmist.

After the ignominious defeat at the hands of the Japanese in 1884, the Manchu Government began to realize that the old "green banner" troops were not to be relied upon in an engagement with any foreign Power, and the necessity for training a new army for defensive purposes. The late President Yuan Shih-k'ai was chosen for the work and given power to engag his own Staff. To this Staff were appointe General Feng Kuo-chang, General Tuan Chi-jui, the present Prime Minister and General Wang Shih-chen, who to this day are known as leaders of the Peiyang Party, which really means leaders of the Peiyang Army. General Feng's official position was Director of Military Affairs. At

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that time the Army, though reputed as being under western training, was after all not quite up-to-date, and it was not until after General Feng had pointed out to Yuan Shih-kai their practical value that manoeuvres were adopted. The superiority of German arms had already been recognized by the whole world but likewise it was only at the suggestion of General Feng that a military school was established in Hsiaochan, employing German instructors and using the German language as the medium of instruction.

To this school General Feng was appointed Director. Strict discipline was maintained. Multifarious though his duties were, General Feng managed to find time for an exhaustive study of extant Chinese works on military tactics as well as modern authorities on the subject. The result of his research was the production of eight volumes of an original compilation on military science in the name of the late President Yuan Shih-kai. Partly as a reward for his services in training the Army and partly in recognition of his ability as an administrative official, President Yuan was promoted to the Governorship of Shantung, and General Feng was likewise promoted to the position of Director of the Bureau of Military Affairs of the whole province.

It was at that time that Yuan Shih-kai, as Governor of Shantung, became known to the world as an able and progressive official. When the Boxer trouble broke out the efficiency of the new Army had become so well known and Shantung was so well prepared against emergencies that the fanatical lads regarded both the Governor and General Feng with terror and dared not cross the borders of the province.

In the year 1900, on the appointment of Yuan Shih-kai to the Viceroyalty of Chihli, General Feng was also transferred to Chihli. In the Viceroy's Yamen three separate bureaux were established in connexion with the training of the Army. These were the Bureau of Military Defence, the General Staff and the Officers Training Bureau. General Feng was appointed Director of the last-mentioned Bureau. In this capacity he established several military schools of different grades in Chihli. The most noted amongst these was the Officers' Training School, for practically eight or nine out of every ten officers of middle rank in the Army to-day were formerly students of that institution. Amongst the most well-known of these officers may be mentioned General Tang Chi-yao and General Chen Hsu-fan. Those that are now regarded as heroes and saviours of the Republic were, therefore, at one time all students under General Feng.

On the return of the Empress Dowager to the Capital after the Boxer trouble a special Board was organized by the Government in connexion with the training of a new army. Prince Ching was appointed Director-General of this new Board and the late Yuan Shih-kai and Ti Liang were appointed Deputy Director-Generals, whilst General Feng was appointed Chief of the Department of Military Science with the rank of a Taotai on the recommendation of Prince Ching. Later, in 1906 he was appointed Director of the Nobles' Military College, when the Army Training Board was reorganized and called the Board of War. After the completion of the organization of the General Staff, General Feng was appointed Director-in-Chief.

In 1911 when the Revolution broke out in Wuchang, General Feng was in Lanchow in the capacity of Commander-in-Chief of the Autumn Manœuvres. On its return from the manœuvres the Army was organized into two army corps and General Feng was appointed Commander of the 1st Corps to recapture Wuchang from the Revolutionaries. This he succeeded in doing, and in recognition of his meritorious services he was created a Second Class Baron. Subsequently he was recalled to Peking and nominated Commandant of the Imperial Bodyguards in place of Prince Tsai Tao, but later, in December of the same year, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Chahar.

On the establishment of the Republic he was appointed Tutuh of Chihli, together with an order to retain the post of the Imperial Bodyguards. In 1913 he took part in suppressing the Rebellion as Pacification Commissioner of Chiang Hwai, and was present at the recapture of Nanking. Since then he has been Tutuh, afterwards renamed Tuchun, of Kiangsu. He was promoted to the rank of Field Marshal in 1914 and appointed Chief of the General Staff in 1915, when the late Yuan Shih-kai suspected him to be secretly opposing his monarchical movement. This appointment, however, he never accepted. After the death of Yuan Shih-kai he was elected Vice-President by Parliament. He now succeeds to the Presidency in accordance with the Provisional Constitution owing to General Li Yuan-hung's firm resolution to retire from official life.

12,657 TOURISTS THIS YEAR

During the first six months of the year, 12,657 foreigners visited Japan, which is 4,724 more than the figure for last year. The largest number were Chinese, who numbered 4,176, and the next are Russians with 3,610. In the six months only three Germans visited the country.

The figures of the first six months are as follows:

	1917	1916
British	1,435	1,482
Americans	2,699	2,055
Germans	3	5
French	224	89
Russians	3,610	1,866
Chinese	4,176	2,155
Italians	26	28
Dutch	100	63
Belgians	20	15
Spanish	14	6
Norwegians	30	33
Swedish	39	11
Swiss	32	11
Portugese	34	30
Danish	30	24
Siamese	1	3
Persians	44	19
Chilians	11	—
Peruvians	1	—
Brazilians	7	5
Argentines	3	—
Rumanians	4	—
Egyptians	—	1
Mexicans	—	5
Others	53	22
Total	12,657	7,933

MR. ARTHUR HENDERSON AND PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE

Reuter dispatches to Shanghai give the following particulars concerning Mr. Arthur Henderson's resignation from the British War Cabinet:—

London, Aug. 11—.The correspondence which passed between the Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, and Mr. Arthur Henderson regarding the latter's resignation of his seat in the War Cabinet is published to-day.

Mr. Henderson wrote this morning tendering his resignation in the following terms:—

"I gathered from our interview last night that you had reached the conclusion that my retention of the secretaryship of the Labour party is no longer compatible with my membership in the War Cabinet. Recent experiences have impressed on me the embarrassing complications arising from this duality of office and therefore I deem it advisable to ask you to release me from further membership of the Government.

"I continue to share your desire that the war should be carried to a successful conclusion and trust that in a non-Government capacity I shall be able to render some little assistance to this end."

Colleagues Surprised

Mr. Lloyd George replied. After intimating that His Majesty the King accepted Mr. Henderson's resignation, the Premier proceeded:—

"My colleagues and I received with satisfaction the assurance of your unabated desire to assist in the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion.

"There are, however, certain facts with which it is essential that the public should be acquainted in order that they may form a correct appreciation of the events that led to this regrettable incident.

"The first is that your colleagues were taken completely by surprise by the attitude which you adopted at the Labour Conference yesterday afternoon. You knew that they were, in the present circumstances, unanimously opposed to the Stockholm Conference and you had yourself been prepared to agree to an announcement to that effect some days ago. At your suggestion, however, and at that of your Labour colleagues, it was decided to defer such an announcement until after the meeting yesterday.

"I was under the impression, after several talks with you, that you meant to use your influence against meeting the enemy representatives at Stockholm.

"What has happened in Russia during the last few weeks has materially affected the position in reference to that Conference. You admitted to me that the situation had completely changed even within the last fortnight, and that whatever ground you might have thought there was for delegates from the Allied countries attending such a Conference a fortnight ago, the events of the last few days had shown to you the unwisdom of such a course. That was clearly what you led me to believe. It was also the impression left on the minds of your colleagues in the Cabinet and of your Labour colleagues in the Ministry.

"It was, therefore, with no small surprise that I received a letter from you yesterday afternoon stating that you ought to inform me that, after most careful consideration, you had come to the conclusion that you could take no other course than to stand by the advice you had given the day after your return from Russia. Surely this was a conclusion of which you ought to have informed the Cabinet before you entered the Conference. When you spoke at that Conference you were not merely a member of the Labour party, but a member of the Cabinet responsible for the conduct of the war. Nevertheless you did not deem it necessary to inform the Conference of the views of your colleagues, and the delegates accordingly were justified in assuming that the advice you gave was not inconsistent with their opinions.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

A Communication From Russia

"The second point is this. Yesterday morning we received a most important communication from the Russian Government in which we were informed that, although the Russian Government did not deem it possible to prevent Russian delegates from taking part in the Stockholm Conference, they regarded it as a party concern and its decision as in no wise binding on the liberty of action of the Government. And further, the covering letter which accompanied this communication contained these words, 'I hasten to lay before you the above information as I fear that the impression has hitherto prevailed that, in the words of the London newspapers, Russia ardently desired the Stockholm Conference and this argument has been put forward in order to influence British public opinion in favour of the Labour and Socialist parties in Great Britain participating in the Conference.'

"Immediately on receipt of this intimation I sent it over to you with a request that you should communicate it to the Conference. You omitted to do so. It is true that in the course of your speech you made a very casual reference to some modification of the attitude of the Russian Government, but there is a manifest difference between the effect which would necessarily be produced upon any audience by an indifferent summary of that description and the communication to them of official information showing that the attitude of the Russian Government towards the Stockholm Conference was very different from what had been supposed.

"In these circumstances your action does not appear to have been fair either to the Government or to the delegates whom you were addressing. They were left in ignorance of a vital fact which must have necessarily affected their judgement."

Suspend Judgement

Mr. Henderson, replying to Mr. Lloyd George, says that in connexion with the Labour Conference, what are obviously inspired statements appear in the Press to-day containing reflections upon himself without being supported by evidence.

He deprecates the possibility of his attitude at the Conference being made the subject of controversy or recrimination. He can only request the public to suspend judgement till they know the facts. If any statement of his position is to be made at this juncture, it will be made in the proper place, namely, the House of Commons, and even then his course will be influenced in so far as it would affect the interests of the nation in the successful prosecution of the war.

A Misunderstanding?

Aug. 12.—The correspondence between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Henderson clears up the position of the Government on the subject of the Stockholm Conference and thus answers the criticisms concerning the ambiguity of its attitude uttered by all sections of the Press during the past fortnight, but the personal aspects of the incident are still a mystery.

Mr. Henderson has the reputation of being straightforward and incapable of double-dealing, hence it is assumed that there has been an honest misunderstanding which probably was due to Mr. Henderson lacking clarity of expression concerning his attitude. That he is deliberately provoking a trial of strength between organized Labour and the Government is regarded as improbable. There is no indication of a growth of pacifism among workers, and it is not likely that Mr. Henderson will more closely identify himself with Mr. Ramsay Macdonald whose phrase "Our German friends" in his speech at the Labour Conference on Friday has provoked wide-spread criticism.

The important Labour societies have already arrayed themselves against the verdict of the Labour Conference, which may be reversed by a referendum of the Trade Unions or by general consent.

NATIONAL FOOD COMMISSION MAKES REPORT

Cheering news for America's allies in the Great War is contained in the report of the National Emergency Food Garden Commission, of Washington, showing that in response to the appeal for increasing the food supply the people of the United States have individually raised $350,000,000 worth more than they ever did before. This increase was accomplished by planting vegetables in home, school, and vacant lot gardens.

The statistical reports show that 222% more gardens were planted in 1917 than in any previous year; that the area planted amounts to 1,175,000 acres more; and that the experience acquired by these new gardeners will result in a still greater production next year. In addition to this new gardening there was a pronounced increase in the acreage of gardens that have been planted in previous years.

Charles Lathrop Pack, president of the Commission says:—"The effect of this vast increase in food garden production upon our European Allies should be most cheering. The $350,000,000 worth of food stuffs raised by individual families and small community organizations will release for the use of our Allies quantities of staple foodstuffs such as grains, potatoes, meats, etc., which otherwise would have been consumed in this country. It will also permit of shipment to our Allies of thousands of tons of canned vegetables which would otherwise be consumed in the United States."

"The increased production is so great," continued Mr. Pack, "that the people are canning, preserving and drying the summer surplus for winter use and hundreds of families will thus store away for cold weather months, vegetables sufficient to supply their needs, and will not have to buy canned vegetables in the stores. This conservation by families of their home production, will permit the commercial canners to ship a great deal of their product abroad.

The accomplishment by the Commission of this nation wide food production was made possible by the hearty co-operation of the newspapers of the country, of women's societies, of boards of trade, of educational institutions and food conservation organizations, together with the patriotic response by the citizens to the appeal for practical aid by home workers to overcome the world wide food deficiency. The Commission not only supplied the newspapers with daily gardening, canning and preserving lessons, but distributed free of charge millions of publications giving instructions in detail of garden production and food conservation: so that practically all of the 110,000,000 people of the nation had at hand information on what to do and how to do it in increasing the food supply."

The Commission is a private and patriotic organization. The president, Mr. Pack, is a noted conservationist. The members are Dr. Charles W. Eliot, of Harvard University; Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University; Dr. Irving Fisher, of Yale University; Hon. Myron Herrick, former ambassador to France; John Hays Hammond, the noted mining engineer; Luther Burbank, the plant wizard; Hon. James Wilson, former Secretary of Agriculture; Hon. Carl Vrooman, assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Fairfax Harrison, Fred H. Goff, Emerson McMillin, A. W. Shaw, Capt. J. B. White and Mrs. John Dickinson Sherman. The Commission is affiliated with the American Forestry Association, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. and Percival S. Ridsdale editor of American Forestry is the Secretary and with President Pack directs the work of the Commission.

Boycotting the Delegates

Mr. Havelock Wilson, President of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union, has telegraphed to Mr. Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Trade Union Federation, that a ballot which he, Mr. Appleton and others have taken among the branches of the unions already shows that 1,500,000 trade unionists are in favour of the Seamen's Union boycotting the Stockholm Conference. He adds, "We are convening a conference of trade unionists on the 20th to demand a referendum."

It is expected that Mr. George Barnes will succeed Mr. Arthur Henderson in the War Cabinet.

CHINA LOAN QUESTION IS ALMOST SETTLED

The £1,000,000, or ¥10,000,000, advance of the famous international loan to China will be shortly delivered to the Peking Government. According to an information received at an authoritative quarter here from London, the conference of the representatives of the syndicates of Great Britain, France, Russia, Belgium and Japan, which has been going on for some time, is on the point of a successful conclusion. The advance is about one-tenth of the great loan that will be made to China, under the designation "The Second Series of the Reorganization Loan."

It was learned on the 18th that the Powers' syndicates in London have come to an agreement that, inasmuch as the other Powers are committed to the gigantic financial struggle involved in the war, Japan should give the whole amount of £1,000,000 to be lent to China. They propose to adjust the share to be taken by each of them, when the rest of the loan is determined later. When this main portion of the reorganization loan will be taken up, is not known. Judged from what is said in official circles, it is not likely to come up for negotiations before this year ends.

From the same source of information it was learned that the security for the advance portion of the loan is the surplus of the salt gabelle. The rate of interest is kept secret. The term for repayment is fixed at the time when the main portion of the loan will be delivered to China, the advance portion to be subtracted from the main.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 16.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We attacked the enemy early Wednesday morning on a wide front from northwestern outskirts of Lens to Boishugo to northeastward of Loos, and carried the first lines. At all points we are progressing satisfactorily. We completely crushed a counter-attack eastward of Citesmille. The French gained further ground northwestward of Bixschoote. We repulsed the raiders eastward of Kleinzilaeebeke. The weather is stormy, with heavy rain.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London via New York, Aug. 16.—Sir Douglas Haig reports that the British attacked the German positions at Lens to the northeast of Loos and carried the first line at all points.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Paris via New York, Aug. 16.—The French attacked the enemy in Belgium and advanced considerably on the Dixmude road.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 16.—Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters writes on August 15:

The Canadians attacked at 4.30 o'clock this morning Hill-70 dominating north of Lens.

The position is very strong; it is literally honeycombed with trenches, redoubts, isolated posts and wired entanglements to an extraordinary degree. Therefore it seems pretty certain that there will be bitter, prolonged fighting in this district, assuming that the Germans will be loyal to their traditional policy of promptly counter-attacking. The weather is not ideal for infantry attack; the night was showery and as a result the ground is sticky and in a mashed condition, making it difficult to advance over.

The principal advance was made from chalk-pits northeast of Loos, which gained such an evil repute in the battle of September, 1915, that in to-day's operations, it has necessitated a considerable degree of the changing of front and the deploying of flank, in all of which the battalions employed had been very fully rehearsed. Of course, in addition to the movement indicated from the chalk-pits, there was also a general advance along the whole battle front.

The first news that has come back is very satisfactory, saying that the Canadians had pushed forward on a front of over 5000 yards to an extreme depth of about 1,500 yards. Hill-70 is well within the territory they had advanced over, and one needs only to glance at a map to enable him to appreciate the great tactical value of this success in relation to Lens and beyond. The battle of course is not over yet and big as it is, it is impossible to say how it may yet extend.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 16.—In his Wednesday (August 15) evening communication, Sir Douglas Haig says: The Canadians this morning stormed the positions southeastward of Loos on a front of two miles, and carried formidable defences on Hill-70, which since September, 1915, when they resisted our attacks, have been strengthened with every device. After storming the first line of trenches, the Canadians advanced as far as the western defences of Citestlaurent, Bois Rascon and the western half of Bois Hugo, and captured all objectives. Our casualties were slight. We repulsed five counter-attacks, one of which was carried out by the Prussian Guards.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 16.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that the British captured Lengemarck Thursday morning with 1,200 prisoners and five guns.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 17.—The enemy's losses have been heavy. 282 prisoners have already reached our collecting stations. We completely repulsed an attack in the neighbourhood of the Pilkem-Langemarck road. We brought down nine German aeroplanes, and drove five more. Seven of our machines are missing, two of them were overtaken by violent storm.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 17.—The French in Belgium, after violent and thorough artillery preparation, attacked, at the dawn of August 16 in conjunction with the British army on the right, the enemy positions on both sides of the Steenstraete-Dixmude road, carrying all their objectives. They crossed the Steenbeck and are progressing on the right bank keeping in contact with the British.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 17.—The French Thursday evening communique states that in Belgium out attack successfully continued. Our infantry broke the enemy resistance west of Steenbeck. Progressing in conjunction with the British, they have captured all enemy positions. They have taken over three hundred prisoners and captured considerable material.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, August 17.—Reuter's correspondent at the French headquarters writes on August 14: It is noteworthy that despite the tremendous activity of guns in other sectors of the Franco-British front and on both banks of the Meuse, there is no sign of relaxation of the enemy's effort north of the Aisne. The battle at Chemin des Dames has continued without intermission since April 10, and it seems to be the cardinal principle of German strategy never to let it flag.

The enemy has lately trebled his artillery power in this region, and has brought the heaviest calibres into play, and never a day passed without fighting. At Chemin des Dames this month, half a dozen enemy attacks have been beaten off with serious losses.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 17.—Reuter's correspondent with British headquarters reports that at 4.45 Thursday morning the Anglo-French renewed their offensive in Flanders, attacking from the region opposite to the famous Polygone-de-zonnebeke in the south to the left French positions in the north. Heavy gun-firing all night long swelled in great intensity as the time for launching the assault drew near. The weather, save for light showers, was tolerably clear. By the way our men were laughingly predicting the end of the Huns' luck in the matter of the weather, since the other day when we captured one of the meteorological experts of the German army. It is too early as yet to gather reliable details of the fighting. That the battle will be desperately contested is assured by the great strength of the reserves thrown in this portion from General Rupprecht's group.

Between early Wednesday morning and ten o'clock Wednesday evening, the Canadians beat off not fewer than ten German counterattacks and still retained the whole captured ground. As the enemy's reserves had to advance in the open ground they suffered heavy casualties. Perhaps the fourth division of the Prussian guards had the most terrible experience. The fourth division of the Prussian guards seem to have been specially retained as counterattacking force. They moved forward late in the afternoon to assemble for an attack on the ground swept by our artillery. They actually came in battalions, while our machineguns did a terrible work amongst them. Although the division marched on the men never seemed to get nearer our line. Meanwhile corpses were piling up in an appalling manner.

These Prussians certainly marched for their death like soldiers, and when they last halted and retired there was so little left of the division that it may truly be said that they were virtually annihilated. Our own casualties till Wednesday night were light, considering the character of the fighting. The enemy's artillery has been intense. Directed by his aeroplanes the artillery has been more adventurous than usual. Coloured balls were signalling, soaring and bursting in regular firework display throughout the day, but these signals' distress came to the Germans themselves.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 17.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Allied troop on Thursday morning again attacked on a wide front, east and north of Ypres. After heavy fighting, we progressed at all points, despite the stubborn resistance. We repulsed three more counter-attacks last night against our new positions on the Lens battlefront. Our artillery broke up an enemy concentration near Citeslaugust.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 17.—Reuter's correspondent with British headquarters telegraphs on Wednesday afternoon that General Currie's Canadian troops, by a splendid attack this morning, added a brilliant page to the history of the war. It adds luster to the Canadian victory to learn that the Germans were completely ready for the battle and were nowise surprised. A prisoner officer states that the Germans told him that an attack would be delivered within half an hour, before the actual development. Many places were awaiting it. The Germans put down a barrage within two minutes after the opening of the bombardment. The night was the darkest and stormiest, but the rain ceased just before the commencement of the operations.

Nothing indicated that anything abnormal was contemplated until the battle

URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

opened. Then suddenly the artillery began to shower oil-drains, which went rolling over in convolutions of pink flame into the midst of the enemy positions creeping over the barrage, and roared forth in perfect cataclysm. The infantry began to advance at 4.25 a.m. The fighting which included the taking of Hill 70 was not very great, although the Germans fought stubbornly in the southern part. The attack also met comparatively little resistance. Through smoke the Canadians could see the Huns fleeing. When they did stop it was principally for the purpose of surrendering. The enemy was completely demoralised by cascades of fire which lit up the vaporous flames as the oildrains emitted their contents.

A very large proportion of the captives were mere boys. This fact testifies the serious problem which the man-power question in Germany is now presenting.

The first phase of the battle consisted of a sweep southeastward from Boishugo to the outskirts of Lens which developed with great success. The second phase involved the continuation of a southeasterly movement accompanied by a heavy pressure further south. The struggle here continues to extend southwards.

The correspondent pays a tribute to the indisputably fine spirit of the Canadians who, in his own phrase, "have their tails in the air."

The scene of some of the sharpest fightings has been at the railway embankment north of Citestlament from which a boiling oil treatment cleared the Huns to seven hundred yards south. The German airmen were more venturesome than usual, but our machines were chasing them everywhere. Tanks are not used as the battleground is not suitable for them.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 18.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in his Thursday evening communication says: The allied attack on a front of nine miles northward of the Ypres-Menin road continued all day long, in the face of a strong resistance. The French on the left, advanced astride the Zuygschoote-Dixmude road and cleared the tongue of land between the Yser canal and Martjevaart, and captured the bridgehead at Driegraschten. The British in the center rapidly captured the first objectives and carried Langemarck. After heavy fighting, we advanced half a mile beyond, and established ourselves in the German trench system, the day's final objective. Fierce continuous fighting is going on, on the right, for the high ground northward of the Menin road. The enemy repeated strenuous counter-attacks, and pressed us back from a part of the ground we had won earlier in the day. Our artillery broke up in the evening the counter-attacks in this neighbourhood.

Field-Marshal Sir Dougles Haig reports that 1,800 prisoners have been already brought in this attack. The British again progressed eastward of Loos, and have captured 896 prisoners since yesterday on this front. The aeroplanes effectively co-operated yesterday with our machine-gun batteries, and repulsed German counter-attacks. We brought down 12, and drove down four, enemy machines. Three British machines are missing. There was excellent aeroplane work to-day.

The French slightly improved their position in the neighbourhood of Steenbeck, and the enemy did not attempt further counter-attacks, reports Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in his Friday (August 17) evening communication. The Anglo-French, adds the communication, have now captured twenty four guns, including heavies. We have secured a position on the Loos battle-front which we captured. We again pregressed westward of Lens yesterday. Prisoners in this area now number 1,120. We brought down 15 and drove down 11 hostile aeroplanes and 11 of ours are missing.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 18.—Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters writes on Friday (August 17) evening:

Fierce fighting northwest of Lens salient, beginning at 4 o'clock in the morning, is continuing for six hours. The Canadians are bombing a regular nest of trenches, covering a front of 700 yards, forming a part of Lens proper. The Canadians succeeded after a regular in-and-out struggle to establish themselves on the whole position."

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 18.—The fighting in Flanders is heaviest and most desperate. The correspondents say that the bloodbath is worse than it was on the Somme. The Germans are practically throwing in whole of divisions in vain attempts to recapture the lost positions.

Attacks are likened to the outgoing tide of waves, which is still heavy, but each collapses behind the predecessor. One came within ten yards before being withered by machine-gun fire. The enemy losses in the counter-attacks on Hill-70 are particularly heavy, and boys of 17 years old, and others still younger, were mown down wholesale. The Allies' most unlucky matter in their advance to Langemarck, was that it had to be carried out through floods and men sank waist deep in mud using their rifles for support.

Thursday's fighting marks the fifth successful offensive since January 1, and each meant the loss of a dominating height for the Germans, who now hold only Aubers ridge, west of Lille. This ridge has not been yet attacked.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 19.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters telegraphed on August 17 that the chief business of to-day lay in consolidating our gain, clearing out various enemy-infested nooks and corners and advancing guns and supplies. Our artillery was reciprocally active. The Germans were badly knocked about in various parts of the front. The French have done magnificient work. A great concentration of the famous seventy five milimetre guns has given the Huns terribly bad time .Their creeping barrages were marvels. The accuracy and intensity of their drumfire broke up every attempt of the enemy to counter-attack.

The French airmen led the infantry's advance by flying at the lowest altitude and fighting off the Boche planes attempting to approach. It is doubtful if the French encountered such a determined resistance as the British met because their ground was not so tactically important. Almost every acre the British had to cross was honeycombed with defence works. Although our terrific fire smashed out and flattened most of them, yet still they were largely tenable. All the farms in the district were turned to the possiblest advantage by snipers and machine-gunners. Every hedge was thickly wired, and every cellar was concreted into regular forts. It was often impossible to detect the existence of underground works until the occupants opened fire.

The Irish fighting towards Polygon wood encountered some of the toughest fightings, owing to the very difficult character of ground and its adaptability to stubborn resistance. The Reuter's correspondent relates that a couple of nights ago one hundred Germans were organized for a surprise attack, but a half of them refuse to advance and the attacking party surrendered after a dozen were killed by machinegun fire.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 19.—Marshal Haig in his Saturday evening communique reports that there were two counter-attacks this morning east of Loos and in the neighbourhood of Boishugo. Our barrage and machineguns drove back the first attack. The enemy though supported by "flammenwerfer" failed in the second attack.

Twelve German aeroplanes were brought down and eighteen driven down. Twelve of ours are missing.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 19.—Reuter's special correspondent at the British headquarters telegraphing on August 18 says that the French last night completed the pushing of their lines forward to the natural front formed by the Jansbeek and Broenbeek Rivers. Two German redoubts at Leslilas and Mondovi Farm were finally shelled into submission. The French are able to complete their conquest of the territory south of the rivers.

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Aug. 19.—While the Germans were still hammering in vain at the positions wrested from them on Tuesday around Lens the French and the British troops struck out afresh east of Ypres, resuming the great drive of July 31 which had been held up by persistent rainstorms. It was another glorious day for the Allies troops. Operating on the British left astride the Steenstraete-Dixmude road, the French troops captured all the German first line of positions by breaking down the enemy's savage resistance, and crossed the Steenbeck River and made further rapid progress on the eastern side of the river. They cleared the Germans from the ground lying between the Yser Canal and Martjevaart. Most of the ruined houses in this region had been formidably organised by the Germans and contained numerous machine-guns. The importance of this success lies in this fact that it completes the success on July 31 and it brings into the possession of the Allies the German positions organised on the slopes across the Steenbeck and Maryjevaart overlooking the French lines.

London, Aug. 20.—Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters telegraphs on Saturday evening regarding the situation at Lens. We dominate the eastern approaches of the town and our guns can render the communication difficult almost to the point of being impossible. Germans are now in a salient which is so small that it is out of question for them to group any artillery within it. Oppy-Maricourt line which is a part of the first regular defensive system beyond Lens, is within an easy range and comfortable observation from our new positions. Even Drocourt-Queant line forming a sector of the Hindenburg line, comes within the range of our heavy guns. The battle of Langemarck has resulted in much improving of our position along higher ground forming the key of the whole defensive system in northern Belgium. The Germans are hurrying up in masses troops and guns to try to arrest our advance. Prisoners state that new batteries are constantly arriving but also admit that the destructive work of our heavy guns knocked out many of them.—"Kokusai Direct Service."

British Line Advanced 500 Yards

London, Aug. 20.—Marshal Haig in his Sunday evening communique reports: As the result of a minor operation in the neighbourhood of Ypres-Poeloapelle road, our line was advanced to a depth of five hundred yards on a front of one mile. We captured all objectives, including a series of strongly fortified farms. The enemy's losses were considerable while ours were very slight. The number of the prisoners taken in the northeast of Ypres on Thursday was 2114. We brought down three enemy aeroplanes and drove down four. Eight of ours are missing.—Kokusai Reuter.

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London, Aug. 20.—A German official report says that a battle has begun before Verdun. The French occupied, without fighting, the Talou ridge, eastward of the Meuse. Fighting is in full swing on a front of fourteen and a half miles.—Kokusai-Reuter.

London, Aug. 21.—The French attacked Monday morning on both banks of the Meuse, with magnificent dash. Early reports show that this new battle of Verdun is developing to the advantage of the French, on a front of eighteen kilometres.—Kokusai Direct Service.

London, Aug. 21.—The French Monday evening communique says that in north of Verdun, we carried the enemy defences on both sides of the Meuse on a front of 18 kilometers to a depth at some points over two kilometers. On the left bank, we particularly hold Avorcourt wood and both summits of Deadman and Corbeaux and Cumiers woods. On the right bank, we carried the Talou Hill, Chumpeluville, Hill 344, Mormont farm and Hill 240 to north of Louvemont. On the right, we considerably advanced in Bois. des fosses and Bois le chaume. The total unwounded prisoners captured so far exceed 4,000.—Kokusai-Reuter.

Paris via New York, Aug. 21.—It is officially reported that the French on both sides of the Meuse have captured the enemy defences on a front extending for 11 miles, penetrating at many points to a depth of a mile and a quarter. The prisoners captured now exceed 4,000.—Kokusai Direct Service.

London, Aug. 21.—Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters writes: The furious fighting which has been progressing intermittently against our new positions around Lens, lulled for a time, and left the Canadians in possession of all they had taken. It is now known that the high German command had ordered to recapture at all costs Hill-70, which so dominates the eastern side of Lens; without it the place can never be comfortable. We securely hold it, and the Huns have been attacking it with gas-shells, bombs, flammernwerfer, rifle grenades, and massed infantry waves, backed by intense artillery barrages. The Canadians are resisting with boiling oil drums, gas-shells, hand grenades and machineguns. The last, but not the least of all, the bayonet and artillery have given magnificent support.

I am told that in no fighting in which the Dominion's troops have yet participated, has there been more furious hand-to-hand fighting. Consequently, such an extensive use of the bayonet in a first big counterattack began Wednesday afternoon. It has been already described how the Fourth Division of the Prussian Guards were marching across in column of fours before deploying, and were caught under our machinegun barrage and all but wiped out. Whilst this was happening, more German Guards were launched from Cite St. August, and their first wave was mown down by our machinegun fire, and the second, though it got nearer to our positions, was similarly repulsed, and the third approached within 70 yards of the Canadians, before it was broken and melted away.

Fifteen determined counterattacks have been made so far against our positions in Boishugo, Boisruse, Cite St. Emile and facng Cite St. Theodore, all of the same scale of violence. The indication makes it abundantly clear that the enemy regards the Canadian success a most serious blow and the Germans are employing new methods of defence in Flanders, having evidently come to conclusion that the dugouts in trenches were mere mantraps. Under the intensity of our fire, they are experiencing great difficulty in developing a scheme connecting shellholds, by underground passages, because it is almost impossible to bore anywhere hereabouts, without soon striking water. The correspondent is of the opinion that the amazing growth of the artillery has killed static warfare, as expressed in regular heavily wired trench lines.—Kokusai Direct Service.

London, Aug. 21.—Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters telegraphing this afternoon describes the latest feats of the tanks in the British attack in the region of St. Julien yesterday. The uncouth monsters began to move in the darkness snorting as hey took up the prearranged positions. The enemy had probably calculated that the ground was in too bad a condition for them o assist the attack. After reciprocal violent bombardment, our guns ceased firing. The enemy doubtless had anticipated our infantry advance, and continued bombardment. Finding nothing happening, they stopped. Our guns reopened fire at a longer range and with more deliberation. Then the tanks advanced, followed by infantry. The tanks' concentrations spread out in fan-shape as they progressed, the object of operation being to try to straighten out the kink in our line within which the Germans had held several strong positions.

When the enemy saw the yellowish objects crawling rapidly over the broken ground, they began to fire wildly from places of concealment but generally fled before the tanks had reached them with the tank gunners showering bullets.

The infantry following the tanks successfully occupied the triangle of Montduhibou and Cackeroft farms which had given them a lot of trouble. The total depth of advance planned was 500 yards but the Huns far beyond bolted.

The whole affair was a complete vindication of the utility of the tank in this kind of warfare.—Kokusai Direct Service.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, Aug. 14.—The Italian communique issued to-day states: Activity was slight on the whole front. An enemy attack on the positions on Vodice failed owing to our fire. In a combined action of numerous batteries and a large flying corps, we bombarded in the afternoon of August 12 the enemy's artillery works at Modrea and Modreuce south of Tolmino, damaging them severely and partly setting them on fire.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, Aug. 15.—An Italian official report of August 15 says: An attack by an enemy party on our positions at the head of the Parola valley was repulsed after hand-to-hand struggle.

Yesterday morning, one of our large bombardment flights, strongly escorted, reached an important railway center at Asslino in the Sava valley southeast of Villach with the object of interrupting the intense traffic of the enemy there. A second flight not less powerful repeated the operation in the afternoon, having its objective on a steel works in the same locality. The results were very satisfactory. Explosives and also incendiary bombs, amounting to six and a half tons altogether, were dropped and made direct hits on some works and others, including a railway station which was set on fire. All our aeroplanes returned safe.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rome, Aug. 17.—The Italian communique issued to-day states that the usual artillery duels occurred along the whole front. The activity of the enemy patrols were repulsed everywhere by our advanced pickets in the Montenegro zone. We damaged enemy trenches and inflicted casualties of exploding mines, followed by concentrated artillery fire. Yesterday one of our air squadrons dropped bombs effectively on enemy encampments and military concentrations east of Comen. All the aeroplanes returned safely.

Rome, Aug. 19.—The Italian communique issued to-day states: Since the dawn yesterday our artillery has been shelling the enemy positions from Mt. Nero to the sea. Our aeroplanes and airships are bombarding the troops massed behind the enemy lines.

Repulse Enemy in Upper Genova Valley

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Rome, Aug. 18.—An official report issued to-day says that we repulsed enemy parties yesterday in the upper Genova valley southwest of Paralba and at Cima Constabella. A patrol party consisted of enemy officers was captured in the Bordaglia region. Artillery action was intermittent but more intense on the Julian front. In the morning, one of our air squadrons renewed its raid on the military works at Comeno with the most effective results. All our aeroplanes returned safely.

Rome via New York, Aug. 20.—An Italian official report announces that the Italians have crossed the Isonzo river and captured 7,500 prisoners.—"Kokusai Direct Service."

London, Aug. 20.—It seems that the Italian offensive is developing into a fierce fight in the direction of Trieste. General Cadorna is employing the familiar Alps tactics, pouring terrific artillery fire on the front, while air-bombing the troops and communications in the rear. Italian reports have made no mention of actual infantry attacks hitherto.—Kokusai Reuter.

London, Aug. 21.—An Austrian communique says that the Italians attacked the coastal territory of the Isonzo after the strongest artillery preparations Sunday morning between Mrzlivrh and the sea. The bitterest struggle is raging almost in all sectors on sixty kilometres front.—Kokusai Reuter.

London, Aug. 21.—An Italian official report says that northward of Anhovo, we overcame the enemy's resistance and threw numerous pontoons across the Isonzo and crossed to the left bank and crossed the enemy's first line between Plava and the sea, despite desperate resistance. Our 208 aeroplanes participated in the fight, and bombed and attacked the enemy with machineguns. The enemy's reserves of infantry and artillery are vigorously proceeding with their operations. The enemy's losses are most serious. Considerable booty including guns and machineguns has been captured and 7,600 prisoners are already counted.—Kokusai Reuter.

Rome, Aug. 21.—An Italian communique of August 20 says that the battle is proceeding on the Julian-Alps front. North of Alhovo, numerous pontoons were thrown across the Isonzo and our troops passed over to the left bank of the river. After having crossed the first line, between Plava and as far as the sea, which was completely destroyed by our troops, we brought pressure to bear upon the enemy who was resisting, strongly supported by considerable artillery and a large number of machine-guns. Altogether 208 aeroplanes participated indefatigably in the battle attacking repeatedly with bombs and machine-guns the troops which assembled in the rear of the enemy positions. The enemy's losses were very serious; the booty is considerably large, including some guns and a large number of machine-guns. More than 7,500 men and about 100 officers were taken by yesterday evening.—Kokusai Direct Service.

Udine via London, Aug. 21.—A terrible, uninterrupted drumfire continues along the Isonzo-Carso fronts for sixty five miles where the British batteries are valiantly contributing. The present offensive is developing on a front fifteen miles longer than that of the last.—Kokusai-Reuter.

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POPE ADDRESSES PEACE NOTE TO ALL POWERS

Asks Belligerents and Neutrals to Make Efforts to Finish War

Viscount Chinda, Japanese Ambassador at London, reports that a copy of the Pope's Peace Note to the belligerents was handed to him through the British Foreign Office on the 13th. The note to Japan was conveyed to Ambassador Chinda by the British Foreign Office at the request of the Papacy, asking the good offices of His Majesty the King of Great Britain to convey its peace proposal to the heads of those Allied belligerents having no direct diplomatic relations with the Vatican.

The note is said to be captioned "To the Sovereign Heads of the Belligerent Nations," printed, and signed by Benedict XV. The text of the note is hourly awaited here.

Officials here refrain from expressing opinion or comment on this sudden move of the Vatican to bring the warring nations to terms, before they have seen the full text of the peace note.

However, it appears that very slight importance is attached to the probable outcome of such a move by the Pope at this juncture of the war situation. The Allies are now indisputably gaining the upper hand, as a whole, but the Germans are still indulging in swashbuckling and are hardly likely to relinquish their claim of victory. At such a stage of the situation, it is evident that no peace terms satisfactory to the Allies can be laid on the table.

So far as can be ascertained, the Pope's peace move is regarded here as inopportune, and likely to be refused by the Allies. Especially, as there is evidence of Austrian wire-pulling behind this move, the inevitable result will be the unanimous rejection of the proposal.

According to information received here from Rome, the Italian newspapers on the 14th said that the Pope early this month had sent an identical Peace Note to all the belligerents and neutral countries, proposing peace in such definite form as never has been previously suggested.

The note is reported specially to attract attention, because of its clear and concrete outlining of peace conditions. In this note, it is reported, the Pope emphasizes a number of the main points of a peace that will be everlasting and coincides with justice. The Pope is inclined to recognize the rightfull aspiration of every people, and hopes to have peace concluded on the founda tion of such aspiration. He also proposes in this note to solve all the problems that might form the root of similar evil in the future, so that a permanent world peace may be secured.

The substance of the comment on the Vatican's peace move by the newspapers of London and Rome, was received here yesterday, and is as follows:

The "Times"—The Vatican proposal for peace is founded on the conditions insisted upon by Germany, such as non-annexation, non-indemnity, and the freedom of the seas; the general tone of the proposal gives savor of German inspiration behind it. We can never approve a peace proposal of this kind. Having failed in her attempt to utilize the Stockholm conference of socialists, Germany now seems to be trying to repeat her intrigue through the Vatican.

The "Morning Post"—Dispatches from Rome say that the Vatican regards that the Pope's peace move responds to the psychology of all people. This clearly proves that the Vatican is completely out of touch with the sentiment of the people of the Allies. It may be true that the present is the best chance for Germany to conclude peace; for she recently vainly tried to intrigue to accelerate the return of peace in Switzerland and in the Vatican.

The "Daily Chronicle"—To the public the unseparable relationship between Austria and the Vatican is a well known international fact. It is also a fact well known to the public that the Vienna court is thirsty for peace. With the Russians driven out from Galicia and Bukowina, it is easy to come to the conclusion that the Pope was instigated by the Austrians in proposing peace at this time. For the Allies, there is only one way to meet this proposal: refuse it.

The "Daily News"—The peace proposal from the Vatican is of German instigation, and the terms are decidedly unsatisfactory for the Allies.

The "Gionale d'Italia"—Prior to making the peace proposal, the Vatican had secretly sounded the demands of the different belligerents, and found that though they refused to define their peace terms they saw nothing objectionable in responding to a proposal for peace, in a general form. The reason why the Pope set forth definite peace conditions in his note, is attributable to his conviction that the compromise of the demands of the belligerents with what he desired was possible. For a week or two past, the Vatican has observed that the termination of the war was not far off and greatly inclined toward optimism.

The "Popolo Romano"—What will be the outcome of the Pope's move is too early to be predicted, but it must be welcome that a starting point was laid for peace terms, based on the principle of the freedom of nations.

Text of Papal Peace Proposal Reaches Here

The official text of the Pope's peace note to the belligerents was received at the Foreign Office here, from Ambassador Viscount China in London, on the 18th. The Foreign Office, however, will reserve its publication for a day or two, on account of corrections needed for the omitted words and errors in the telegram.

It is admitted that the note not being a matter to be kept secret, and in view of the fact that the British Government is reported to have already made it public, its text will be given for press publication as soon as possible.

Probable Gist of Note

From what can be learned, the Pope's proposals are as follows, when boiled down to the main points:

(1) The restoration of Belgium and the northern part of France, now occupied by the Germans.

(2) The restoration of the German colonies occupied by the Allies.

(3) The peaceful solution of the questions of Alsace-Lorrain, Trieste, Tretino, the Balkans, Armenia, and Poland.

(4) The losses and damage to be shouldered equally by both sides in the war.

(5) The creation of an international organ, whose function will be to solve peacefully international problems.

SEE NO PROSPECTS FOR PAPAL TYPE OF PEACE

The Japanese Government will join the Allies in their unanimous rejection of the Pope's proposal for peace. The Allies' ground for declining to lay down their arms at this time, will be set forth in a reply, probably to be sent by Great Britain on behalf of the Allies, to the Pope's peace note. It will be sent to the Vatican as soon as exchange and clarification of views among the Governments have been completed.

The Tokyo Government has not put as yet the Vatican note on the table for formal discussion. It will be taken up at the weekly meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow morning.

Conversations with those in government circles make it certain that the Government considers it a foregone conclusion that the Allies will refuse to comply with the Pope's wishes.

As for Japan, any peace which restores the former German colonies in the Orient to Germany will never be consented to. One of the principal aims of Japan's participation in the war is to uproot completely German bases of influence in the East. The German recovery of the territories occupied by Japan will be the last thing this country will agree to.

Simultaneously with the publication of the official text of the Pope's peace note in Rome on the 16th, several Roman papers having connection with the Vatican, according to official information received here, explained the note, substantially in the following manner:

Vatican-Connected Press

The proposal contains only the basic terms of peace, and it is left to the discretion of the Powers interested to clarify or supplement them. Prior to stating his principal terms, the Pope refers to the declarations by statesmen of the belligerents; for example, his principle of the freedom of the seas, conforms with the declaration of President Wilson.

Indemnity and territorial questions

With regard to the question of non-indemnity, the Pope recognizes exceptions, and asserts that the dictates of justice and fairness should be followed according to the requirements of the cases. This is because the Pope thinks there are some instances which, like that of Belgium, ought to be indemnified.

Concerning the territorial question: the reason why the Pope makes definite mention of Alsace-Lorraine, Trentino, and Trieste, is that these territories had long been the objects of dispute previous to the outbreak of the war; he has no idea of discarding other territories from discussion.

The Pope proposes to take into consideration the desire of the people, and does not mention the principle of nationality; it is because the former principle has a broader scope of significance. Take, for instance, Switzerland, composed of the people of three

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different nationalities and yet there is no strife among them. As it is, the phrase "the desire of the people" covers the whole principle of nationality, and, moreover, imports the positive will of the people to return to their own mother country.

In connection with the problems of Armenia, of the whole of the Balkans, and Poland, the Pope refrains, mindful of the serious controversies in the past, but it is clear from what he advocates in his note, that territories should be re-adjusted so as to return them to the proper countries. By Poland, is meant the old Poland, and the Pope wishes to see the historic resurrection.

Russia is not mentioned because the question of that country is covered by the above principle of a proper return of territories, as also the readjustment of Poland, Armenia, and the Balkans.

Allied Press is Unanimous

The press comments of the Allies continue to touch on the Papal peace proposal, and are unanimous in insisting upon rejection.

The Gionale d'Italia," of Rome, considers that the Pope's peace terms will be tantamount to the Allies' admitting defeat. The Rome journal declares that though Germany may respond to the Vatican call for peace, it will hardly gain the ear of the Allies, and warns against allowing the Germans to consolidate while peace is talked of. The "Tribuna," of Rome, is not sure whether Germany will consider the Pope's terms satisfactory, and doubts if his efforts to restore peace at this time will succeed.

The "Chronicle" of London again characterizes the proposal as a German and Austrian instigation, and after setting forth the differences in the war aims of the Allies and of the enemy, insists upon a stern rejection of the idea of terminating the war, until the Allies shall be able to get a complete recovery and indemnity, and effective future assurances. The "Daily Mail" charges Germany with an attempt to influence the Roman Catholic in the Allied countries. This London paper declares that the proposal to return the German colonies to Germany, in compensation for Belgium and northern France, cannot be entertained even as a dream, for that would inevitably bring about the collapse of the British Empire, which Germany hopes to see.

The editorial tone of the Paris press is also reported to be unitedly and decidedly against listening to the proposal from the Vatican, some papers terming the proposal "the Pope's sermon."

In contrast to the indifferent attitude of the Allies' press toward the Papal peace proposal, the German newspapers show a considerable tone of conciliation. The "Germania" attaches great importance to the Vatican note, for, it says, the Pope has first sounded the sentiment of the belligerents. The "Telegrischi Rundschan" warns against the dangerous effect the peace note may create on the Catholics in Germany and Austria, suspecting the Allies' string behind the Pope's move. The "Lokal Anzeiger" declares the Pope's terms are similar to those previously put forward by the Allies. The Vienna papers are reported to be confident that the belligerents will respectfully consider the Vatican proposal, discarding all prejudice.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rome, Aug. 15.—The Pope has addressed a note to belligerents and neutrals, appealing for peace, and inviting the belligerents to state their concrete terms of peace, in order to facilitate a preliminary understanding.

Washington, Aug. 15.—No official cognizance will be taken of the Pope's proposal until it has been received officially. It is declared that whatever consideration is given to it will be after the consultation with the Allies.

In diplomatic circles the proposal is generally declared to have been inspired by Germany in an attempt to split the Allies in the conflicting discussion of the war aims.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York, Aug. 15.—The Associated Press correspondent at Rome telegraphs that Pope Benedict has delivered peace proposals to all the belligerent powers. The Pope suggests the restoration of Belgium, Serbia and Rumania and the peaceful solutions of the problems of Alsace-Lorraine, Trieste and Poland.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Washington via London, Aug. 16.—Evidently the Pope's proposals for peace have fallen on deaf ears in Washington, where the diplomatic circles regard them as having been inspired by Germany with object of splitting the Allies in the discussion of war aims.

The English papers have given the coldest reception to the Pope's proposals which are regarded as a result of action of Austria which was prompted by Germany and they feel there is no course open but rejection.

New York, Aug. 19.—A resolution adopted by the League to Enforce Peace has been telegraphed to President Wilson. The resolution declares that although the Pope's proposal supports the principle of a league of nations, such a league could be made effective only by the abolition of the Prussian military autocracy, at whatever cost. The resolution further urges the vigorous prosecution of the war until Prussian militarism has been destroyed by the Allied force, or by the uprising of German democracy.—"Kokusai Direct Service."

GREEK WHITE BOOK SHOWS SECRET PACT

Athens via London, Aug. 21.—A White Book just published confirms the existence of a secret agreement between the last government's regime and the Central Powers, and shows that Skouloudis tried to hoodwink the Allies regarding the affair at the Rupel Pass, where a whole Greek garrison surrendered, giving the Central Powers important advantages. It is now clear that this surrender was prearranged.

Most interesting documents and telegrams exchanged, contain information that the Kaiser, after the British declaration of war, suggested that Greece should support the Central Powers, and King Constantine replied professing sympathy to Germany, but opined that the mobilization of the Greek army was useless, as the Anglo-French fleet ruled the Mediterranean and could wipe out the Greeks.—Kokusai Reuter.

BELGIUM'S LIBERATION PROGRESSES

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 18—Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters telegraphing Friday (August 17) afternoon, says that the liberation of Belgium made substantial progress yesterday. Although the gain of territory has not been great, it is all to the good; but what is much more important is that there are now fewer Huns in Belgium than before. The Anglo-French have now probably captured 2000 prisoners in collecting cages, whilst we know for certain that the enemy's dead and wounded must form an appalling total.

POLAND WORRIES ITS "LIBERATOR"

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 15.—Reuter News Agency learns from a trustworthy source that the Germans are extremely uneasy about Poland owing to the storm raised over the arrest of a Polish General Pilsudski, and the failure of attempts to recruit Poles. In this connection, it transpires that out of six thousand Polish legionaries, less than fifteen per cent, have sworn allegiance.

BERLIN AND VIENNA ASSURE POPE SUPPORT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Rome via London, Aug. 18.—The Vatican has been assured by Berlin, Vienna and neutral states of the support of the Pope's proposals. The Allies maintain their attitude of reserve.

London, Aug. 18.—The German press professes disinclination to accept the Pope's proposals until a full text is available, but it is obvious that the step has proved most welcome, and much anxiety and curiosity is manifested regarding the attitude of the Allies.

The semi-official "Cologne Gazette" says that it will not be right to reject the Pope's proposals, and as logic prescribes, Germany should enter the path indicated by the Pope.

The Italian press hopes that the Pope's voice will be accompanied by an unceasing Allied bombardment from Flanders to Trieste, and expects that the Central Powers will now be obliged to reveal their peace terms.

TURKS FOR SEPARATE PEACE?

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam via London, Aug. 16.—The "Algemeen Handelsblad" learns that a discussion has been occurring for some time at Lausanne between the representatives of Turkey and the Entente Powers with a view to concluding a separate peace.

"COLOGNE GAZETTE" SCORNS TERMS

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam via London, Aug. 19.—The "Cologne Gazette" refuses to accept the Pope's proposals for the restoration of territories, by declaring that Belgium and Northern France are much more valuable than the colonies, and asks, "What about our world trade and the property of German merchants everywhere?"

GERMAN SAVAGERY AGAIN SHOWS ITS CAPABILITIES

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 15.—The savagery of the Germans in Belgium has been illustrated again by the fate of a Belgian athlete, Van Rentergem, who was shot at Oudenarde on the charge of espionage. He was dragged through the streets, and a long chain of guards grossly maltreated him, and spat in his face. Van Rentergem was most courageous, and never complained.

HUNS AGAIN GOING BACK ON THEIR OWN WORDS

London, Aug. 20.—It seems that Premier Lloyd George's speech delivered in the House of Commons on August 16 has vastly impressed German circles. "Frankfurter Zeitung" declares that no intelligent man in Germany has ever asserted that Great Britain can be subdued by starvation.—'Kokusai Reuter."

PRUSSIAN WAR MINISTRY SHIFT

KOKUSAI-REUTER

Amsterdam, Aug. 19.—There appears to be some trouble in the Prussian War Ministry. Groener, the head of the War Bureau, has left the War Office, and has been appointed to the command of a division.

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FURTHER REVELATIONS BY EX-AMB. GERARD

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 16.—Mr. Gerard, former American Ambassador, continuing his revelations, describes the interview he had with the Kaiser in which the question of submarine warfare was discussed. The Kaiser said that the submarines had come to stay and that international law no longer existed. Bethmann-Hollweg agreed in declaring that the person travelling aboard an enemy merchantman had no cause to complain if he were injured.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 17.—The chief interest hitherto in Mr. Gerard's revelations in the "Daily Telegraph" is the light they throw on the character of the Kaiser. When Mr. Gerard protested against submarinism the Kaiser always asked why the United States did not break the British blockade. Once he declared that before he allowed his family to starve, he would blow up Windsor Castle and the whole English royal family. He wanted the United States to do something against England when Mr. Gerard protested against any German violation of international law. On such occasion Mr. Gerard retorted: "If two men enter my grounds and one of them stepped in my flower beds and the other killed my sister, I would probably first pursue the murderer." The Kaiser was not affected by such argument.

London, Aug. 21.—Mr. Gerard, former American Ambassador to Germany, continuing his revelations, in the "Daily Telegraph," gives the German idea on peace terms, and says that no one could get anybody to state definite terms, when asked whether Germany is willing to withdraw from Belgium. The Chancellor always said "Yes," but with guarantees.

Finally, in January, 1917, Mr. Gerard pressed for a specific statement, and asked whether the Germans were willing to withdraw from Belgium, the Chancellor answered: "We must have Fort Liege, Namur and other forts and garrisons, and throughout Belgium must have the possession of the railroads and forts, and the Belgians must not be allowed to maintain an army. Germany must be allowed to retain her army in Belgium and have commercial control of the country. The Germans will not allow Belgium to be made an outpost of England."

Mr. Gerard bluntly replied that England does not wish Belgium to become outpost of Germany. The Chancellor added that Germany must have indemnities, and all countries, colonies and ships restored.—Kokusai Direct Service.

CHARACTER OF WAR CHANGING

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 18.—The "Times" in a leading article on the latest Franco-British offensive says: The operations are steadily developing. Evidently the offensive, which was initiated at the end of July was a part of larger plans. We have now reached the principal stage of the summer campaign in the West. The enemy is being subjected to a pressure exceeding anything it has ever known. Our advances are methodical; they had been carefully defined beforehand. There is no expectation of attaining overwhelming results suddenly; the fruits of the present battle are still to be gathered and the fall of Lens might bring extensive changes to that part of line. Great issues hang in balance at the lines before Ypres. If the Anglo-French can register such definite advance, when the Germans are only fighting on one front, it may be claimed that the character of the war is undergoing a perceptible and most hopeful change.

FOOD QUESTION LESS CRITICAL

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

London, Aug. 17.—Mr. Lloyd George made an important speech in the House of Commons on several aspects of the war situation. He first referred to the food position which very considerably improved since early this year. In August last year there was a stock of six and a half million quarters of wheat in the country. There was now eight and a half million quarters. (Cheers). The stock of oats and barley was also higher. There has been considerable saving of the bread consumption, while the acreage under cultivation has increased by a million. If the harvest is as good as promised, then the condition of the country with regards food supplies, taking everything into account, would be very satisfactory. Still an urgent economy is necessary because the more economised the less we need from Canada and the United States from which France and Italy also drew supplies. There was an increase of the revenue from sugar.

Eight thousand tractors would be available in the spring. The German admiralty is circulating figures of destroyed shipping throughout the Central Empires with the object of cheering up the Austro-Germans by creating an impression that England could not last much longer. The Germans claimed that we were losing half a million tons a month after allowing for new construction. We lost five hundred and sixty thousand tons gross in April but the gross losses in July were reduced to three hundred twenty thousand tons. (Cheers).

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

August looked like being better (cheers). If the present improvement continued, the net loss for July and August would be at a rate of one hundred and seventy five thousand tons a month. These figures showed that the Admiralty was meeting considerable success. The shipping controller has so reorganised our shipping, by means of better loading of ships and of taking ships off longer voyages, that we were carrying more tons although we had a diminished tonnage of ships.

Shipbuilding is quickening. Many ships have been ordered from abroad. Six hundred and eighty eight thousand tons were built in Great Britain in 1915, five hundred and thirty eight thousand tons in 1916 and four hundred and eighty thousand tons in the first six months of 1917. In the last six months of 1917, four hundred and twenty thousand tons would be built in Great Britain, making a total for the year of one million and nine hundred thousand tons, besides a large naval construction. The Premier believed that the shipping losses would decrease, and he was certain that construction would increase.

Mr. Lloyd George said: We still needed more shipping, but the United States will exert its full capacity as doubtless it is preparing to do. We should have sufficient tonnage not only for the whole of 1918, but if necessary for 1919.

Dealing with the military situation, the Premier declared: We would not exchange our position for the enemy's. Our difficulties would diminish and powers increase, but the enemy's difficulties would increase and powers diminish.

The Premier proceeded to read a telegram from the front, regarding the latest offensive, which, he said, was not intended to be a big operation. The telegram states severe fighting continued. The result was not yet determined. The French are effectively co-operating, while the Canadian endurance in the hope of unity, lets us go through this hour with the old temper of our race that will enable us to destroy the great military foe. Our infantry won conspicuous success. Then the Premier mentioned the Langemarck victory already cabled. In concluding he said that this is the supreme hour for patience and courage, so that next year we and the world shall begin to reap the fruits of our valour. (loud cheers).

Mr. Asquith, who followed the Premier, said that he could survey the scene not with complacency after what had happened in Russia, but with satisfaction as far as her own efforts were concerned. What had happened in Russia, frustrated one great military purpose of the Allies, but there was hope that Russia would soon resume her full share of the common task.

RUSSIA PROHIBITS ALL MEETINGS AND CONGRESSES

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Petrograd, Aug. 14.—The Provisional Government has decreed that the Ministers of War and of the Interior be invested during the war time with the power of prohibiting all meetings and congresses which appear to be dangerous to the security of the state from the military point of view.

In an interview with a representative of the "Emitor Izvestia," a semi-official organ of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, M. Savinkoff, in charge of the Ministry of War, said that his first aim is to re-establish iron discipline for the army and the creation of Government commissioners whose competence will embody an administrative control over the political life of soldiers, whereas the Commanders-in-Chief will be invested with full powers in war operations. The commissioners will also ratify death sentences.

M. Savinkoff says that it is necessary to replace unqualified chiefs by younger officers. He fully agrees with the decision of M. Kerensky, the Premier, on stipulating that promotion depends on the proofs of valour and the degree of qualification. He intends to strive energetically against the Meximalist currents for disorganising the army.

General Valonieff, Commander of the Russian army on the southwest front, has been appointed Commander on the west front. General Denikina, formerly Chief of the Staff of Supreme Command and later Commander on the west front, has been appointed Commander on the southwest front.

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 15.—A Russian official report says that the Rumanian troops continue their counter-offensive and have occupied the village of Slading. They have dislodged the enemy from the heights southwest of Grozechti. The offensive is developing. The Russo-Rumanians have repulsed attacks in the direction of Facsani and also in the region of Maksimeni.

AMERICAN SUPPLY OF WHEAT SHORT

Washington via London, Aug. 20.—The Food Administration announces that American supply of wheat is four hundred million bushels below the requirements of the Allies and neutral countries, but there is a large surplus in other cereals. Therefore, the Administration recommends that Americans consume wheat less and other cereals more.—"Kokusai Reuter."

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PROVISIONAL GOVT. AND STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Aug. 16.—Regarding articles published by foreign papers about the attitude of the Provisional Government toward the Stockholm conference, the following communication has been made:

The Government considers the solution of the war or peace question as belonging to itself in conjunction with the Governments of the Allied countries, supported by the Allied democracies. The Stockholm Socialistic conference being only an assembly of certain political parties, is unqualified to dictate any decision to the Government which never intended to refuse Russian Socialists passports for Stockholm and which transmitted to the Allied Governments through the medium of the Premier and the Foreign Minister its undesirability to hinder the Socialists from their participation in the conference. Although the Provisional Government takes into consideration the political importance of the opinion of the Socialists regarding matters arising from the war, it cannot admit the right of the conference to rule the decisions of the Allied Governments.

UKRAINE TROUBLE SETTLED

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 19.—The Russian Government has temporarily settled the Ukraine question over which there has been much trouble. A Council General will administer the country including the provinces of Kieff, Valynia, Podolia, Poltava and Chernigoff until the Constituent Assembly decides the future. The Government appoints the members of the Council General and retains the power of veto with regards legislation.

NICOLAS ROMANOFF SPIRITED AWAY

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 16.—A despatch from Petrograd says that the Tsar and his family have been secretly removed from the Tsarskoeselo to a destination to be announced later. A complete secrecy shrouded the removal of the Imperial family, which was resolved upon in the middle of July on political and military grounds by the Provisional Government.

Petrograd via London, Aug. 17.—Borlk, Siberia is the destination of the ex-Tsar and his family. His exile has been decided on in consequence of information received by the Government of counter-revolutionary agitation and of the possibility of an attempt to release him.

KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd, Aug. 16.—During the night of August 14, the ex-Tsar with his family were removed, by order of the Provisional Government, from Tsarskoieselo to a destination which is unknown yet. No member of the Government accompanied the ex-Tsar. His removal was decided on in the middle of July for political and military considerations, and was kept strictly secret. The Petrograd and Tsarskoieselo Councils of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates had no voice in this decision.

MINE SINKS BRITISH VESSEL

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 15.—The Admiralty announces: A British destroyer was mined and sunk in the North Sea. The captain two officers and 43 men were saved.

JAPANESE BOAT AND CARGO LOST

KOKUSAI-REUTER

San Francisco via New York, Aug. 19.—Word has been received that the freightship Kotokura Maru (Kotohira Maru?) went ashore on July 31 in the eastern Pacific. The vessel and its cargo were totally lost. The fate of the crew is not mentioned.

No steamer named Kotokura Maru is registered with Lloyds, and it is believed that the steamer must be the Kotohira Maru. The Department of Communications says that there are two Japanese steamers named Kotohira Maru, one owned by the Katsuta Company of Kobe, of 3478 tons, and the other of 1899 tons and owned by Mr. H. Kawachi of Kobe.

However, it is believed that if the steamer sunk was the Kotohira Maru she must be the ship owned by the Katsuta Company. She left Kobe on July 2, and touching at Muroran, proceeded toward San Francisco, where she was due on August 14th or 15th, but no news of her arrival has reached the Katsuta Company.

The Kotohira Maru of the Katsuta Company was built in Glasgow thirty-one years ago. She was first purchased by Mr. Kojiro Matsukata, and was then sold to Mr. G. Katsuta last year for 700,000 yen. Mitsui & Company chartered her at thirty three yen a ton, and the present value of the steamer is estimated at 2,500,000 yen.

The Mitsui Bussan Shipping Department at Kobe, was in receipt of a telegram from its San Francisco office yesterday, to the effect that the company's chartered steamer Kotohira Maru (4104 tons), owned by the Katsuda firm, of Kobe, which left Muroran, Hokkaido, on July 20th, went aground in the neighbourhood of the Alutian islands on the 27th of last month on her way to San Francisco. The steamer had her hull severely damaged and foundered with the entire cargo, there being no time to remove it. The crew of 48, under Captain Shibuya, barely escaped. The Katsuda firm, which is the owner of the steamer, and the Mitsui Shipping Department have at once dispatched telegrams of enquiry about the fate of the crew. It is believed that as the present is the height of the fishery season in those waters the crew must have been saved by some fishing craft, which are plentiful there now.

The sunken steamer was only recently chartered by the Mitsui Company and was on her first voyage for San Francisco, Her cargo, which is reported to have been entirely lost, consisted of 3500 tons of miscellaneous goods. The ship's hull was insured by the Tokyo Marine Company for 1,000,000 yen.

MUNITIONS MINISTRY GROWS

London, Aug. 20.—An official communication announcing important changes in the organization of the Ministry of Ammunitions owing to the recent enormous growth and extension of the Ministry's operations and duties, says that a year ago the total of the staff at the headquarters was 5,000; it has now become 13,500. The volume of business transacted by the Ministry and the scale of its operations increased at equal or even greater rate. This single department, now employing about two million persons, is in contact at innumerable points with almost every business interest in the country and is responsible for the expenditure which may well amount to between six to seven hundred million pounds yearly. The British armies will have to become the best equipped and the most formidably armed in Europe. This process still continues and will become increasingly pronounced.—Kokusai Direct Service.

KING GEORGE SENDS MESSAGE TO CHINA

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Aug. 17.—King George has sent a message to the acting President Feng Kuo-chang congratulating China on her declaration of war. The message is much appreciated in all quarters.

On the receipt of the war declaration, von Rosthorn, Austro-Hungarian Minister, has forwarded a reply to the Waichiao-pu. In the reply he said: "I must consider this declaration unconstitutional and illegal, seeing that, according to so high an authority as the former President Li Yuan-hung, such declaration requires the approbation of both Houses of Parliament." The Waichiao-pu returned the communication on the ground that since the war declaration von Rosthorn can no longer be considered as official representative of Austria-Hungary, and therefore he has no right to communicate with Waichiao-pu officially.

The Ministry of Communications has notified that all telegrams and mail correspondence, except those of the Government and foreign legations, are subject to censorship.

KOKUSAI-HAVAS

Paris, Aug. 17.—The French press sympathetically welcomes the news of the declaration of war on Germany and Austria by China. M. Grand former French Minister, writes in "Le Petit Journal": "The country of Confucius—the great land where twenty-five centuries ago the doctrine of identifying public morality of the state with private morality was proclaimed—could not choose but range herself in the struggle of civilization and justice against barbarism, on the side of the Allies, as has been decided by its new Government."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Peking, Aug. 18—The Waichiaopu has so far received replies for the note concerning the war declaration, from Great Britain, the United States, France, Russia, Japan, Italy, Belgium and Holland. The replies from the Allied Ministers contain the following assurance in almost identical terms:

"My government has the pleasure of assuring the Chinese Government of the solidarity of friendship and support. My Government will do all that depends upon it, in order that China may enjoy in its international relations, the position and regard due to a great country."

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Peking, Aug. 18.—The following is the text of the telegram from King George:

"I have learnt with great satisfaction of the entry of China in the war on the side of the Allies, and desire to offer you my cordial congratulations on the decision of the great Republic, of which you are President, to associate itself with the countries which are combined against the aggressive policy of the Central Powers. George."

President Feng Kuo-chang replied:

"Please accept my sincere thanks for your telegram of congratulation on China's entry into the war against the common enemy of the world. China, as it has been universally recognized, is a nation standing for peace. Now for the sake of justice and humanity, I, on behalf of the people and Government of China, have the pleasure to assure Your Majesty that we will concert with our friendly Powers, who are confronted with a common enemy, and will earnestly endeavour in the direction of the restoration of peace in order to attain the object of the war. Feng Kuo-chang."

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CHINA TO REGISTER BUT NOT INTERN AUSTRO-HUNGARIANS

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Shanghai, Aug. 15.—A despatch from Tientsin says that a leading newspaper there, commenting on the general dissatisfaction of the Chinese toward the Government's decision to register, instead of interning or deporting, enemy subjects, points out that the Germans regard this decision as a great diplomatic victory. The paper comments on the absence in Peitaiho, 200 miles upward from Peking, of the British Charge d'Affaires and the American and Italian Ministers, at this critical time, and suggests that if they find it convenient to return to Peking to take up war questions seriously, they might yet induce China to adopt the only effective means of uprooting German intrigues in the Far East.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Shanghai, Aug 15.—While the Chinese seem to be quite apathetic concerning the declaration of war, the first hostile action reported is an attack made on the Austrian Consulate early this morning, apparently by four men belonging to the crews of three Austrian steamers. One of them was killed and another was arrested. Both were Czechs. This gives colour to the belief that the steamers had been used as prison ships for recalcitrant subjects of the Central Powers. Eighty Austrians and Germans were taken ashore yesterday, but are not restricted in their movements.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Peking, Aug. 15.—Germans at the customs houses, numbering some 125, were dismissed yesterday. Their salaries were paid up to date and also retiring allowances were made, where they were due. Germans in the Salt Administration including Houstrauch, second to Sir R. M. Dane, chief inspector of the administration, in the Postal Administration, the Audit Bureau and other government departments were also dismissed. As soon as the war declaration was known yesterday, a number of the Dalmatians belonging to the Austrian Guard went over to the Italian Legation and claimed protection, which it is expected will be extended though the matter has not been decided yet.

Although China has decided to permit Germans for the present to carry on peaceful occupations, it is anticipated that the majority who hitherto have been dependent on their monthly salaries, or assistance from the German Bank, will soon be compelled to ask for internment through lack of funds, especially if China would introduce regulations on trading with the enemy.

FIGHTING IN SZECHUAN

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Aug. 16.—Liu Tsun-hao has telegraphed stating that in compliance with the Government orders, the Szechuanese have ceased hostilities; but the Yunnanese continue to attack Chingchen-hsien. The attack has continued for four days. The Szechuanese exerted their utmost and have succeeded in repulsing the opponents who were forced to retreat toward Chingyen. The whole district of Chingchen-hsien has now been recaptured. Orders have been given to the Szechuanese to cease their advance, but to maintain their present positions. The Government is requested to order the Yunnanese to discontinue the attacks.

BESIEGED MISSIONARIES A CANARD

KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE

Peking, Aug. 16.—The relief party, consisting of two captains and two sergeants of the American Legation Guard, one Dane and one American who volunteered, which went to rescue a number of American missionaries and others at Tabul, in Mongolia, 100 miles from Kalgan, where they had been besieged by Mongolian brigands, has returned to Peking yesterday evening. The party reached Tabul without an incident, and found the ranch which belongs to Mr. Larson, adviser to the Chinese Government on Mongolian affairs and where the missionaries were reported as being besieged, in no danger, and the report that the ranch was besieged entirely untrue. The country is considerably disturbed by Chinese bandits, who, however, confine their activities to the robbing of peaceful Mongol inhabitants who are not permitted to carry arms to defend themselves. The party was not molested either on going or returning. The party only saw one small band of robbers. The escort of thirty Chinese cavalrymen after the second day when they reached the last military post refused to accompany the party further.

SINO-JAPANESE R'LY. CONFERENCE

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Peking, Aug. 15.—A Sino-Japanese Through Traffic Conference will be held in Peking probably in November. The Ministry of Communications has sent a circular notice to the various railway authorities, instructing them to draw up proposals as soon as possible, in order they be forwarded to the Japanese railway board before they are brought up at the conference.

NEWS FROM SPAIN SCRAPPY

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 16.—News from Spain is scrappy, but there are indications that the situation is serious. The latest telegrams state that order is being restored in Barcelona and Saragossa by stringent measures. Numerous arrests have been made.

A report from Madrid says that the Minister of Interior has stated that the disorders have occurred in various quarters and towns, but the troops have repressed them vigorously.

MINOR SEA SCUFFLE

KOKUSAI-REUTER

London, Aug. 19.—The Admiralty announces that light naval forces scouting a German bight Thursday sighted an enemy destroyer. Fire was opened and the enemy was chased. He was repeatedly hit and set on fire, but escaped through the mist over the minefield. Enemy minesweepers were sighted shortly after. We opened heavy fire. At least two of them were severely damaged. We were unable to follow owing to the minefield. A submarine attacked our vessels during the engagement. Another attacked after the action. Both attacks were resultless. Our vessels were undamaged.

MORE LOANS TO ALLIES

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

Washington, Aug. 15.—Congress will soon be asked to authorize another loan to the Allies of three to four billion dollars which has been agreed by Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and the House leaders.

HISTORY MADE AT BANQUET TO VISCOUNT ISHII

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—History was made to-day at a luncheon at the Cliff House. Also a monster dinner at the Palace Hotel was given by Mayor Rolph and the citizens of San Francisco, in honour of Viscount Ishii, attended by Secretary Long of the State Department, Colonel Irons of the U. S. Army and Captain Marsh of the U. S. Navy. At the luncheon, the Mayor toasting the Emperor eloquently paid tribute to the Japanese as a sister nation in arms. Viscount Ishii's speech was equally felicitous and was received with enthusiasm. After the luncheon, the Viscount reviewed new troops at the Presidio barracks. The reception here has been marked with the utmost cordiality. Colonel Irons has been promoted to Major-General to-day.

KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

San Francisco, Aug. 15.—The city's dinner in honour of Viscount Ishii was a wonderful demonstration. It was attended by five hundred persons. A feature of the function was the number of labour leaders including twenty best known in the western states.

At the conclusion of Viscount Ishii's address all stood cheering and waving napkins for fully five minutes.

The demonstration was repeated when the Governor of California announced a telegram from the Secretary of War stating that the entire company of Japanese formed in Hawaii would be included in the American army's active forces.

On Wednesday Viscount Ishii's party will be the guests of Mr. W. H. Crocker at a luncheon. To-night Viscount Ishii will return a dinner. His party leaves for Washington later. All times and places en route will be suppressed by the censor.

San Francisco, Aug. 17.—After being accorded a magnificent reception for four days by the American authorities, and the whole of the San Francisco, Viscount Ishii, Japan's Special Envoy, and his party, accompanied by Mayor Rolph, Mr. Long, Assistant Secretary of State, and Mr. McNapp, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, left here for the Yosemite Valley by a special train last night. There was an ovation for the Envoy at the station, where huge crowds assembled and Viscount Ishii gave cheers for San Francisco, in response to which cheers for Japan and for the Viscount were given by the citizens. Viscount Ishii's visit to San Francisco has been productive of good results. He has made many friends here, and has also fostered good feeling among Americans in general.

During his stay in San Francisco, the Envoy was protected by several police men in plain clothes, day and night, and when he went to a theatre to see cinema pictures of the Japanese special mission, on the night of August 15, for instance, the theatre was surrounded by a number of detectives who kept a strict guard. Last night Viscount Ishii paid a visit to the Chief of the San Francisco Police and donated $200 toward a fund for policemen. As preparations for the welcome of the Envoy in Washington are not yet perfected, Viscount Ishii and his party will spend two or three days in viewing the Yosemite Valley, and will then proceed to Washington.—"Asahi."

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

ECONOMIC PLAN FOR FUTURE IS VITAL NEED

The belligerent nations of Europe are all planning for their economic development after the war, while they are still fighting, and there is yet no indication when the war will end, says the "Kokumin." The economic effect of war has always been great, and it is said that after the Franco-Prussian war, France and Germany suffered more than twenty years from the economic results of the war, and many other nations suffered indirectly therefrom.

It is difficult to predict how great would be the economic effect of the present war, however, it is true that it will cause an economic revolution throughout the world, and realizing this fact, all belligerent nations have already begun their plans for the future.

When the United States Government announced the embargo on the export of iron and steel, the Japanese business men, shipbuilders and other industrial men, rose together and started a movement to request the cancellation of the embargo. If such a movement is made by the Japanese businessmen for their own profit and benefit, no one will listen to their protest, but the "Kokumin" believes that they desire to arrive at some satisfactory arrangement with the American authorities to promote their mutual interests. But such an important economic question is not to be handled by business men alone, and the Government should consult with the businessmen, who will most directly feel the effect of the embargo, and should endeavor to make a satisfactory arrangement with the United States. But on the other hand, it is the businessman who actually feels she effect, and who will actually carry out any arrangement to be made, and it is the duty of the businessman to give careful consideration to the question, and bear all responsibility for the consequences.

Economic questions during the war should be handled by both Government officials and businessmen, and without the satisfactory co-operation of the Government and public, it is impossible to lay out proper economic plans. Government officials and scholars are able to perform excellent investigations, but they are unable to carry out the result of their investigations, and have no direct interest in the economic question.

GOV'T. HAS LET THINGS SLIDE

When one considers what the Japanese Government has done for the economic development of the nation since the outbreak of the European war, he will be surprised at the inactivity of the authorities. The Japanese Government has done almost nothing. The cost of living has rapidly advanced and the supply of commodities has become irregular, but the Government has paid no attention to these facts, and merely let things take their own course. Having no plan for the future, the Government is at a loss what to do. It has been recently rumored that the Government will tax special war profits, but such a tax should have been placed years ago, and even if it is made effective at present, it would be very late.

There is the Economic Investigation Committee, established by the Okuma Cabinet, and it consists of scholars, officials and business men, but this Committee has done nothing toward the planning of an economic policy for the future. It has only considered such selfish questions as subsidies to certain companies, or special privileges to certain organizations. The public has almost forgotten the existence of such a Committee. The "Kokumin" sincerely regrets that the Government, as well as the businessmen of Japan have been forgetting the most important question of the present, an economic policy for the future of the country.

SPECIAL TAX ON WAR PROFITS UNNECESSARY

The Government intends to levy a special tax on war profits, from next year, and is now making preparations for the step, but the "Asahi" says that such a new tax is unnecessary. When there is sufficient revenue, and there are many items in expenditure which could be restricted, it is unnecessary to establish a new tax. Looking over the Government expenditures and revenue of 1916, it is shown that the revenue was much larger than expected. The budget called for the revenue of 507,000,000 yen rom the three sources of land tax, stamp tax, and government monopolies, but according to the latest information, the income from the above mentioned sources amounted to 595,000,000 yen, showing the additional revenue of 87,000,000 yen.

The Government revenue is not from these three sources alone, and there are many other sources and it is expected that the revenue from these sources in the present fiscal year will reach at least 600,000,000 yen, On account of the dissolution of the 38th session of the Diet, the new budget was not made for present fiscal year; and the budget of 1916 is again used for the year 1917. Consequently the revenue will be about 100,000,000 yen above the amount stated in the budget.

While it is natural that the expenditure of the Government will increase every year, the revenue is also making a tremendous increase, and unless the Government plans some new work which demands a large expenditure, it will not be necessary to levy the new tax.

The Govenment may say that the present prosperity of the country is temporary, and it is nesessary to plan for a financial reform at the time, but the "Asahi" says that such an opinion is very pessimistic. If the present European conflict continues for some time, Japan will enjoy continued prosperity till the war ends, when it will be difficult to expect such prosperity. But in the customs revenue the Government will have an increased income after the war. Since the outbreak of the war in 1914, the customs revenue of Japan has suddenly decreased, and it has not yet risen to the normal figure, but as soon as the war ends, it will at once rise, and the "Asahi" can not agree with the Government that as the present increased revenue is of a temporary nature, new texes should be levied.

OFFICIALS' SALARY INCREASE

It is reported that the Government is planning the increase of salaries of Government officials, and members of the House of Representatives, says the "Hochi". The salaries of the Government officials were increased by twenty-six per cent in 1910, and the higher Governm nt officials are receiving sufficient income, compared with the others engaged in private enterprises. It is not necessary to increase the salaries of these higher officials, and all available money should be spent in raising the pay of the Government employees. Recently the postal, telegram and railway services have suffered from an insufficient number of employees. Unable to support themselves on the pay they are receiving, many, have left the Government service and obtained other work, and it became impossible to fill the vacancies with new material. The recent delays and inadequate service in these departments of the Government is due to the insufficient pay of the employees. These workers received a temporary increase of pay, amounting from 1.50 to 3 00 yen a month. But the "Hochi" doubts whether such a small amount of raise will really serve to keep these employees in Government service.

The railways, postal and telegraph servces of the Government are profitable enterprises, and no expense should be spared to make the necessary increase.

As to the increase of the pay of the Members of the House of Representatives, the "Hochi" says that the two thousand yen a year they are receiving is still too large an amount. The position is not their profession, and they are not living on the two thousand yen they receive from the Government, and the House of Representatives should refuse the advance in pay, when the Government consults them upon the question.

POPE WILL TRY AGAIN

The "Kokumin," however, says that although it is evident that the Entente Powers will not listen to the peace note of the Pope, and that peace can not be brought about by it, it is undeniable that the Pope will more eagerly work for the early conclusion of the war.

As the United States have entered the war, there is no one but the Pope who can mediate for peace. From the very beginning of the war, it was believed that the mediator in the war would be either the Pope or President Wilson. The peace proposal of President Wilson was rejected last year, and he is now determined to fight until the very end of the resources of the United States.

WHY DID POPE NOT SECOND WILSON'S PEACE MOVE?

The "Jiji" can not understand the Pope's peace note to the belligerent powers, and says that while its exact text is not yet announced, judging from the reports received from abroad, it seems that the conditions of peace offered by the Pope are similar to that proposed by Germany last winter. The Entente Powers rejected the German proposal, and the paper can not understand why the Pope made a similar offer. When President Wilson, of the United States, requested the belligerent powers to state the basic terms for the conclusion of peace, and asked the neutral nations to exercise their influence to bring about conclusion of peace the Pope declared that he could not support the plan as it was premature, in his opinion.

It is beyond understanding why the Pope should make such a proposal when the United States, which tried to bring peace, has now entered the war and the war situation of Europe, has recently changed in favour of the Entente, with the entrance of the United States.

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The position of the Pope is recognized as one fitting to mediate in war and bring peace, and the recent peace note from him is not at all strange, but if he wishes an early peace, merely from the religious and humane standpoint, he could have made the proposal at any time, even at the outbreak of the war. When President Wilson offered mediation, the Pope should have been the first to support the plan, but he refused to support it on the ground that such an attempt was premature. And suddenly at this moment, he despatches a peace note to all belligerent powers, and it will be naturally judged that the Pope had some other motive than merely bringing an early peace.

It has been said that the Pope, did not support the plan of President Wilson as at that time, all belligerent powers were fully determined to fight until the end, but recently the people of the belligerent countries have begun to suffer from the effects of the war, and are desiring an early peace.

ENTENTE MORE CONFIDENT THAN EVER

Regarding the condition of Germany and Austria, it is difficult to obtain any truthful information, but it seems that the two countries are suffering from lack of various supplies and men. But of the Entente nations, France and England are gaining ground in the western front, and the entrance of the United States has given encouragement and support to the Entente armies and public. At present the Entente powers have more confidence in their final victory and more determination to crush Prussian militarism than before. It is certain that with the present determination and courage, the Entente can expect the unconditional surrender of the enemies.

If peace is concluded at present, according to the terms proposed by the Pope, it will mean the victory of Prussian militarism, and all Entente Powers must surrender to the pan-Germanism.

Under such circumstances, it can not be believed that the Pope made the proposal from the religious and humane standpoint, but from some other motive. The European newspapers say that the Pope made the proposal at the request of Austria, and the "Jiji" says that it is a proper explanation of the move. It is not difficult to imagine the suffering and difficulties of Germany and Austria, but it is Austria which is suffering the most from the war, and the Austrians are longing for the early conclusion of the war.

It can be judged that Austria influenced the Pope to bring forth the peace proposal and to send it to all belligerent powers. Germany may know that such a plan will never succeed, but she has been trying to cause discord among the Entente Powers by making approaches to Russia and some other nations, for the conclusion of a separate peace, and she will welcome such a move by the Pope, hoping that it may cause the desired discord and the desire for an early peace among the people of the Entente. The "Jiji" believes that all the Allies will laugh at the note, and that the Governments of all Entente nations will not consider the proposal seriously.

GREATEST MOMENT IN CHINA'S HISTORY

Five months after China severed diplomatic relations with Germany, she declared a state of war against Germany and Austria. As soon as she had broken diplomatic relations, it was believed that the declaration of war would follow, and the elapse of five months has been regrettably caused by the internal political disturbances, says the "Nichinichi."

China rose against Germany for the sake of humanity, and in order to prevent German intrigues, but it is believed that her declaration will not cause any noticable effect upon the war. It will be treated by the people of the world similarly to the declaration of war by Siam. From the standpoint of the Entente Powers, the entrance of China does not have much meaning, but for China to participate in international war and politics, is an unprecedented affair. Furthermore, on account of the question of declaring war against Germany, a political disturbance occurred in China, General Tuan was dismissed and Parliament was dissolved, and again it led to the attempt of restoration of the monarchy by General Chang Hsun, and the resignation of President Li Yuan-hung.

It is a great diplomatic success for China to have finally arrived at the declaration of war. It is in fact a victory of General Tuan over the southern party. China's entrance in the war has great meaning and effect upon the diplomatic and internal politics of China.

However, it should be carefully watched what effect the declaration of war will cause. For China, the step has been the greatest diplomatic question in her history, and she should be congratulated for taking it and entering the politics of the world.

JAPANESE IN CHINA

The "Yorozu" says that the Terauchi Cabinet is destroying the field the Japanese have established in China, by the mistaken diplomatic policy taken towards China. Japanese development in China can not be expected under such conditions, and not only is the Government preventing the development of the people, but is destroying the foundation for commercial development built up by them.

"Follow the flag," has been the motto o the people of European nations, but in case of the Japanese, if they followed the flag, they would have no opportunity to develop their commerce and industries, and the "Yorozu" advises the Japanese to go ahead of the flag, and let diplomatic negotiations follow them. The Government has been declaring that the present is an unique opportunity for the development of Japanese trade and industries, but the Government does not know how to develop them. The business men of Japan should be determined to go ahead of the flag, not waiting for the actions of the Government.

A LEAF FROM ENTENTE'S BOOK

To defeat the enemy by aeroplanes had been the plan of the Entente Powers, says the "Yorozu," but the plan is now being taken up by Germany to defeat the Entente.

The defeat of Germany by aeroplanes has been repeatedly announced by the people of the Entente nations, and the United States is now preparing to send thirty thousand machines to the battle front. But as Germany is already planning to send a large number to raid England, it must be asked what plan the Entente nations have to meet the move.

England is still unable to stop German air raids, and only three or four hostile machines out of twenty or thirty are damaged by the British anti-air-craft guns.

The British public is angered, but there is a class of the British people who believe that to attempt revenge for the raids is a shameful act, and should not be done. But those who oppose this mild view, are loudly attacking the Government and shouting for vengeance. It is difficult to bring back the British machines at the front to England for the purpose of defense, and although it is difficult not to listen to the demand of the agitated public, England is not so situated as to revenge themselves. The German machines are raiding England from Belgium, but the British machines have to travel several hundred miles to do any damage to Germans. Those who support the British Government, declare that when the Germans are driven out of Belgium, they will be unable to make air raids on England.

However, whether they are advocators of revenge, or holders of milder views, the entire British public is now loudly shouting for more aeroplanes.

OUSTING GERMAN INFLUENCE

China declared that a state of war exists between China, and Germany and Austria, and the "Kokumin" says that China should drive out all the German influence in China, which has been the cause of many political disturbances there and has been threatening the peace of the country. It was Germany that obtained the first leased territory in China. In 1897 two German missionaries were killed in Shantung, and Germany landed her army at Kiaochow bay, and demanded its lease. On March 6, 1898, the treaty of lease was concluded, and it was the first treaty of the kind signed by the Chinese Government. The leased territories of Russia, England and France only followed the example of Germany. Obtaining her base at Kiaochow, Germany extended her influence in Chinese politics and caused various disturbances and troubles for China. To drive out German influence from China, will be the first victory of China in the European war.

It is reported that China will not join the Paris Economic Treaty and the London Treaty, but the "Kokumin" hopes that she will willingly join these treaties and aid the Entente Powers. These treaties are fundamental in keeping the countries fighting Germany together for their mutual interests. Even though China does not join, China will not conclude a separate peace with Germany, and other Entente Powers will not hesitate to aid China, but it is advisable that she join these treaties and co-operate with other nations.

China has now declared war against Germany on her own accord, and it is the duty of Japan to aid China as much as possible, and all Entente Powers also will be willing to help, and if China does not make mistakes at present, she will be able to develop her country with the help and encouragement of her Entente friends.

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MESSRS. MIMURA AND MISONO KILLED IN SIBERIA

An official report reaching here from Mr. Yamaguchi, of the Japanese Consulate at Nikolaesk, Siberia, states that Mr. Tatsundo Mimura, of the Kuhara Mining Company, Osaka, and Mr. Sakae Misono, a physician, while travelling near Nikolaesk, accompanied by a Russian boy, were shot to death by well armed Russian robbers on the morning of August 14, the Russian boy, too, sharing the same fate. A Vladivostock telegram, which is the same as the above, in the main, was received by the "Asahi" on Monday night.

Bodies To Be Brought Home

It is said that the murder of the two Japanese took place at a point five Russian miles north of Nikolaesk, and the bodies were cremated at Nikolaesk the next day, by the kindness of the Japanese residents. Their remains are said to be now on their way home to Japan, being expected at Tsuruga, via Vladivostock, shortly.

Mr. Mimura graduated from the Law College of the Tokyo Imperial University last year, and was dispatched by the Kuhara Mining Company to study mines near Nikolaesk, in May this year. Mr. Misono, a doctor, was not in the regular employ of the Company, but was asked to go with Mr. Mimura to Siberia for the Company. A Vladivostock message to the "Asahi" states that the armed Russians who murdered the two men might have been Russian army deserters.

Mr. Yosaburo Sudzuki, the Japanese Consul at Nikolaesk, who is now in Tokyo on furlough, says in this connection, that the Russian authorities feel very sorry for the occurrence, in which two Japanese were involved, and are making every efforts in their search for the murderers. No report of their arrest, however, is said to have been received in official quarters yet.

With regard to the murder of Messrs. Mimura and Misono, of the Kuhara Mining Company, by armed Russian robbers near Nikolaesk, Siberia, a detailed report has been given out at the Head Office of the Kuhara Company in Osaka. It is stated that the party of Messrs. Mimura and Misono consisted of 13 in all, and the members accompanied by four Russians, were returning to Nikolaesk at about 7.30 a.m. on August 14 from a visit to a mine owned by the Orsk Company, about 50 miles northwest of Nikolaesk. These four Russians went on horseback ahead of the party, who drove in four carriages, the first one being occupied by Messrs. Mimura and Misono, one other Japanese and Mr. Nelson, managing director of the Orsk Mining Company.

Dense Mist Aided Culprits

A dense fog which prevailed along the road that morning, hindered the party from going on rapidly, but when it had reached a pass, after travelling about two miles, the four Russians riding first, and also the first carriage, carrying the victims, suddenly increased their speed. The next moment over a score of gun-reports were heard in the fog in front of the second carriage, whereupon the rest of the party hurried to overtake it. They found the carriage carrying Messrs. Mimura and Misono and two others demolished completely, the horses lying dead on the road. Messrs. Mimura and Misono were also found shot dead, the former receiving a bullet in the back, and the latter being hit in the abdomen. Mr. Yakushi, the other Japanese who occupied the unlucky carriage, however, had escaped unhurt and was found hiding himself in the bushes near by. Mr. Nelson was missing. Upon hearing the gun-reports, Russian, Chinese and Korean residents in the neighbourhood came to the scene of the crime, so that the party, in co-operation with them, did their best to run the murderers to earth, but in vain, for they had made good their escape. The remains of the two ill-fated Japanese were brought to Nikolaesk at 11 p.m. on that day, and were there cremated.

The "Jiji" reports that some important documents and cash were found lost after the incident happened. The ashes of the victims are expected to reach this country at the end of the month.

TOBA MARU RUMOURED SUNK NEAR AZORES

It has been rumoured that the N.Y.K. freighter Toba Maru was sunk in the Atlantic by a German submarine on August 16th, but the report is not yet confirmed. The Navy Department, the Department of Communications and the N.Y.K. office have made inquiries regarding the fate of the ship, but no news is yet received.

The Toba Maru is one of the largest and latest freighters built in Japan. She is of 6,995 ton, and was built at the Kawasaki Dockyard, Kobe, in July 1916, and has a speed of 14 knots. She is 445 feet long and 58 feet wide. She is commanded by Captain Kusano, and carries seventy one as crew.

She left England on August 12th, and is due at New York on August 27th. She is insured with the Tokyo Marine Insurance Company for 4,500,000 yen. She carried one six-inch gun on board. She was on her second trip to Europe since her completion.

Vague Report Reaches Navy Department

Yesterday afternoon the Navy Department issued the following statement about the incident of the N.Y.K. freighter Toba Maru, which is reported to have been attacked by a German submarine on her way from London to New York. According to a report from abroad, received here on Tuesday, a wireless message was received by some British warships detailed in certain quarters to the effect that the N.Y.K. liner Toba Maru, was attacked by a German submarine on the afternoon of the 16th, northward of the Azores, in the Atlantic Ocean. The message ends there, with no further details, and whether the report is true or not, cannot be ascertained until after the steamer arrives at her destination, or until a further report is received. The Azores are a group of nine islands lying in the northern part of the Atlantic, and situated about 800 miles off Portugal, to which it belongs.

Little Known at N.Y.K. Office

The N.Y.K. head office, which dispatched a telegram of enquiry as to the fate of the steamer Toba Maru, to the London branch on Tuesday afternoon, was in receipt of a telegraphic report from there yesterday afternoon. The message which was wired from London before the telegram of enquiry sent by the company head office reached there, runs as follows:

According to the announcement of the British Admiralty, the liner Toba Maru was attacked by a German submarine on the 16th on her way from London to New York, the report having been received by a British warship by wireless. The London office of the company does not know any details of the fate of the steamer and her crew, owing to a lack of further confirmation.

According to information from a reliable source, the Toba Maru was carrying a full cargo of nickel from London, which she left on, or about, August 8, and is due at New York on the 27th, as she was steaming at the speed of 12 to 13 knots in view of dangers in the Atlantic.

COUNT KOZUI OTANI SEEKS ADVENTURES

Count Kozui Otani, former Lord Abbot of the Nishi Honganji, Kyoto, is now leading as adventurous a life as that of Sir Walter Raleigh, on Celebes Island, in the South Seas. A recent report of the Count has been brought by the South Sea Trading Company's steamer Tamon Maru, which arrived at Yokohama on Monday noon from the island.

According to the crew, there are now about 70 Japanese residents engaging in business at Menado in Celebes Island.

Romantic Home in Tropics

Count Otani is spending his summer days in his new villa built on a crag hung over the beautiful lake of Tomohon. Giving up his cherished desire to investigate the Chinese and Indian civilizations, he was going to devote himself to the colonization of the South Sea Islands. The Count himself observed very cynically, the report continues, that people in political and business affairs are prone to take recourse to religion, but he took off his purple robes on account of certain religious conflicts, and has entered upon adventures among the seas.

SHIPS INTERNED IN CHINA REARM

The Japanese gunboats Toba (250 tons), Fushimi (180 tons) and Sumida (120 tons), which were interned at Shanghai on the 27th of August 1914, soon after the outbreak of the war between Japan and Germany, will be rearmed soon and put to active service. As a result of China's declaration of war against Germany and her ally Austria, the Imperial Japanese Government has decided to rearm these three gunboats and detail them on the Yangtze to resume their former duties. The Chinese Government having agreed to the formal proposition, to that effect, on the 15th, the gunboats will leave Shanghai and cruise up the river between Hankow and Shanghai. The following appointment of the commanding officers was announced yesterday.

Lieut.-Commander Fujiyoshi to be in Command of the Toba.

Lieut.-Commander Imagawa to be in Command of the Fushimi.

Lieutenant Kikuchi to be in Command of the Sumida.

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ODD AND ENDS FROM THE VERNACULAR PRESS

The career of Baron Okuda, the Mayor of Tokyo, whose death in harness is deeply lamented by the whole of the citizens, was one of the "self-help" romances of the nobility. Born into a Samurai family of the Tottori clan, and bred under the strict, Spartan-like discipline of his upright, high-minded foster-father, who died a brave death for the cause of the Loyalists in the dark period of the Meiji Restoration, young Okuda was a marvellous boy of quick parts, and yet with the patience of Job. He stood always first and conspicuous among the boys at the school of the Tottori clan. He was really a prodigy of learning. It is believed that one of his gifts that led to his rise in the world, was his remarkable patience. He came up to Tokyo in order to enter the University, after his graduation from school in his native place, but he came on foot, and in clogs all the way, covering about seven hundred miles! At the Law College of the Tokyo Imperial University his untiring diligence and genius always kept him at the head of his class.

Baron Okuda's university days seem to be brimful of anecdotes, for the late Mayor of Tokyo sometimes displayed an almost barbarous courage as a student. It was the time when the display of audacity on the part of ambitious students was partly admired in this country, and Dr. Egi, a prominent lawyer of Tokyo, who was in the same class as Baron Okuda, and who was his bosom friend, always seconded the Baron, when he moved to "storm" the kitchen of the University dormitory, when he proposed to commandeer fuel stored in the lecture halls, to warm their rooms in the dormitory, and so on. He, however, held himself alone responsible for the kitchen episode, in the interest of his class mates, the result being that he was suspended. This was a hard blow to him, because he was just about to graduate, but he bravely endured his punishment. His school days are somewhat reminiscent of certain chapters in "Tom Brown's School Days." Still he was a very hard-working student, and graduated from the University with honours.

No candidates for seats in the House of Representatives have been, or will be, successfully returned in a way in which the late Baron Okuda was elected as M.P. in Yokohama, after a most keen competition. He was earnestly requested to stand as a candidate in the parliamentary general election, by a section of the people of Yokohama, and his rival in the election field was no other than Viscount Kato, the present President of the Kensei-kai party. The heat and turmoil of that election in Yokohama is well remembered by many politicians and others, and the competition witnessed at that time was the keenest that had ever taken place in this country. Baron Okuda won the day finally, but his victory was what the Yokohama people had little dreamed of, for he spent no money in his electioneering campaign. All that he spent in connection with the campaign, amounted to only 8 yen, and that much was for his railway fares for several visits to Yokohama from Tokyo, during the election. It was almost a mystery to many then, and it is still so, even at present. People say that they can hardly make out how Baron Okuda won on the expenditure of eight yen.

Dr. Sakunoshin Motoda, Head Master of St. Paul's College, Tsukiji, is a scholar of affability and character. He is now a very prominent figure in the Christian world of Japan, but in his younger days he prosecuted his studies under the greatest difficulties. He went to America while young, and studied at Kenyon College, the University of Pennsylvania, and other institutions, but he went through hardships and tribulations as a self-supporting student, before his labours were crowned with success. "In my school days in America," says Dr. Motoda looking back on his hard-working student days, "I once earned my bread as an apprentice-cook in a certain family. I worked in the kitchen for several hours and then went to school. Every Sunday I was to change the table-cloth for clean one, but one Sunday the daughter of the house where I was employed chuckled and tittered as she saw me replacing an old table-cloth with a clean one, fresh from the laundry. I could not make out why she laughed like that and was contented with what I had done. After the meal, however, the daughter kindly pointed out with a smile that the cloth that I had put on the table was not the proper one, but was in fact a sheet for a bed. You may well imagine how I blushed over it at that time."

Marquis Okuma, the Sage of Waseda, says, "The Kaiser of Germany has taken God prisoner."

Baron Shibusawa was in London in 1877, when he was still on the right side of thirty. One day the Baron was taking a walk through a street, and was pleasantly surprised to find a young Japanese boy, presumably 14 or 15 years of age, going with a light gait before him, though Japanese men were seldom seen in London at that time, and still less a Japanese boy. This was the first meeting between Baron Shibusawa and Baron Kikuchi, Privy Councillor, who suddenly died on Sunday, and their intimate friendship grew in cordiality after that. Baron Kikuchi was a boy of 15 years of age at that time. He graduated from Cambridge University with honours and among those graduating with him was Mr. Charles Smith, the algebraist of international fame, who was the very last in graduation standing. As one of the pioneer Japanese students in England, Baron Kikuchi got much credit for succeeding in his studies, but prior to his departure for England, he and other students were examined in Chinese classics by the conservative educational authorities here.

When the Era of Meiji was scarcely in its teens, Mr. Soichiro Asano, President of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and also of the Asano Docks, came up to Yokohama from his native place. He was of course young and ambitious then, but it seems that he never dreamed at that time of such a big fortune and prosperity as he now enjoys. While in Yokohama, the present magnate in Japan's shipping world, wished to become a policeman. It was the time when people thought it wisest to enter the government service in order to make their way rapidly in the world, and it was also the time when officials were regarded as synonymous with fame, power and prosperity. The policemen, too, who appear to be losing their former dignity now, were sufficiently paid and esteemed, due to their station. Their fraternity who has now multiplied to such tremendous numbers, was not so numerous and if fortune should smile in their favour they could attain a position leading to fame, distinction and happiness. So Mr. Asano in Yokohama resolved to enter the police service, and applied to the Kanagawa authorities for admission. There were many applicants, and they all underwent a selective examination. In the examination, Mr. Asano got plucked unfortunately, or fortunately. There is an aged policeman at the Kagacho Police Station, Yokohama, who undertook the examination with Mr. Asano at that time, and successfully passed it. He is one Nakajima, and he had grown grey in the service of the Kagacho Police, Yokohama. "How lucky you are!" so was he congratulated upon his success by his friends and others, when he passed the examination for the service, while Mr. Asano was disappointed with his failure.



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No. 35] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, SEPTEMBER 1, 1917. 明治廿五年三月卅日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

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NEWS & NOTES

According to investigations recently made by the Japanese Police in Peking, the total number of the Japanese residents in Peking is 1,164, of whom 909 are males. The figure includes nine Formosans.

An organization has been formed in Hawaii for higher wages, and will demand an increase of sugar plantation wages, in view of the constant rise in prices of commodities and of high profits for planters.

In view of the increase of industrial works in Kawasaki, between Tokyo and Yokohama, and neighbourhood, and the lack of mechanics, an application has been presented for the establishment of a school there for the training of mechanics.

A Peking paper says there is a strong movement on foot for the removal of the Kettler monument. Baron von Kettler, the German Minister, was murdered at the outbreak of the Boxer emeute.

Order was given yesterday by the Navy Department for the construction of one battleship, two cruisers, and three torpedo-destroyers, and a hasty construction of 6 destroyers, as the appropriations were passed at the last session of the Diet. It has been decided that the battleship will be named Mutsu; the cruisers, Kuma and Tama; the former three destroyers, Kawakaze, Minekaze and Sawakaze; and the latter six, Nara, Kuwa, Tsubaki, Maki, Keyaki, and Enoki.

The Sankyo Pharmaceutical Company, Tokyo, has proposed to donate the sum of 600,000 yen towards the fund for the establishment of a chemical laboratory in the College of Science of the Tohoku Imperial University. It is said that 300,000 yen out of the contribution will be spent in the construction of the laboratory buildings and its equipment.

The annual naval review will not be held this fall, apparently as some of the Japanese men-of-war are far off in operations with the Allies.

Together with the elevated line from the new Yokohama Station, the new Sakuragi-cho Station, Yokohama, will be completed by the end of October. The stone buildings of the old station have been preserved for the new Sakuragi-cho Station, as they have many historical associations, and other buildings are being constructed with despatch. A small park is also to be established in front of the station.

Owing to the storms in Dairen and vicinity, part of the embankment outside Dairen harbour has been demolished, and thirty carloads of beans washed away.

The Chosen Government-General has granted permits to the Mitsui Firm, Tokyo, to establish a large paper factory at New Wiju, with a capital of seven million yen. The work will be started this year, but the building of plant may take three years.

Mr. H. V. Winchell, an expert mining man, who was unofficially representing the U.S. Government in investigations in Russia, with Mrs. Winchell, left Yokohama homeward yesterday by the Venezuela. This liner had some other Americans returning from Petrograd, and Russians for the States.

The former Club Hotel premises, Yokohama, have formally been delivered to the Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

The new International Hospital building, Kobe, is now practically completed, only the windows of the operating room remaining to be placed in position.

The Department of Communications has decided on the extension of the Mercantile Marine School under its direct control, in view of the heavy demand for good seamen in this country. It is reported that expenditures necessary for this programme, will be asked by the Department in the budget for next year, and the school when expanded will be able to accommodate 100 more students than at present.

The American authorities have ordered those concerned to discontinue the publication of monthly and other periodical reports, as to the commerce of the different ports. This is shown by a letter received from the Seattle Harbour Department. It is a war measure originating in Washington, D.C., and undoubtedly will hold good for some time, probably until the end of hostilities.

The new Year Book of the Netherlands East Indies has just reached here. It contains all information and statistics regarding the Dutch East Indies. Not only are full and comprehensive articles written on the legislation, administration and legal system of the East Indies, but the book also gives the history and development of the banking system, education, Government monopolies, agriculture, industries, mining, commerce and communications.

The Year Book was compiled by the "Sub Department of Commerce and Industry" of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, at Buitenzorg, by the request of the Netherlands Government. It is the first edition of the Year Book, and will be followed each year by a new edition.

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The Austrian Consulate at Chefoo was closed on China's declaration of war, the Dutch Consul taking charge of Austrian interests.

Lieut. H. E. Pollard, formerly of Shanghai, has been killed in action in France. He volunteered for service immediately on the outbreak of war.

The Naval Department has announced that about 30 submarines will be constructed next year, and a large increase in submarine crews is expected.

The officers and men from Japan for the Japanese river gunboats Sumida, Fushimi and Uji are expected at Shanghai to-day by the Chikugo Maru.

Sweden has sent two representatives to Japan to inquire after the German and Austrian prisoners of war. On their way here they concluded a similar mission in Russia.

Lieut.-General Sir Charles Anderson, who was the British General Officer in South China, before being relieved by Maj.-General F.H. Kelly, has been appointed to the command of the Northern Army in India.

In regard to the travelling expenses homeward, the subordinates of the sunken N.Y.K. European liner Miyazaki Maru, have yielded to the contention of the Company, their colleagues on the Hitachi Maru and Iyo Maru showing no sign of dissatisfaction.

At an extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the Yokohama Dock Company, it was resolved to increase their capital to 10 million yen, from 3,750,000 yen. 20,000 of 125,000 new shares will be alloted to members of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

It has been unofficially decided that Dr. Baron Chincho Hodzumi will be appointed President of the Imperial Academy, succeeding the late Dr. Baron Kikuchi, and the Minister of Education has applied for Imperial sanction.

It is reported from Osaka that a fire was discovered in a grove in the premises of the Imperial mausoleum of Emperor Nintoku, at Nishimozu, Henomatsu-mura, Izukita-gori, Osaka Prefecture, on Monday afternoon. It was fortunately extinguished, but about thirty pine trees there were burnt down.

Upon the departure for home of Mr. Conty, French Minister in Peking, Sir John Jordan, British Minister, will become the doyen of the diplomatic body there. Sir John is expected to return to Peking at no distant date from home, but pending his return there, the Portuguese Minister will be the doyen.

The British river gunboats Woodcock, Kingsha and Snipe, hitherto interned at Hankow, will come down to Shanghai for docking.

Special Sergeant-Major Oda and Sergeant-Major Kaminishi, of the Tokorozawa Military Aviation Corps, Tuesday morning made a successful flight to Karuizawa. Early that morning preparations were made under the direction of Captain Tokugawa at the aerodrome. Starting from Tokorozawa at 6.45 a.m., they passed over the city of Takasaki at 7.40, where Special Sergeant-Major Oda was obliged to stop on account of shortage of gasoline, landing at the military parade ground near Toyooka. Sergeant-Major Kaminishi safely reached his destination at 9.10, landing in the compound of the Karuizawa Primary School, where the school children enthusiastically welcomed the visiting birdman.

A message from Tsuruga says that when the R. V. F. Pensa was about to sail from Vladivostock for Tsuruga on August 25, a Japanese passenger on board was discovered to possess Russian notes to the amount of 45,000 roubles, by the customs officials, who directly confiscated the notes. It is said that the passenger was requested by a Japanese merchant there to take these rouble notes with him to Japan. He will be punished by the Russian authorities.

Colonel W. J. de Groot, Commander of the Salvation Army in Japan, who is expected at Yokohama on Thursday morning by the Empress of Japan, was received by Queen Wilhelmina, while staying in Holland, his native country, in view of his successful work in the East Indies. Colonel G. Yamamuro, who accompanied him from Japan, has been stopping in the States for about a fortnight, in response to invitations extended to him by Japanese resident there.

Madame Kajiko Yajima, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, has set herself at work for the abolition of the licensed quarters at Yamada, Ise, where the grand shrine of Amaterasu Omikami has had its sacred site from olden time: It is said that in this campaign tradesmen's wives have taken part, and among other advocates are Mrs. Yosano, the greatest poetess in Japan, Mrs. Hani, Mrs. Hatoyama, etc. For this end Madame Yajima is collecting contributions of 5 sen apiece throughout Japan.

Owing to the completion of native corps in the Philippines, U.S. transports will not call at Nagasaki in and after October, with time-expired or relief troops. But other government ships will ply between the Philippines and Nagasaki, or Miike, for loading coal.

The first steamer built by the Yokohama Dock Company will be launched by September 10th.

The M.B.K. chartered str. Ayaha Maru had one of her propellers damaged on Friday, on her way to Dairen from Kobe. Being unable to have it repaired in Dairen, she will put back to Kobe. From Dairen she was to go to Seattle.

Owing to an explosion in the Kyoto Electric Chemistry Co. on Sunday afternoon, one of the Company's workshops was badly damaged, but nobody injured.

General Baron K. Nakamura, former Governor-General of Kuantung, left Dairen for Tokyo on Monday.

The N.Y.K. steamer Kasado Maru, which returned to Moji from Bombay Tuesday morning, brings a report, according to which the British steamer Hawker (3000 tons) came in contact with a floating mine and sank, at a point about 50 miles outside Bombay, some time ago, while the Kasado Maru was riding at anchor in that port. At present there are lying at the bottom of the sea outside the port of Bombay the Japanese steamer Daishichi Unkai Maru, the British steamer Mongolia and another foreign steamer, which also sank as the result of collisions with floating mines, and which, with the latest addition in the sinking of the Hawker, offer a great danger to the shipping going to and from Bombay. As the result of the co-operation of the Japanese and British warships, thirty floating mines have been recently fished up in the neighbourhood of the entrance to the port. The suspicion is that these mines might have been laid by some neutral steamers plying in the neighboring waters, and a rigorous watch is being maintained on their movements in the locality.

AMERICAN CO-OPERATION WITH JAPAN IN CHINA

By Lindsay Russell, President of Japan Society of New York.

My recent visit to Japan and China has left me very definite impressions which it may be useful to state for the benefit of "Evening Post" readers and my countrymen at large. Like most Americans, I am interested in China's movement for a better government, and I sought to examine what the real opportunities were for American trade in that vast, thickly populated country, undeveloped as it is in the use of the machinery of modern civilization, though holding out great promise for the future.

In the progress, the stability, the industrial strength of Japan I had long been a sincere believer. What I beheld on my arrival there confirmed my belief. Great and growing industries were flourishing that had not existed before the war, or that were in the infant condition when I was there five years before. Japan's success in driving the Germans out of Tsing-tau, and sweeping clean the Eastern seas and the Pacific with her fleet, had left her hands fairly free to put tremendous energy into supplying Russia and other of her allies with guns, munitions, and stores, to their great gain and her own great profit. Her destroyers, also, are co-operating with the Allied fleets in the Mediterranean. I found her with a plethora of gold; she was paying higher wages; her shipbuilding yards were busy day and night; she was making loans to her allies, and further helping them by buying back her own bonds in their markets.

But aside from a sprinkling of jingoes—mostly young men—I found the people and the Government in a sobered spirit and preparing a path to greater heights of commercial eminence. Fantastic dreams of continental political control there were none. Instead I found that, while her merchants, financiers, and manufacturers were putting forth their best efforts to improve and further their trade throughout the world, notably by increased ocean steamship capacity, the greatest effort was focussed on China.

Japan's Advantages in China

My quest regarding the Chinese trade conditions naturally included the attitude of Japan toward China. Japan recognizes that in China lies her great future market, and that she has all the requisites for acquiring a goodly share as it develops. For China is at her door; she has the advantage of a knowledge of Chinese psychology; there is available cheap labor and water-power, efficient organization and modern machinery. Moreover, there are probably 150,000 Japanese living in China and Manchuria as well as thousands of Chinese educated in Japan's colleges. This alone constitutes an advantage for Japan which will make it increasingly difficult for other nations to compete with for Chinese trade. In other words Japan and China have developed an intercourse much like that of the United States and Canada. So much for the trader's side.

The Japanese Government, as voiced by Count Terauchi, the present Premier, has put in practice a "hands off" attitude toward the Chinese Government whatever, from time to time, that Government may be—Imperial or Republican. The Japanese Government declares that China must work out her own destiny; that the Chinese and Japanese should be friends, mutually trusting and respecting each other, that the "open door" must be an

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actually, and, finally, that Japan has no hostile or covert designs upon China, despite all accusations, veiled or direct, to the contrary. Nevertheless, Japan's enemies, who are the real enemies of China, flout every word of this fair, outspoken statement. They declare Japan to be covetous of China, and, in the face of all recent history, accuse Japan of aiding this faction or that in China.

Above all they are seeking to blacken the name of Japan in the eyes of the United States. There has been for years an anti-Japanese propaganda carried on in China and the United States, generally backed by one or the other of the political groups in China. The "outs" usually accuse the "ins" in China of being dominated by Japan. It is a fundamental principle in Chinese politics. Of course, the reason for extending this propaganda to the United States is to use the United States to check Japan's influence in China.

German Propaganda

It is known that Germany, since the fall of Tsingtau, has used the instalments of the Boxer indemnity to promote an anti-Japanese propaganda in China and the United States. A group of English correspondents in Peking, aided by at least one American, has fallen in with this view. They claim to have been the driving power in the late political upheaval ,though there is now little visible to support the claim. They have, in a word, elected themselves the anti-Japanese directors of China. Their single success has been securing the support of the correspondent of a widely-read American weekly, who incidentally gives a picture of the complacent self-importance of the group, while at the same time presenting their outward malignancies. Whatever is their real motive, certainly they would obstruct every effort of Japan to help China, every union of Japanese brains and capital with American brains and capital.

It is, of course, difficult to conceive of any great movement for promoting the trade of China without a fairly strong Chinese Government. The future of things governmental in China is hard to predict, but undoubtedly the tendency is toward representative government in some form. The trouble is that the people, except in the southern provinces —and only to a surprisingly limited extent there—have no clear idea of what the republican leaders expect of them. The government of the eighteen provinces is in the hands of the office-holding class, of whom the greater part are reactionary, having been reared in the old school of absolutism and graft. They may be expected to start many reactionary movements for a long time to come. By way of showing how deeply ingrained the grafting tendency is in the office-holding class, I may say that when I was in Peking the Minister of Communications, the Minister of Finance, and the head of a large bank were in jail, charged, in the case of the two first mentioned, with varying degrees of treasury robbing and in the case of the last-mentioned with the issuance of forged bank-notes.

Parliament and the People

The Parliament represents generally the republican leaders, not the people. President Li Yuan-hung, when I visited him last May in Peking in the Forbidden City, seemed entirely secure. After a progress in 'rickscha and on foot through the vast guarded compounds, a run in a motor-boat over a small lake, and a short trip in an automobile, I found a quiet-faced gentleman in the Empress-Dowager's palace reminding me somehow of Gen. U. S. Grant. All looked solid and real around him. He spoke hopefully, yet in a little while he was a fugitive, his Premier also in flight, and now, after a brief interlude, with the little eleven-year-old Manchu Emperor on the throne for a week, and a battle, Premier Tuan is again back in power, but Li Yuan-hung is refusing the offer of the Presidency. When one reflects that for four precarious years he was, as Vice-President, living in that Forbidden City practically a prisoner, while Yuan Shi-kai was alive, and when one recalls recent events, the poor man is little to be blamed for his decision.

Unless, however, Japan and the United States wish to sacrifice a great opportunity, the work of building up China and helping her to her feet should not be delayed. The great public works necessary to her progress should be financed from Wall Street and Tokyo, and the trade rights already recognized should be used to give impetus to the new co-operative movement. The situation invite it; our financiers and great mercantile houses should begin it. Tokyo is ready whenever Wall Street is.

Neglecting the Practical

Americans take a sentimental interest in China, but have neglected the practical. One slogan under the Hay formula is the "open door" for trade and "equal opportunity" therein, a pledge to respect China's territorial integrity being one of the planks. Malignants have said that Japan has closed the "open door." But what are the facts? Germany has closed it on herself. To all others it is wide open. Japan hasn't closed it. Not only has Japan not closed the open door in China, but she has furnished the major part of the shipping and banking facilities for trade between the United States and China. We are selling almost as much American produce to China through Japan as we sell direct.

While American merchants are failing to avail themselves of the open door, Japanese merchants, with offices in New York, various Southern cities, San Francisco and Portland, are shipping more American goods to China than any similar group of American firms. Japan, in fact, has become to the United States what President McKinley and his cabinet expected the Philippines to be—a commercial base or selling agency for the Orient. To-day Japanese firms are the most effective and powerful selling agents for the American farmer and manufacturer, not only in Japan and China, but in India and Russia. Our exports to Japan and Korea have increased enormously in the past ten years.

What is true of the open door is true of nine out of ten of the hostile criticisms of her recent history. News without knowledge is the danger point in our relations with Japan. In Shanghai, for instance, Japan has established a commercial college where her nationals are trained for the China markets. They speak Chinese fluently, they dress as do the Chinese, they seat and room with the Chinese, and during vacations they work for Chinese traders. In their efforts to become masters of all that is Chinese they even forego their multitudinous hot baths, so characteristic of the Japanese, and bathe only when their Chinese associates bathe. Can competition such as this be thwarted? Is it reasonable to complain about such methods of closing the open door to China?

Books on the Far East

Do not judge China or Japan without some knowledge of the fundamental conditions; newspaper comment, ex parte magazine articles, books and German propaganda are misleading. Read for yourself "The Japanese Nation" by Nitobe, "Village Life in China," and "Chinese Characteristics," by Arthur D. Smith. Dr. Talcott Williams, director of the School of Journalism, Columbia University, says that the latter are not only two of the very best books on China, but that they are two of the best books which have ever been published by any author or any country at any time. Read the magazine "Asia" published in New York, and Dr. Reinsch's address on the "Present Needs in China."

How many of the writers hostile to Japan have inveighed against Japan's course and aims in Manchuria, that northern province wherein Japan fought and conquered the might of Russia twelve years ago. This small "Gibraltar" section, which Japan cannot afford to see in hostile hands while China is unable to hold or defend it, in which is located some three or four hundred miles of the roadbed of the South Manchurian Railroad (with some twenty feet owned on each side of the rails), constithtes geographically all Japan's "leased rights" in Manchuria. Just think what adventage in customs dues it has brought to China as Japan developed its commerce. It has developed in twelve years the soya bean industry, now the second largest of all China's exports, ranking next to silk, thus giving increased prosperity to millions of Chinese. It operates practically the only great coal mine in all China, employing many thousands of Chinese and having a daily output of 7,500 tons. With schools, agricultural stations, medical hospitals and various other methods, it is enlightening and bettering the condition of living in Manchuria.

Japan's Side

In judging Japan's demands upon China for increased police power in Manchuria consider these facts: The struggle for food and fuel there is fierce and ferocious. All property has to be watched. Unguarded by soldiers or police for thirty days a railway would be, so far as cross ties, ring bolts and movable iron is concerned, annihilated. (See the records of the Peking-Hankow Railway with 60,000 bolts stolen in a month and thousands of cross ties torn out and chopped up for fuel.) In the autumn, during the ripening of crops and fruits, millions of Chinese stand guard all night protecting their fields from their thieving neighbours. Every field has a straw shelter for the watchman. No one is trusted.

In addition to this there are 75,000 Japanese and perhaps 200,000 Koreans in Manchuria whose persons and property require protection. The Chinese failing in this, upon whom does the burden fall? Suppose, for instance, the agreement between Mr. Harriman and Minister Griscom as respects American control of the Manchurian Railway had materialized, which would have put America in Japan's position, what would be our attitude?

"Beware of the fate of Korea," is one of the slogans of anti-Japanese critics. But what do we see there? Ten years ago a decadent nation, denuded of its forestry, corrupt in its government, its inhabitants reduced to poverty and pitiful inertness. To-day, with its hills reafforested, railways constructed, highways in every direction, schools flourishing, agricultural stations established, sanitation and hospitals inaugurated and a sound banking system, it represents a fine bit of national constructive work. It is a monument to Japan's colonial administration.

The Case of Korea

A nation, as an individual, can be judged by what it does for its less fortunate neighbours. I can record nothing more stimulating to the admirer of sound government than the sight of young Korean girls—formerly mere silent slaves reared in ignorance and rags—romping like their American sisters in a school compound at Seoul. It is a small thing, but typical of what Japan has accomplished there.

Japan is constructive, not destructive. Wherever Japan has touched the main land of Asia "several blades of grass grow where one blade grew before." Japan's one aim in China, selfish or unselfish as it may be, is to see a stable government and a prosperous China. This is vital to Japan.

It makes an American who travels in the Orient feel very uncomfortable to observe how, through an inconsistent and vacillating policy, American enterprise has suffered. We took the Philippines on President McKinley's and his Cabinet's theory that is would be a commercial base or sphere of influence for Oriental trade. Whatever value it had as a commercial base, has been destroyed by the La Follette bill legislating the American flag off the Pacific. The Philippines have never

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had and never will have any effect as a sphere of political influence for the reason that they are too remote from China.

Moreover American law operated to obstruct the formation of a syndicate of cotton factories which were to compete with Great Britain and Germany in the Orient, and it further forced the American Tobacco Company to put its foreign trade under the British flag, or lose it altogether. To-day this is probably the biggest foreign enterprise in all China, with a turnover perhaps greater even than the Standard Oil Company, the premier American enterprise in China. Fortunately the American Tobacco Company is officered largely by Americans, and a greater part of its stock is controlled by Americans.

American Merchants in China

The American merchant has been a little slow in China for the reason that in the past he has not been competing with individuals, but with governments owning their own tonnage, carrying on a propaganda through the press, and using political influence on a huge scale. In view of the above we have but little right to complain of the progress which Japan or any other nation has made there.

What, then, is the best policy for the United States to pursue, assuming that we are selfish and seek the trade which will come in the remote future in the event that China increases her purchasing power and becomes a safe place to do business?

Among the enterprises which have gradually developd in the Orient in a joint way is the Osaka Gas Company in which the late Anthony Brady acquired a controlling interest twenty years ago. It was managed jointly by Japanese and Americans with much satisfaction. Another, and perhaps the best, example is that of the General Electric Company in Tokyo which is operated jointly with Japanese and Americans; then comes the Western Electric Company and lastly the Siems Carey Company, which have charge of the construction work of China's Grand Canal. There are other American enterprises, independent of the Japanese, in Japan and Korea. In Korea the largest is the Seoul Mining Company employing about 3,000 Koreans. Last year, I understand, it paid a 75 per cent. dividend.

What Japan Can Supply

One great advantage of co-operation with Japan lies in the fact that Japan has a sphere of political influence in China. Japan understands China's psychology, and can do business without an intermediary. The American merchant must have a comprador. Japan controls the shipping, can supply the tonnage and the utilities; she can supply capital, and her engineers can be employed for about half what Americans command. In other words, Japan has all the machinery for the constructive work in China. It is too bad that foreign correspondents, rushing to Russia and China to see ruin and revolution, cannot pause by the wayside and see in Korea the national constructive work going on to-day. It is one of the few flowers that civilization is now producing.

Americans are certain to feel the effect of co-operation with Japanese capitalists in China, and obviously it will be a safeguard to China, if one is needed, for the reason that American capital will go in with no political aspect. Probably for fifty years to come there will be no source from which China can draw capital except Japan and the United States. All valuable concessions and railroads are held by Great Britain, France, and Belgium, and may remain undeveloped. There is no reason why Japan and the United States, co-operating, should be hostile to these interests in any respect; on the contrary they could loan money to these concessionaires and allow them to develop their concessions and control them.

The proper allurements to trade are all there, and it is for American corporations and business men to investigate and act. As to our national relations with Japan, the effect would be to bind the two nations still closer together than at any time in the past. And that, as future guardians of the peace of the Pacific Ocean and all its shores, is highly important. Such a man as Judge Elbert H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, does not lightly decide on a great financial policy. Since his return from Japan he has effectively proclaimed the benefits to America and Japan of efficient commercial and industrial co-operation in China.

STORIES FROM THE WESTERN FRONT

"Just as we reached the German trench, a great big Heine came rushing out shouting "Kamerad" for all he was worth. He had a shrapnel helmet on all one-sided, a bottle of pickles under one arm, and a big loaf under the other. He said he'd heard that the English were starving and that he meant to be all right. What's more, he got away with the goods, I believe."

Thus a good-humoured Canadian; he had just arrived in England from the recent fighting. He lay in the bunk of a hospital train, waiting to proceed up country. It would appear that in various parts of the line, the condition of the Germans differed a good deal. This Canadian, for instance, said that he found plenty of food in German dug-outs (and many empty bottles); men from other parts of the front say that our shelling had stopped the German supplies, and that the Boches had not seen food for as long as three days. In the bulk the Germans are not fighting with very good spirit, but the same soldier records one incident to the contrary worth mentioning.

"Our guns keep pressing forward with each jump we make and give the Germans very little chance to make a new strong line," said a sergeant of a Home County Regiment. "The Boches are fond of what we call 'Concertina wire.' It catches round your legs and then strings out and holds you up. But our bombardments knock it into chips. When our gunners get real busy now, it only takes about ten minutes to knock a position flat. When our guns go off on this job it just sounds like one huge bang, and the whole caboodle goes up into flame. The Boche fire a lot of 'duds' now and there doesn't seem to be so much stuff in their shells."

"They fired a lot of armour-piercing stuff at us. Of course it's useless. You can't grudge Fritz a score for once, but he has some way to make before he gets up to our record; we were scoring all the time."

Some of the comments of the wounded on the equipment of the Germans are instructive, but the reports vary according to the part of the front on which the men have been fighting. At the same time, the stories always tally where the men have been on the same sector. It is possible, therefore to arrive at the truth regarding each separate phase in the fighting.

An Australian says, "One thing we have got better than the Fritzes, and that's our shrapney helmets. They are lighter and better. The Germans haven't nearly as many as they used to have, and almost all those we captured had cap-comforters on."

"I don't agree that Fritz's clothes and boots are bad" said an observant Scot. "The men I saw had well-fitting clothes and boots in good trim, but thin, with much less material than they used to have."

The Germans take great care to shed their equipment before surrendering, it appears, and that may be why the Australian saw so many cap comforters on the prisoners. A young officer says that recently he saw a strong party of German bombers disappear into a dug-out. Some minutes afterwards they re-appeared without arms or shrapnel helmets, and surrendered.

Our men speak very well of the arrangements made for following up the advance with supplies. Despite the rapidity of the move forward and its width and depth, the rationing and the supply of material have been entirely adequate throughout.

"THE HEUSKEN MEMORIAL" BY DR. CLAY MACCAULEY

Dr. Clay MacCauley has just published an interesting pamphlet entitled "The Heusken Memorial." It tells the story of the assassination of Mr. Henry C. J. Heusken, interpreter to the first American diplomatic representative to Japan, Mr. Townsend Harris. The story of the assassination is remembered by Americans and many Japanese, but it is quite a recent event that his grave in the Korin-ji, Azabu was brought to public attention.

On May 30th, 1917, the American Memorial Day, a large body of Americans and prominent Japanese gathered at the grave of Mr. Heusken, in the Korin-ji temple grounds, and decorated it with flowers. This memorial incident caused Dr. MacCauley to write the history and circumstances of the death of Mr. Heusken.

Discovery of Heusken's Grave

Regarding the discovery of the grave, Dr. MacCauley writes in his booklet: "The details of the event, for many years past, have been lost to general knowledge and the place of his burial has become almost universally unknown. By a turn of good fortune, however, a little more than two years ago, the grave was again brought to public attention, and now it has been taken under the care of the American Association of Japan..... The turn of good fortune, of which I speak, came through the Rt. Rev. C. H. Boutflower, D.D. (Bishop Cecil) of the Anglican Communion in Japan, who not long ago, lived near the Korin-ji. Occasionally he visited the grave, which had been pointed out to him, and found that it was not unknown to Japanese neighbours. The Bishop drew the attention of some of the American Embassy to the place, and mentioned the matter to Mrs. J. T. Swift."

Dr. MacCauley, gives briefly, but most interestingly, an account of the condition of Yedo before the Restoration, and tells of the death of Lord Ii, and also his decisive act in opening Japan to foreign intercourse. The part relating to the assassination of Mr. Heusken and his burial, reveals details unknown to the majority of the Japanese public.

At the time of the funeral, the foreigners were advised that, "If they persevered in their intention of following the body to the grave, they were likely to lose their own life," but none of the foreigners residing in Tokyo at that time hesitated to take the risk and follow the remains of Mr. Heusken to its last resting place in the Korin-Ji.

The little pamphlet is in fact a short history of the chaotic period leading to the Restoration, and the opening of the Meiji Era. It also gives a true description of Lord Ii, and Lord Ando of Tsushima, who were the leading figures in the Shogun's Government at that time.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTORISTS

It is reported that 1,220,000 yen will be put into next year's Budget for the Home Department, as the expenditure for the broadening of the high roads both between Tokyo and Yokohama, and Osaka and Kobe.

About this matter, says Mr. Kobashi, Chief of the Engineering Bureau of the Home Department, it is not yet time for information to be given, as the plan, in detail, is under investigation. It is hoped however, that the Tokaido will be repaired and broadened as soon as possible, especially considering as motor traffic is increasing at an unproportionate rate day by day. The present high roads in general are too narrow for motors, and even other modern vehicles. The first steps in this new scheme of engineering work, he said, are to reconstruct and broaden the roads between Tokyo and Yokohama, and Osaka and Kobe, which will be broadened by six feet.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

Paris, Aug. 21.—The new battle of Verdun which was opened by a great French triumph had been preceded by a terrific bombardment which lasted for six days, the Germans having been unable to check it with their counter-battery fire and the new gas shells. When the infantry attack took place Monday at forty minutes past four in the morning, the German barrage had no effect on the spirit of the French troops which made for the enemy's positions with irresistible dash. The fire of the French in no way slackened, the range being simply extended. The Germans were taken by surprise owing to the suddenness of the attack and did not establish their barrage until twelve minutes later.

This delay enabled the French infantry to get through dangerbelts without loss and to reach the first German lines. But the enemy had practically evacuated owing to the intensity of shelling which no troops could have endured. At five o'clock a signal went up which marked the beginning of victory. The first objectives were taken. After stoppage of an hour to consolidate the captured positions the advance was resumed. At seven a pigeon which had crossed a gas zone brought news that the second stage was reached. Morthomme, Talou and Hill 344 were captured by the French in less than two hours.

The French at present are consolidating their new positions in anticipation of counter-attacks. The German barrage were effected exclusively with asphyxiating gas shells so that the French troops were compelled to wear their masks during the attacks. In spite of this drawback, their dash was magnificent. Saturday the French aeroplanes had obtained the absolute mastery of the air. Not a single hostile machine was able to show itself over the French lines and the German guns were completely prevented from directing their fire. —KOKUSAI HAVAS.

London, Aug. 21.—Reuter's correspondent at the French headquarters writes on August 20. At dawn to-day, the French began another battle in the historic field of Verdun. For more than a fortnight, the batteries on each side of the Meuse have been hammering the Germans on both sides of the river from the Avocourt wood on the left bank to Bezonvaux on the right, fully sixteen miles. This morning the infantry leapt from the trenches in a splendid rush, which within forty minutes carried them to the limits of the first line, the principle of all objectives of the day, which was carried by seven o'clock. Reports are coming in, telling the satisfactory results of their attack.

The number of prisoners captured by all the Divisions engaged is expected to be very large. There is every reason to hope for splendid results achieved with relatively small casualties.

The French artillery opened fire in the small hours of the morning, before the infantry had left the trenches, and reached and remained at a hurricane pitch. The night was dark and moonless, but the flashes from hundreds of guns of all calibres shelling the German trenches, lit up the road so the outlines of things a dozen yards away were plainly recognizable. Flashes played like summer lightning all round the horizon.

London, Aug. 22.—Reuter's correspondent at the French headquarters reports that the roar of guns of various descriptions at varying distances increased after the bombardment had reached its maximum violence. It dropped a few minutes before attacks were launched, and then leapt again like a tornado. Several minutes later a shower of golden rockets over the enemy lines indicated that the German battalion commanders badly needed a barrage to check the French infantry. Apparently the signal was too late. The French assaulting force dashed from their departure trenches at such a speed that they reached the enemy's first line before his barrage was opened.—Kokusai Direct Service.

London, Aug. 22.—The French Tuesday afternoon communique states that the Germans attacked three different points on the Cerny Plateau and turned back after severe losses.

The enemy counterattacked with extreme violence north of Verdun during night-time, notably the Avocourt wood and north of the Caurieres wood. Our fire broke up the assaults, and the enemy sustained heavy losses without any result. We maintain all gains which we are consolidating. We captured five thousand prisoners on Monday.—Kokusai Reuter.

London, Aug. 22.—The French Wednesday afternoon communique says: The enemy in the night time violently bombarded the different points on our first line in Aisne. He also launched several strong attacks in the region of Mennejean farm, east of Braye, south of Leboville and between Ailles-Hurtebise and the California plateau. We entirely maintained the positions everywhere and took prisoners.

We repulsed a violent counterattack Tuesday evening between Hill 304 and Morthomme and by a brilliant counter-offensive drove out the enemy elements which had gained a footing on our new front line. We took eighty prisoners. Our reconnoitring party advanced as far as the edge of the village of Forges.

The enemy made several attempts to drive us back from the positions we had won on the right bank of the Meuse, notably north of Mormont farm and Hill 344. Our fire broke up, with great losses, the attacking waves of the enemy which nowhere reached our line.

The attacks by liquid fire made north of Caurures wood merely resulted in the increase of the enemy losses.

Since August 20, we have taken 6,116 unwounded prisoners, including 154 officers. This number does not include the prisoners taken in dugouts yesterday. We have also taken six hundred wounded prisoners. A large quantity of important booty was gained, especially in three tunnels in Morthomme where dressing station with electric apparatus were found intact. We took here a whole regimental staff, including the commander, officers and engineers.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Aug. 22.—With the opening of the Verdun offensive, the whole western front from the sea to the Swiss frontier, 440 miles in length, is now in a blaze. Unprecedented gunfire and bombings are unceasing night and day. The pounding guns are plainly audible in England. The artillery duel at Verdun is particularly stubborn, as both sides, with a thousand guns, are well-matched, but the French infantry's magnificent dash has turned the scale. The battle is still in its opening phases, but the mere fact that the French are able to take the offensive on the greatest scale at Verdun, is a dramatic illustration of the changes of fortunes in the war since the Crown Prince's adventure in February, 1916.

Moreover, the Germans at the very height f concentration at Verdun have never been able to strike on both banks simultaneously, as the French did.—Kokusai Reuter.

London, Aug. 22.—Marshal Haig reports that early Tuesday morning we attacked and captured the enemy's positions on a front of two thousand yards west and northwest of Lens. Heavy fighting occurred and continues.

We beat off two strong counter-attacks northwest of Lens.

We captured a number of prisoners and repulsed the raiders northeast of Messines.

Our aeroplanes were successful despite the enemy's aggressiveness, and brought down nine and drove down seven enemy machines. Four of ours are missing.—Kokusai Reuter.

London, Aug. 22.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on Wednesday afternoon, says that a ferocious battle was raging all day yesterday around Lens. The latest news is that the Canadians are holding their gains on the western fringe of the city, but north of the railway the situation is not clear owing to the great fight now in progress.

It is increasingly clear that the enemy had organized a big attack yesterday, possibly with the idea of retaking Hill-70, but its synchronisation with the renewed Canadian offensive upset his whole plans, he is putting up a formidable fight however with fresh troops and the heaviest artillery fire yet experienced.

At Lens the first reserve division of the Prussian Guards is the latest to be thrown in to try to retrieve the situation.

Between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon the battle was simply boiling. The Germans launched two counter-attacks north of the railway. Streams of men emerged from cellars and the hearts of ruined mounds where houses once stood. When at last the fight with these had been fought to a finish the Canadians at one place counted over a hundred corpses on a front of one hundred yards. It is mainly a soldier's battle, the methods of frightfulness being impossible owing to their dangering one's own people equally with the adversary.

There were few prisoners yesterday evening it appears.

The Boche barrage started five minutes before ours yesterday morning but luckily our infantry had been formed for attack. The German trenches were packed and our artillery inflicted heavy slaughter. It looks as if the Huns realize that they must retake Hill-70 or quit Lens.. What further price they are prepared to pay in this effort remains to be seen.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London via New York, Aug. 22.—The Canadians assaulting on a line in the neighbourhood of Lens have encountered the charging Germans, and a desperate hand-to-hand fighting lasted fifteen minutes when the Germans withdrew in haste.—Kokusai Direct Service.

London, August 23.—A French afternoon communique says: There was a great enemy artillery bombardment on the north of the Aisne. The number of the prisoners we have captured at Verdun since August 20, is 7,640, including 186 officials. We have also captured twenty-four guns and over two hundred machine-guns. Other mine guns were destroyed.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Aug. 23.—The French Tuesday evening communique says: There was somewhat great reciprocal artillery activity in the region of Vauxaillon plateau, Cerny and Craonne. The destructive fire against the German organisation in St. Hilaire sector, caused an explosion in the gas reservoirs. Shortly afterward the scouting parties found the enemy trenches evacuated and the trenches full of corpses.

On the Verdun front, the battle continued at several points, everywhere to our advantage. On the left bank of the Meuse, we entirely occupied Goose hill and captured the village of Regneville. On the right bank, by a brilliantly conducted attack we conquered Smogneuk and the entire system of the fortified trenches which connects the village with the organisations at Hill 344. We repulsed counterattacks and took more prisoners, the number of which is not yet counted.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

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London, Aug. 23.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, filling in particulars of the offensive at Verdun, says that the enemy had fresh reserve divisions with over two-thousand guns. He poured out poison gas for days before the attack. Our troops wore gasmasks the whole time. We captured Talou Hill and Hill 344 respectively 1080 and 1300 feet high. These captures were the outcome of splendid two mile charge made by gasmasked infantry from the northern slope of Pepper Hill. Our bombardment had driven out the enemy from their defences on the crest line. They filled the valley with gas but ineffectually.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Aug. 23.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, in his report filed on Wednesday evening, says: At half past four this morning, we resumed the offensive against the German positions along a part of the ridge system, forming the present battle front in Flanders. Very heavy fighting occurred and continues with varying results.

The new "liquid" defences of the enemy consisting of numerous disconnected, often almost invisible posts organised in depth, presents a formidable problem to our attacking infantry. Indeed, we are now up against much the same species of fighting as during some of the Somme battles. The enemy is desperately resisting an advance against what he realises to be a vital strategic key to the tenure of northern Belgium. Nevertheless we advanced and carried our line to the left to attack forward and straightened it with a pretty little thrust.

The tanks which made good work Sunday were again active to-day and served excellently.

To the right of the attack the situation is rather obscure. The Germans took advantage of every farm building, every little knoll and every hedge in order to develop isolated points of resistance.

The hottest fighting occurred in the vicinity of Inverness Copse which is the most strongly fortified spot in the region. The Boches have run out a perfect network of wire between the trees, studded the place with machinegun, filled it with concrete pillbox blockhouses and burrowed it into a labyrinth of dugouts and short trenches. The battle is being fought by the English and Scottish troops who are finely maintaining the same old British line.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Aug. 24.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: We made successful operation Wednesday morning eastward and northward of Ypres, for the capture of a series of strong points and fortified farms, astride the Ypres-Menin road. Bitter fighting is going on at all points, and struggle is the most fierce on high ground in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Menin road, where we advanced to a depth of 500 yards, on a front of one mile. Our line further north advanced a maximum depth of over a half mile on a front of two and a half miles.

The enemy resisted most stubbornly. We captured 250 prisoners, and 194 prisoners on Tuesday at Lens, making 1378 prisoners since August 15, in addition to 34 machineguns, and 21 trenchmortars. In fierce airfighting, we brought down 12, and drove down five aeroplanes. Twelve of our machines are missing.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Aug. 24.—Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters writing on August 23 says:

All of yesterday's gains have been maintained in Flanders, and even some were added, despite violent German artillery fire and counterattacks. Advantage of yesterday's success is greater than the advance of a few hundred yards suggests, for we are now fighting for the high ground dominating the whole tactical position in northern Belgium. And we have bitten another slice of greatest altitude of ridge. It is toward east of Inverness Copse whence it tends northeast through Glencorse wood, the Nonne Bosschen and the western portion of Polygone Dezonnebeke. Naturally the enemy is concentrating his utmost to retain this commanding position; hence bitter fighting.

The extent of the German casualties cannot be judged by normal calculations. In the struggle of this character the prisoners are bound to be few. The German high command is sacrificing his reserves recklessly in a policy of immediate and incessant heavy counterattacks. No fighting is more costly to the Huns who are assuredly realising under the smashing blows at Lens and Flanders where they have massed their troops to the weakening of other parts of the line.

The magnificent success of the French at Verdun is causing the Germans the gravest concern. There is reason to believe that the Crown Prince is calling for succor upon Rupprecht. The weather has again broken and it is raining heavily.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Aug. 24.—Reuter's correspondent writing at the British headquarters on August 23, records another Canadian success. Early in the morning, says the report, the Canadians crossed the Souchez, deploying, and pushing on along a 700-yard front. There was stiff fighting around a great slagheap full of machine-guns and dugouts, and elsewhere much hand-to-hand fighting. During the early morning, as a result of a brilliant operation, General Currie's left flank has been made secure from the south, and Lens now lies deep in a close grappling enclave. Prisoners admit that life within Lens is unendurable.

Two special counter-attack divisions of the Prussian Guards reserves, recently brought up, suffered so severely, that they are apparently incapable of further formidable effort. The enemy was unable to employ artillery to the fullest advantage, owing to the closeness of the salient, and the command of the ground we hold. The continuous harrassing fire upon the communications during the night restricts seriously the getting up of the supplies. Lens has become nothing less than a deathtrap for the enemy.—KOKUSAI-DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Aug. 24.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in his Thursday evening communication reports: Heavy local fighting was going on all day long for the capture of important enemy stronghold southwards of Lens. We gained foothold this morning and beat off several counterattacks with heavy enemy losses. Fierce fighting continues. We repulsed attack north of the Ypres-Roulers railroad, and advanced slightly northeastward of Langemarck.

This week's airfighting has been incessant and more severe than any week in the war period. The change of wind favoured our aeroplanes yesterday and we brought down 12 and drove down six. Two of ours are missing. One of them is reported as landed on the Ostend beach. Our machines dropped five tons of explosives on the objectives behind the enemy's lines.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Aug. 24.—The Admiralty announces that three British machines from Dünkirk indecisively engaged twelve Gothas, 35 miles northward of Nieuport and chased hem to Zeebrugge. Another patrol of ten British machines engaged 25 of the enemy escorting scouts, awaiting the raiders from England, and drove down at least five of them in a completely uncontrollable condition. Accurate counting is impossible, owing to close fighting. All of our machines returned.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Aug. 24.—The Admiralty announces that British naval aeroplanes attacked ten Gothas in the vicinity of Ramsgate, at a height of 11,000 feet, and shot down one, in addition to the two already reported, and chased the remainder out over the sea.

One of our pilots fired 300 rounds of ammunition on one enemy machine, both gunners of which appeared killed, for they did not return fire, even at the short distance of 20 yards.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Aug. 24.—A British official report says that one, at most two, hostile airships which have been raiding the Yorkshire coast Tuesday night, ventured overland, and dropped 12 high explosive, and 13 incendiary, bombs on three villages near the coast, wrecking a chapel and damaging several houses. One man was injured.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Aug. 24.—The French dashingly attacked between Avocourt wood and Morthomme, and carried the formidable Hill 304, and also Boiscammard. The French reached the south bank of the Forges brook. The average depth of their advance was over two kilometres.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Paris, Aug. 24.—Besides their brilliant successes at Reconeville and Samogneux, the French troops completely repulsed all German counter-attacks. As expected, the most furious German assaults were made on both flanks of the battle front between Avocourt and Canrieres woods, and on the positions won on Monday, but the enemy sustained tremendous losses without regaining an inch of ground.

The great assault by the French at Verdun converts the western front into a practically continuous battle-front of 433 miles, beginning with the Anglo-French offensive in Flanders, the British offensive at Lens and the French attacks at Saint Quentin, Chemin des Dames, Moronvilliers and Verdun, with heavy artillery fighting in Lorraine and Alsace to the Swiss border, constitute the greatest and most extensive battle on the western front since the beginning of the war. KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Aug. 24.—The French on the right bank of the Meuse vigorously attacked between Mormont farm and Bois le Channe, and captured all the objectives, despite the desperate resistance of the enemy, on a four kilometres front, to a depth of one kilometre. The entire villages of Bois des Fosses and Bois de Beaumont are now in our hands. We have reached the southern outskirts of the village of Beaumont.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Aug. 25.—Reuter's correspondent with the French Headquarters reports that the capture of Hill 304, whereby the enemy is deprived of practically the last effective observatory point on the left bank of the Meuse, was effected in two hours although the men had to wade through marshes, often waistdeep, amidst the poison gas, high explosives and shells. The determination of the Germans to hold the line on the heights which was captured on the 20th and 21st of this month, is evidenced by the fact that the proportion of officers captured is almost fifty percent higher than usual. 7,600 prisoners taken during the two days include 201 officers, while the 11,000 taken on December 15 included only 208.

The sixth Brandenburg reserve division was practically wiped out, sixty nine officers and 2,794 men out of its three regiments were taken prisoners and well over a third of the entire bayonet strength. The prisoners include the whole divisional organisation with cooks, cyclists and even the band which were sent to the front line on Goose Hill as fighting men. In order to prevent the recurrence of the wholesale surrender of December 15 the German command circulated fictitious accounts of the terrible sufferings endured by the war prisoners in France. Nevertheless eight thousand Germans preferred captivity to enduring the French fire any longer.—KOKUSAI-DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Aug. 25.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters telegraphs that the taking of Hill 304, completes the operation which was begun on August 20. It was the last Boche stronghold marked down for capture. The value of the hill lay chiefly in its menace to the French positions at Morthomme.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Paris, Aug. 25.—A special correspondent of the "Petit Parisien," telegraphing from the Verdun region, gives an account of his journey through the tunnels of Morthomme. The correspondent says: "Those underground passages were deliberately prepared by the Germans, and they counted upon the tunnels to help them in stemming the French advance. None but combatants had so far explored the deep shelters in which the enemy believed himself to be invulnerable. Soon we reached what was once the first line of the Germans. Nothing of their defences remains there."—KOKUSAI-HAVAS.

"Where there was once earth nothing now remains but shattered stones thrown up from the depths of that earth. We stumble across enormous holes, and our progress in the midst of this desolation becomes difficult. On the night between Sunday and Monday we saw our artillery in action, and now realise the effects of its formidable work. It is even impossible to reconstitute in our mind the picture of the enemy's defences, for they have been wiped out, and the German corpses lying on the ground have been blown to pieces."—KOKUSAI-HAVAS.

London, Aug. 25.—A British official report says that since April 9, the British have captured 46,155 Germans, the French have captured 43,723 Germans, the Italians have captured 40,681 men, who were chiefly Austrians, and the Russians have captured 37,221 men who were also chiefly Austrians. The British have taken prisoner 102,218 Germans during the whole war period, while the Germans have taken prisoner approximately 43,000 British including Indians.

The British have taken prisoner in all the theatres during the war period 131,776 men excluding African natives, while the enemies have taken prisoner during the war period approximately 56,500 British excluding African natives.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Aug. 26.—A French Saturday afternoon communique says that we progressed again north of Hill 304. We also brilliantly carried Friday night three fortified works south of Bethincourt. The French took 450 unwounded prisoners on the left bank of the Meuse yesterday, making the total 8,100.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Aug. 27.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on Sunday: We captured enemy positions on a front of over a mile eastward of Hergicour, and penetrating half a mile, carried the strong points of Cologne farm and Malakof farm. We captured 236 prisoners.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Aug. 27.—Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters reports: The pivot of the fiercest fighting in Flanders at present is on the crest of high ground on either side of the Ypres-Menin road. We want to get the whole of the high ground, while the Huns do not want to see us get it, and ding-dong strife continues. Sometimes we are pressed back, but each successive time this happens, the enemy defences have been rendered less capable of maintaining the resistance. We have seen similar phases more than once. Since July 1, 1917, they have always ended in the same way, not dissimilar although more clearly.

The Canadians last night in another of their irresistible spurts captured an important trench, curving around the center and the western outskirts of Lens. Another trench which runs east across the Arras road and down a considerable length is reported full of enemy dead.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

Rome, Aug. 21.—An Italian communique issued to-day says: The battle on the Julian front is proceeding uninterruptedly, while on the north wing the struggle is going on regularly on the Carso plateau and in the coastal zone. Under the pressure of the third army, the enemy line is beginning to bend and give way at various points.

We succeeded in carrying well organised enemy defences between Corite and Selo near a strongly fortified position at Starilokva.

Two hundred and sixty one of our aeroplanes flew over the battlefield and the troops massed between Selo and Comno and on the eastern slopes of Mount Hermada were bombarded. Works at the Tarvis railway centre and the enemy troops there were bombed with five tons of high explosives. One of our chasing machines did not return to the base. One enemy aeroplane was brought down.

Italy's Heavy Bag, 243 Officers, 10,103 Men

Up to yesterday evening the total number of enemy troops passed into our prisoner camps was 243 officers and 10,103 men. Many other wounded prisoners were taken in field hospitals.

Failure of Enemy's Attempt at Diversion

On the night of August 19-20 the enemy attempted a diversion by concentrating fire and carrying out local attacks at various points on the Trentino-Carnia front, but was everywhere repulsed. One of his storming parties was destroyed in the Lagarina valley and another party which had succeeded in gaining a foothold in one of our advanced posts southeast of Mount Maio, was driven back by a prompt counter-attack.—Kokusai Direct Service.

Rome via New York, Aug. 22.—The Italians have captured the enemy defences between Corite and Selo. The War Office says that the Austrian line is beginning to bend and give way at various points. The Italians have taken 10,000 prisoners since the new offensive.—Kokusai Direct Service.

Rome, Aug. 22.—An Italian communique issued on August 22 says: Along the whole front, the battle is raging ceaselessly. North of Gorizia, operations are proceeding regularly, overcoming the resistance of the enemy and the difficulties of the ground. South of Gorizia, the struggle yesterday became localized, especially on the Carso. Along the whole line of the battle, our troops have gained new successes, overcoming the difficulties, which give to every yard of the ground won and held, the importance of a conquered fortress.

Our aeroplanes bombarded the troops and hutments in the Chiapovano Valley, and along the eastern slopes of Mt. Hermada, causing to the enemy heavy losses and a conflagration in his communication lines.

The number of able-bodied prisoners captured, is 311 officers and over 13,000 men. About thirty guns, nearly all of which are of medium calibre, have also been captured. Other booty is also large in quantity, and is ever increasing. On the Trentino and Carnia fronts, the enemy yesterday again attempted small attacks, which were everywhere repulsed. In the Ledro valley, a bigger attack resulted, after a lively struggle, in failure for the enemy, who is fleeing, leaving prisoners and materials in our hands.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, Aug. 23.—An Italian communique issued on August 8 says: Yesterday was the fourth day of the battle. On the Julian front, we considerably progressed on the north wing, and obtained new successes. On he north wing, the enemy is strongly reacting against our pressure, redoubling counter-offensive which have been repulsed.

On the Carso, the Pollanza brigade distinguished itself. After carrying a strong position southeast of Nossofaiti, the brigade tenaciously held it for three days, fighting a bitter struggle. Aeroplanes also co-operated in the success, dropping twelve tons of bombs.

The prisoners we captured up to yesterday, amounted to over sixteen thousand men and three hundred and fifty officers. On the Trentino and Carnia fronts, there was a reurrence of small actions.—KOKUSAI-DIRECT-SERVICE.

London, Aug. 22.—An Italian official report says that the battle on the Julian front is uninterrupted.

Our troops on the extreme right, despite undiminished resistance, are advancing successfully supported by floating and fixed batteries.

Struggle continues on the Carso plateau and in the coastal zone.

The enemy's line is beginning to bend and give way at various points.

We carried the enemy defences between Corite and Selo. Two hundred and sixteen aeroplanes of our army flying over the battlefield dropped bombs on the moving troops of the enemy.

We took prisoner 10,103 men and 243 officers up to Monday evening.—Kokusai Reuter.

London, Aug. 22.—Reuter's News Agency has received from a competent military authority a despatch commenting on the new Italian offensive. In the course of his comment, the military authority says:

I should call Italy and her Allies very fortunate in the immediate objectives attained. These are briefly:

In the south the solid possession of Mount Hermada which furnish her with a necessary jumping-off point for the future definite push toward Trieste, or if events of the war should call her in other directions, with a sure definite link in the Italian front on this side.

In the centre the invulnerability of Gorizia and the bridgehead in connection therewith. In the north complete and indisputable possession of the most essential parts of the plateau of Bainsiyya as a basis for the future operations on a vaster scale and as a mighty bulwark for preventing the Austrians from taking advantage of that wooded tableland to move their troops and supplies with impunity which greatly helps their resistance.—Kokusai Direct Service.

London, Aug. 23.—An Italian communique says: We progressed in the north and south of the Julian front. Our troops, repulsing counter-attacks, carried a position southward of Bassofaiti. The number of the prisoners we captured up to yesterday, amounted to 16,000 men and 350 officers. Aeroplanes and an airship dropped twelve tons of bombs upon the enemy.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Aug. 24.—An Italian official report says that a battle is raging on the whole front. We are overcoming the resistance northward of Gorizia, gaining new successes on the whole line of battle. The number of prisoners now reaches 13,311. We have captured 30 guns and great booty.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Aug. 24.—The correspondents state that the Austrian counter-attack on the Carso, with 120 battalions, was repulsed in disorder. The enemy center on the Carso has been broken, menacing the whole left flank.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Rome, August 24.—An Italian communique issued to-day states: The battle is continuing. We have carried all positions and broken up the enemy's violent counter-attacks. We have captured a large number of men. Altogether up to the present, we have removed from the battle front over 500 officers, 20,000 men, about 60 guns, mostly of medium calibre, numerous trench mortars and machine-guns, and a large quantity of war material.

Oud aviators with untiring elan are giving the enemy no rest. They have bombarded his massed troops, and carried out destruction in his communication lines, by dropping fifteen tons of bombs.

On the Trentino front where the enemy persists in fruitless attempts to create a diversion, we have completely repulsed enemy patrols in Giudicarie, and storming parties at Zugno, in the Legarino Valley, and at Seiksfe on Mount Croce at Comelico.

On the Albanian front, on the night of the 21-22, in a lively encounter on the right

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

bank of the middle Voiussa, one of our patrols almost destroyed an enemy party. A few survivors were made prisoners.—KOKUSAI-DIRECT-SERVICE.

London, Aug. 24.—An Italian official report states that the battle has continued. We carried new positions and repulsed violent counter-attacks. Prisoners have now reached twenty thousand men, and we have captured sixty guns.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Rome, Aug. 25.—An Italian communique issued to-day says: Since yesterday, the Italian flag has been flying on the summit of Monte Santo. Having broken through the defence line at several points, our second army is closely pursuing the enemy, who is retiring, defending the difficult ground, yard by yard. On the Carso front the struggle continues round the positions captured by us, which the enemy vainly attempts to retake.

The most lively aerial activity took place yesterday. Our aeroplanes, after dropping bombs several times in the Chapovano Valley, which was crowded with enemy troops, flew low and engaged the enemy infantry. Of 233 aeroplanes, which had participated in the fighting, only one failed to return.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, Aug. 26.—An Italian communique of August 25 says that the battle is beginning to reveal itself in its vastness. The action north of Gorizia from the 19th onward may be epitomized as follows:—The troops of the second army after having thrown fourteen bridges across the Isonzo under the enemy's fire passed the river on the night of the 18th and 19th and proceeded to attack the Bainsizza plateau. Directing themselves decisively towards the Jelenik front, they went round the three enemy defensive lines of Sommer, Kobelik and Madons, which crossed there, contemporaneously attacked the same lines from the front and broke through in spite of the enemy's most stubborn defence. The consequence of the bold manoeuvre was the capture of Monte Santo. They are now advancing on the eastern border of Bainsizza, pursuing the enemy. The total captures are now six hundred officers, 23,000 men, seventy five guns, many horses, one aeroplane and other booty.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

In continuation of the report last published, the Italian communique of August 25 goes on:

Our troops are now continuing the advance toward the eastern border of the Bainisizes plateau, hotly pursuing the enemy who, with large parties of machine gunners and light artillery, is making the most violent resistance.

During the fighting from August 19 to 23 the following units were especially distinguished for valor and boldness; the Pivorno, Udine, Firenze, Tortona, Elda, Vicenza and Bersaglieri brigades, trench mortar groups and bridging battalions.

On the Carso the battle yesterday was temporarily at a standstill. Our small advances rectified and consolidated the positions we had captured. The enemy's attempted counter-attacks failed under our fire.

The prisoners sent to our concentration camps so far amount to more than 600 officers and 23,000 men. The number of guns captured has risen, including two 305-millimeter mortars and many guns of medium calibre. We have also taken great number of horses and aeroplanes in perfect condition, many trenchmortars, machineguns, all kinds of war material including several motor tractors loaded with ammunition.

Enormous difficulties are being experienced in sending the supplies to our troops across the zone where there are no roads. It was partly surmounted, thanks to the large supply of depots which were abandoned by the enemy during the retreat.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

FULL TEXT OF THE POPE'S PEACE NOTE

London, Aug. 22.—The full text of the peace note addressed to the belligerents by His Holiness Pope Benedict has been published. The Pope first states in his note, that since he was elected he has been making every effort, with an absolutely neutral attitude, to accelerate the advent of peace in the world.

Pope Deplores Spread of Bloodshed

He said: For these sorrowful three years I have constantly advised the governments and nations of the belligerents to restore the former brotherly relations among them, but not only have my efforts for the restoration of peace not been announced to the world in their entirety, but also they have not born any fruit as yet. The war, however, is becoming more cruel and shocking, and has extended its sphere of bloodshed over land and sea, and even in the air, defenceless towns, peaceful and serene villages and innocent, harmless inhabitants being thereby threatened with death and destruction day and night. If the war is carried on for several years to come, the pain and impoverishment from which humanity is suffering much already, will be multiplied. I can hardly understand why the world is piercing its throat with a dagger in such a way, in order to turn the universe into a wilderness of death, and to speed its way to Hell. In consideration of my solemn duties, as the father of the Church, and listening to the voice of the people of the Church imploring for intervention, and the voices of humanity and reasoning, I hereby initiate another great effort for the restoration of the world peace; but believing that it is not opportune to try to advise the belligerents to conclude peace by suggesting abstract terms, as before, I decided this time to make the peace proposal of a more practical and concrete nature, and wanted to collect the views of the belligerent countries about the following items which I believe will constitute the basis for permanent peace in the world.

The Papal Suggestions

I first ask the belligerents to substitute for the material power of armaments, the moral power of justice. I advise the belligerents to conclude an agreement among themselves for the simultaneous and co-operative reduction of their armaments, within the limits of peace and order in their respective countries being provided for. I also advocate the establishment of an international arbitral tribunal, and ask them to co-operate with one another in punishing any power that refuses to present international problems to that tribunal, or does not obey its judgments. If the highest right of justice be established in that way, various rules and provisions regarding the guarantees for true peace, and the freedom of the sea, would be easily decided; many causes for disputes and strifes will be rooted out, thereby a new path leading to the happiness and progress of humanity being opened.

Bear Own War Expenses, Says Pope

As to the question of indemnities, the war expenditures by the belligerents should of course be commonly borne by themselves, otherwise there is no good means to settle this question. Thus it may be seen that the profits which the belligerents would derive from their reduction of armaments would be very great, and I can not understand why they carry on the terrible murder and bloodshed as they do, on account of a mere financial question such as "indemnity."

Mutual Territorial Concessions

The conclusion of peace would be impossible, unless the belligerents make mutual concessions, one to another, in the solution of problems regarding their occupied territories. For this reason, Germany must withdraw from Belgium, guaranteeing the restricted independence of that country, and in exchange for this the Allies must retrocede the German colonies under their occupation. As for the question of territory, between Austria and Italy, it should be considered in a spirit of mutual concession, and I hope they will solve it smoothly, by taking into their consideration the wishes of the people in the two countries, and also the happiness of the entire bulk of humanity. Problems with regard to Armenia, the Balkan States, and Poland, he hopes will be deliberated with a spirit of equality and justice, and I firmly believe that the historic and traditional sufferings of the Poles for a long period, and especially the terrible consequences the Poles have experienced during the war, are sure to evoke the sincere and deep sympathy of all countries.

In conclusion the Pope wished, in his note, that his proposal would be received in the belligerent countries with good will, stating that if the belligerents accept these suggestions, the outbreak of another war would be prevented, and the various economic questions would be solved. The papal note was handed to King George through Cardinal Gaspali, who at the same time requested the King to transmit the copies to the sovereign heads of her Allies, where the Pope's representatives are not resident.—"Nichinichi."

GERMANY & PAPAL NOTE

Copenhagen via New York, Aug. 22.—The German Chancellor in convening a session of the Main Committee of the Reichstag said that the Pope's peace proposal was spontaneous and was not issued in compliance with the wish of the Central Powers. The Chancellor added that it should be answered only after the closest consideration by the Reichstag.—Kokusai Direct Service.

STRONG PROTEST AGAINST PEACE

London, Aug. 24.—The Secretary of the National Federation of the Discharged Soldiers and Sailors has telegraphed to the King and the Premier saying that a quarter million men who fought at Mons, Marne, Aisne, Ypres and Jutland protest against discussing peace at Stockholm or elsewhere, and declared: "Are all our sacrifices to be vain? Remember we once helped save Europe."—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

MOST RUSSIAN PAPERS INDIFFERENT

The general tone of the Russian press with regard to the Pope's peace proposal, is very indifferent, says a report received at official quarter here on the 24th from Petrograd.

The anti-socialist papers are said to be unanimous in the declaration that the Vatican terms are profitable only to the Central Empires, and regard the peace note as not worth serious attention.

The only exception is the organ of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, which attaches much importance to the Papal proposal, declaring that it forbodes the termination of the world war, as well testifies to the victory of peace work. The journal urges the democrats of the belligerents to grasp this opportunity to have their governments announce their peace conditions.

EXILED RUSSIAN ROYALTIES

Petrograd, Aug. 20, (Delayed in transmission).—The Provisional Government has issued the following statement:

Considering the necessities of state that have arisen, the Provisional Government decrees the transfer of the ex-Emperor and ex-Empress to a new place of residence. Tobolsk, Siberia, has been chosen for such residence. The ex-Emperor and ex-Empress have proceeded to their destination, accompanied by their family and several persons of their immediate suite. The party is properly guarded.—Kokusai-Westnik.

INTERNET ARCHIVE
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FOREIGN OFFICE ISSUES PEACE NOTE STATEMENT

The Foreign Office at noon on the 25th gave out for press publication a full Japanese version of the text of the Pope's peace note. The text is practically the same as that printed in these columns Thursday, translated from the "Nichinichi" special.

Information gathered by the Government of Tokyo is understood to indicate a unanimous rejection by the Allied Governments of the proposal to conclude peace at this time. It is not only the press of the Allies that scorns the idea of complying with the Vatican proposal to terminate the war on the basis suggested in its note, but all the Governments of the Allies are said to be equally firm and determinate in their attitude.

Doubts About Russia Dispelled

Doubt which has been held about the condition of Russia is fast dissipating, as information begins to place her attitude in a clearer light. The Russian press is almost unanimous in its insistence upon the necessity of refusing to lend an ear to the Papal suggestion, the only exception being the organ of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, which strongly voices its pet principle of peace-at-any-price. The Provisional Government at Petrograd is said to be against the acceptance of the Pope's proposal.

Grounds For Non-acceptance

The Allies Governments are understood to be communicating with one another as to the course they will take with regard to the peace proposal from the Vatican. Judging from what is being said in authoritative quarters here, in connection with the affair, the Allies reply to be sent to the Vatican will emphasize as its ground for refusing to consent, the main issues of the war. The Allies are not opposed to concluding peace, because of this point or that in the Vatican suggestion is unsatisfactory to them. The issues for which the Allies are sparing no energy and money to fight, have been set forth in the reply to President Wilson's peace note last year. The Allies' principles involved in these issues have not since changed, with a probable exception of Russia.

At any rate, when the general situation of the war has indisputably turned favorable to the Allies, as to-day, and when victory has become assuredly only a question of time, the benevolent efforts of His Holiness will unavoidably prove fruitless so far as the close of the world war at this stage of development is concerned. The recent cases of Teuton intrigue, to bring about the termination of the war, though all abortive are being taken to strengthen the belief held here that Germany really has already seen her better days, and the days when she can boast of her formidability will soon be numbered.

"It will be an eternal enigma," said an authority, "if the Teuton failed to take advantage of the dangerously anarchistic state of affairs in Russia to make an invasion of country, notwithstanding their confidence that the resources were inexhaustible. That was not a German failure; that was because Germany could not take the advantage offered, which fact constitutes a proof that she knows in her heart that what she is claiming to be, is far from the truth."

CHANCELLOR MICHAELIS PUZZLED

London, Aug. 24.—A German wireless despatch says that in the course of the Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag on August 21, it was claimed that 811,000 tons of shipping were sunk in July. He further stated:

"When we take into consideration our results on one hand and the enemy's failures on the other, it appears to be incomprehensible that enemies do not show the disposition to prepare the way for the consideration of terms of peace."—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

HUNS NOW MAKE TARGETS OF HOSPITALS

Paris, Aug. 23.—Infuriated by their defeats at Verdun the Germans have committed a fresh inexcusable crime. German aeroplanes yesterday night set fire by means of incendiary bombs to three French hospitals full of the wounded and machineguned the medical attendants who were rescuing the wounded from the blazing buildings. The victims include between seven and ten of the medical staff and between seven and twelve of the wounded, killed or injured. The wounded were killed in their beds and a red cross nurse and a male nurse killed at the bedsides of the wounded. There was no panic. Those of the wounded who were able to walk assisted in rescuing their comrades while the entire staff endeavoured to extinguish the flames. Although the roofs of the Red Cross buildings were the plainest in the glare of the conflagration the Germans returned a third time and bombarded the buildings.—KOKUSAI HAVAS.

London, Aug. 24.—It is established that the Germans are now deliberately selecting hospitals, clearing stations, in succession of aerial attacks leaving alone military objectives in the vicinity. They made three such attacks on August 19. In the first attack three women nurses were wounded, in the second one doctor was killed and three wounded and in the third nine Germans abed were wounded.

Last night similar attacks occurred on hospitals where the wounded Germans became noisy and panic-stricken, while the British remained silent and self-controlled.

Beach Thomas describes one of these attacks. He says when a great English surgeon was visiting a hospital accompanied by American surgeons such a bombing began and the hospital echoed with the gutteral German screams and the hospital was plunged into darkness. A flashlamp revealed a horrible scene of mass of debris in which 300-pound bombs made huge craters, suggesting that the raider was one of the newest air giants. The first bomb struck a ward full of Germans, nine of whom were heaped in every attitude of horrible, fantastic death. The doctors state that in all their experience they never witnessed such a horrible scene. Another suffered quite as severely as the one in which the Germans were killed.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Aug. 25.—Reuter's correspondent with the French Headquarters writes that the attacks on the Anglo-French military hospitals are so frequent and deliberate, that there is no question that the Germans are practising some new kind of frightfulness. For instance, one hospital within the range of German guns was shelled so persistently that shelter-trenches had to be dug around it. From three to five women nurses were killed or wounded in this hospital and altogether between forty three and fifty five nurses, orderlies and other persons were wounded, killed and injured in the four hospitals attacked.—KOKUSAI-DIRECT-SERVICE.

SUBMARINE TOLL FALLING

London, Aug. 23.—The Admiralty announces that during the last week, 2838 vessels arrived at British ports while the clearances numbered 2764. Fifteen steamers over and three under sixteen hundred tons were sunk. Twelve vessels were unsuccessfully attacked and two fishing boats were sunk.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Aug. 23.—During the week ending August 19, 1049 vessels arrived at French ports, while the number of departures was 1012. Five steamers over, and four under sixteen hundred tons were sunk. Three steamers were unsuccessfully attacked.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

OPENING OF RUSSIAN CONFERENCE MARKED BY BAD DISTURBANCES

Petrograd, Aug. 14 (Delayed in transmission).—In view of the present circumstances in Russia, the Provisional Government has decided to hold a State Conference from August 25 till August 27 at the Kremlin Palace, Moscow. The Conference will be participated in by the representatives of public, political, and commercial organizations, the leaders of revolutionists and democrats, the Commanders-in-Chief of the armies and the representatives of the Duma. Personal invitations also will be sent to the Commander-in-Chief and Prince Lvoff, the former Prime Minister.—KOKUSAI WESTNIK.

Commander-in-Chief General Alexieff, General Brusiloff, former Premier Prince Lvoff, former Foreign Minister M. Milyukoff, former War Minister M. Goutchikoff, the President of the Duma M. Rodjanko, and many other leading statesmen of Russia will be among those to be present at the Russian National Congress, which is to meet in Moscow for four days from August 25 to 28, says a Petrograd advice, received at authoritative quarter here Monday.

The report further states that at a convention held on the 21st and 22nd, preliminary to the opening of the great Congress, a resolution was passed expressing hopes that the authority of the Government be placed in a proper security, by persistently pursuing a firm policy and by restoring discipline among the soldiery, so that the Provisional Government may be able to save the nation from the risk of falling to pieces.

Another report, also from the Russian capital, says that on account of unfinished preparations, the Provisional Government announced on the 21st instant, that the Constituent Assembly, which is to decide the form of Russian government, would be postponed to December 12, the election of the assembly to be held on November 25.

Moscow via London, Aug. 26.—The All Russian Conference has been opened with a speech by M. Kerensky. The Maximalists have protested against the Conference, and have provoked a partial strike in many factories. Trams are idle, while hotels and restaurants are closed.—KOKUSAI-REUTER

RUSSIAN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Petrograd, Aug. 23.—Desirous of summoning the Constituent Assembly as soon as possible, the Provisional Government previously fixed the date of elections on September 30. But as the election work falls on the municipalities and the Zemstovs, whose members are to be elected by the universal suffrage, the Government has been obliged, until those bodies are organized, to postpone the elections for the Constituent Assembly to take place November 25 and its convocation, December 11.

The Provisional Government has published a law for punishing any person proffering offense to the head or members of the Government of the Allied states, any of their Ambassadors, Ministers or diplomatic agents, with a maximum penalty of three years' imprisonment.—KOKUSAI-WESTNIK.

ELEVATION OF GENERAL LETCHITSKY

Petrograd, Aug. 22.—General Letchitsky, former victorious leader of the army in Galicia, has been appointed commander-in-chief on the Northern front succeeding to General Klembowsky.—KOKUSAI WESTNIK.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

STRANGE CONDUCT OF DUTCH MINISTER IN CHINA

Peking, Aug. 22.—The Austrian guards consisting of more than 100 marines is still in the Legation under the control of the Dutch. The Dutch Minister at first refused absolutely the Chinese request to hand over the guards. He has now, however, modified his attitude in so far as he has promised to hand over the guards after communication with the Austrian Government. The Chinese entirely fail to see the propriety of this measure. The attitude of the Dutch diplomatic and consular officials is causing considerable annoyance.

President Poincare has sent the following message to acting President Feng Kuo-chang.

"On the occasion of the Chinese nation under your initiative coming into the war, which has divided the world for more than three years, on the side of the Allied nations, I take the opportunity of expressing to Your Excellency the sympathy with which we welcome its co-operation. We see in China's entry a new pledge of a common victory which shall assure the world the triumph of ideas, right and liberty."

Feng Kuo-chang replied as follows:

"I hasten to express to Your Excellency my most sincere thanks for the telegram Your Excellency has been pleased to send to me. Powers of central Europe having violated the principles of international law and acted in contravention to the rule of humanity, have become a common enemy of the world. The Chinese Government in the hope of lessening the horrors of war and hastening the restoration of peace, has voluntarily resolved to enter into the struggle against them. As Your Excellency tells us a common victory will assure the world of the triumph of ideas, right and liberty. We also sincerely desire to give our whole co-operation to the Allied nations."—KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE.

Peking, Aug. 24.—At the meeting of the diplomatic corps held yesterday at the Dutch Legation, the Dutch Minister being the doyen, in order to discuss the question of what troops should be appointed to guard the Austrian and German sections, the Glacis section wall formerly guarded by the Germans, it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the commandants of various guards. The meeting was interesting because this was the first occasion that the whole corps has met since the outbreak of the war.

One point of contention between the Dutch Minister and the Chinese is the question of surrendering the Austrian guards and arms. These were handed to the Dutch half an hour before the declaration of war, and the Dutch Minister therefore contends that he has not the liberty to hand them over to the Chinese. This, however, does not explain the delay in handing over the Austrian guards.

Another matter of more serious nature is the refusal by the Dutch to permit the authorized representatives of the Chinese Government to take charge of the properties of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank. The Chinese are placed at disadvantage in this matter. They are unable to enforce the rights because the bank is within the legation quarter.—KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMERICAN FOOD FOR BELGIUM

Washington, Aug. 24.—The board of food control is negotiating to divert food stuffs, which have been consigned to neutrals but held up in America, to Belgium, where they are urgently needed. The Senate has adopted the amendment on the War Tax Bill greatly increasing surtaxes on the incomes over £100,000 sterling. If it becomes a law, the income of the leading millionaries will be taxed 67 per cent.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

OUTLOOK IN CHINA MUCH BRIGHTER

Peking, Aug. 25.—The situation in the south has much improved since the declaration of war. The Government has received telegrams from Tang Chi-yao, the Tuchun of Yunnan, Liu Hsien-hih, the Tuchun of Kweichow, and Lo Pei-chin, the Commander of the Yunnan and Kweichow troops in Szechuan endorsing the war declaration.

It is learned also from private sources that the southwestern leaders are satisfied with the recent mandate, denouncing Liu Tsun-hou for the murder of Taikan, highly praising the latter, and authorising the payment of compensation to his relatives.

Lu Hsien-shih has promised to withdraw his troops from Szechuan.

Kwangtung Also Friendly

Messages from Kwangtung also indicate that Lu Yung-ting is strongly opposed to the activities of the Kuomin-tang extremists, especially those who proposed an invasion of Hunan, which is also viewed with disfavour by Chen Ping-chun. It is believed that the latter has sufficient troops at his disposal to maintain complete order.—KOKUSAI-DIRECT-SERVICE.

CHINA UNITED IN WAR

Shanghai, Aug. 22.—A special despatch from Canton says that the Military and Civil Governors have issued a joint proclamation announcing war declared on Germany. Thus the country is now presenting a united front against the enemy.—Kokusai Special Service.

GERMANY ROUGH ON CHINA

Amsterdam via London, Aug. 27.—The Berlin papers state that the Commander-in-Chief Brandenburg has ordered the seizure of all property and banking accounts belonging to the Chinese.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

GIFT AEROPLANES NUMBER 437

London,Aug. 25.—It has been officially announced that since the beginning of the war, generous contributions for the provision of aircraft have been received from all parts of the Empire, and from British subjects in neutral and the Allied countries. The number of gift aeroplanes and seaplanes so provided, now reaches four hundred and thirty seven. These are much appreciated both by the Government and the air services, as evidence the public interest in their work.—KOKUSAI-DIRECT-SERVICE.

ALLIES' PURCHASES COMMISSION

Washington via London, Aug. 26.—Mr. W. G. MacAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, has announced the creation of a commission to handle the purchases of the Allied Governments in the United States. It is expected that this step will result in more thorough co-ordination of the American and Allied purchases, and in more effective use of the combined resources of the Governments for the prosecution of the war.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

AMERICA'S BIG DAILY WAR COST

Washington, Aug. 26.—The war expenditure of the United States in August is 4,800,000 sterling daily, whereof two-thirds is in advances to the Allies. The war expenditure since the war began amounts to 477 millions sterling.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

GREAT DEMAND FOR CHINA'S INTERNED SHIPS

To obtain the interned German and Austrian ships in Chinese ports, efforts are already being made by Japanese, American and British shipping men, and it is said that before China declared war against Germany, several Japanese started a movement to obtain the ships in the event of war, and these apanese tried to obtain the entire nineteen interned in Chinese ports. Since the declaration of war, many more Japanese are trying to obtain the steamers, and now Americans and British are also endeavouring to secure some of them.

At present the Japanese, American and British Ministers at Peking are discussing the ale of these interned ships, and the present ndication is that although the Japanese will not be able to obtain the entire lot, they will be able to secure about ten, and the remaining boats will be divided between the Americans and British.

The price of these steamers is reported to be about 250 yen a ton, and considering the present market price of 700 or 800 yen a ton, it is exceedingly low, and even if one hundred yen a ton is spent in repairs, the cost would be only 350 yen a ton, and if they are sold at that figure, it will mean an enormous profit to the purchasers.

The negotiations among the Japanese, American and British Ministers will, it is reported, result in a satisfactory and smooth arrangement, but the distribution among the Japanese purchasers will be a matter of difficulty. All the Japanese desiring to secure the ships, are now trying to influence the Japanese Government, and it may yet become a political problem. But if it becomes more than a business transaction, it will cause a great sensation.

The declaration of the Peking Government that without the sanction of the central Government the negotiations, for the purchase of the ships will be void, will not affect the present situation, as all applications are made to the Consuls, and they will hand the applications to the Central Government at Peking. However, it can not be denied that on account of their early efforts, Japanese shipping men have better prospects than the Americans and British.

THE FINNISH DIET

Helsingfors via Petrograd, Aug. 22.—The Governor General of Finland has requested the Speaker of the Diet, Mr. Manner, to form a Senate. Mr. Manner has abstained from making a reply before consulting his party, but he predicted that the Socialists would probably consent to form a Senate, provided that the Diet was summoned and the law relating to the sovereign rights of the Diet was put into force.—Kokusai-Westnik.

Helsingfors via Petrograd, Aug. 22.—The speaker of the Finnish Diet convoked the diet for August 29 to continue the session which had been suspended three weeks ago. —KOKUSAI WESTNIK.

Helsingfors via Petrograd, Aug. 23.—The Chancery of the Diet has announced that on August 20 the remaining sitting days of the dissolved House will commence.—KOKUSAI-WESTNIK.

U.S. SHIP-BUILDING PROGRAMME

Washington, Aug. 24.—The United States' ship-building programme contemplates to build in total 1,270 ships with a tonnage of 7,967,000 tons, in accordance with the estimates of the Shipping Board, which has requested an additional one billion appropriation—KOKUSAI-DIRECT-SERVICE.

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ADVANCE LOAN TO CHINA WILL SOON BE MADE

The agreement for the 10,000,000 yen advance of the second series of the Reorganization Loan to China will be signed early next week between the Chinese Government and the Japanese syndicate in Peking. The bankers' group in Peking, in which are represented Great Britain, France, Russia, and Japan, received word a few days ago from its representatives' conference in London that the decision had been reached to let China have the advance, and that the whole amount of the advance be relegated to the Japanese syndicate to supply on account of the war. The advance will be signed by Mr. Li, the Minister of Finance, on behalf of the Chinese Government, and Mr. Odagiri of the Yokohama Specie Bank, on behalf of the Japanese syndicate.

Not Actually Japanese Loan

Though the advance is to be forwarded by the Japanese bankers, it is by no means a Japanese loan. The ten million yen is to be supplied by Japan on behalf of the bankers of the four Powers, temporarily. When the main part of the Reorganization Loan is determined and delivered, probably next year, the amount advanced by Japan will be paid back from it by China, and the share to be taken by each of the syndicates will then be adjusted.

To hand over to China the ten million yen advance, Chinese Treasury bills amounting to 10,000,000 yen will be placed on the market in Japan. It is said that this will be the first time China has ever placed its government bills on a foreign market.

SILVER STILL MOVING UP

London, Aug. 22.—A despatch from New York dated August 21, says that silver has reached the record price of 87¾ cents. It is predicted that it will reach a dollar, as its floating supply is limited, and the world's demand exceeds its production.—Kokusai Reuter.

London, Aug. 25.—According to the weekly report of Samuel Montague & Co., the price of silver has risen, owing to the scantiest supplies, although the demand was unsubstantial. The eastern business was at a standstill. Buying has been chiefly for trade here and abroad. The Shanghai exchange was quoted at 4¾d. There was no business at 4s. 4d. Very large shipments are being made from San Francisco for the Raj. Probably the bulk of these shipments is silver purchased previously. The Indian Treasury's holdings of silver and gold continue to increase. There is reason to believe that the totals do not include large amounts of gold received in India from Japan.

The operation of the cotton output restriction scheme has been postponed till September 10.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

MANY KILLED AND WOUNDED IN SERIOUS RIOTS IN BARCELONA

New York, Aug. 22, (Delayed in transmission).—A despatch from the Associated Press correspondent at Barcelona under date of August 18, which was carried by a courier to the French frontier, says that violent rioting has been taking place in Barcelona and its neighbouring towns since Monday, when a general strike was proclaimed. Firing from roofs and windows is going on daily. A considerable number of persons were killed and wounded. No reliable figures are available so far.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

JAPANESE INTERVENTION NOW QUITE FEASIBLE

Paris via London, Aug. 23.—The Petit Journal, in an article on the possible military intervention of Japan in Europe, says: "To hose who cherish doubts as to the disinterestedness of Japan, it will be enough to recall the fact of the Russo-Japanese alliance. The objections and difficulties in the way of Japanese intervention in Europe have been removed. Chimerical fears have now vanished. Uncle Sam no longer glances nervously at the little Japanese. The expansion of Japan is entirely economic. What the Japanese covet is not Indo-China, but the granting of commercial facilities and it would be far better that our Allies assume the front rank as regards the economic development of our great Far-Eastern territory." The newspaper ends the article by saying that, "A glorious dawn will be symbolised by the appearance of the Japanese flag upon the Russian front."—KOKUSAI-DIRECT-SERVICE.

Paris via London, Aug. 23.—The Petit Journal reports that the difficulties in the way of Japanese intervention in Europe have been removed. A glorious dawn will be symbolised by the appearance of the Japanese flag on the Russian front.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

MORE AIR RAID

London, Aug. 22.—The Press Bureau announces that ten enemy aeroplanes approached Kent near Ramsgate at ten o'clock Wednesday morning. Our flying corps and naval air service met and heavily engaged the raiders, preventing them from penetrating inland. A small party of the raiders flew over Margate and turned homeward, the remainder skirting along the coast southward to Dover. Bombs were dropped at Dover and Margate. Three were killed and two injured with slight damage. Our anti-aircraft gun-fire and our aeroplanes brought down two raiders.—Kokusai Reuter.

London, Aug. 22.—A British official report says that this morning enemy air-raiders dropped bombs on Dover, Margate and Ramsgate. Eleven persons were killed or injured at Dover and Ramsgate.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

RUSSIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S SENSIBLE DISCIPLINARY ORDER

Petrograd, Aug. 22.—Generalissimo Korniloff has issued an army order enjoining the strict training of soldiers. Their leisures will be devoted to gymnastic games in order that they may abstain from discussion and pay more attention to military civility. Henceforth the only watchword for the ranks shall be "command."

Generalissimo Korniloff has requested the intellectual element of soldiers to teach writing and to provide games and theatricals for their comrades.—KOKUSAI-WESTNIK.

NO NIGHT WORK FOR WOMEN

Petrograd, Aug. 22.—The Provisional Government has issued a decree to prohibit night work in plants and factories employing women and children under the age of seventeen years.—KOKUSAI WESTNIK.

GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN THE EAST

Petrograd via New York, Aug. 23.—A Russian official report says that the Germans have begun their offensive between Tirul marshes and the Aa river.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

HISTORIC EVENTS IN AMERICAN CAPITAL

Washington, Aug. 23, (Delayed in transmission).—Viscount Ishii, the Japanese Special Envoy to the United States, formally called at the White House to-day. He was cordially received by President Wilson, to whom he presented an autograph letter of the Japanese Emperor, and said that the entire nation of Japan welcomed America's co-operation in the war, and that Japan was ready to render every assistance within the bounds of her power. President Wilson, in responding, said that he welcomed the mission, which the American nation regarded as of the greatest importance. Viscount Ishii and his suite then visited Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State, Major-General Kanno and Vice-Admiral Takeshita calling at the War and the Navy Departments respectively.

Later President Wilson and Secretary of State Lansing returned calls. The President's dinner includes officials and a number of leading Senators and also Mr. Morris, the new American Ambassador to Japan.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

In Residence of Com. Perry's Grandson

Washington, Aug. 22.—The reception of the party of Viscount Ishii, Special Envoy, in Washington, has been marked by elaborate care and cordiality of officials and people.

The special train carrying the party arrived at the capital at noon and its members were met by Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, and officials from that department. Two regiments of infantry and troops of cavalry escorted the party to the residence of Perry Belmont, a grandson of Commodore Perry, which has been placed at the disposal of Viscount Ishii. The crowds cheered the party; school children gathered at various points, waving Japanese flags. The afternoon and night were spent in resting.

Busy Week for Special Envoy

On Thursday, Viscount Ishii will formally call on President Wilson, who will return the act with a dinner party at the White House on Thursday evening. On Friday, the State, War and the Navy Departments will entertain the party. An elaborate programme of entertainment for the next week is being arranged. Viscount Ishii received newspapermen in the afternoon and expressed his appreciation of the American hospitality.

New Amb. to Japan Meets Viscount Ishii

In an interview with the Kokusai special correspondent, Mr. Morris said:

"I am delighted to have an opportunity to meet Viscount Ishii, the head of the mission, whose visit I regard as a momentous historical event. I am delighted to go to Japan where I expect to arrive in October."—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Washington, via London, Aug. 24.—President Wilson in warm terms tendered reception to the Japanese mission who were gratified at the cordiality in all cities through which they had passed.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

BRITISH SHIPS BOMBARD ZEEBRUGGE

Amsterdam, Aug. 23.—According to the "Telegraaf," British ships bombarded Zeebrugge.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

BAGGED A ZEPPELIN—NO SURVIVORS

London, Aug. 22.—The Admiralty announces that our light forces operating on the Jutland coast this morning destroyed a Zeppelin. There were no survivors.—Kokusai Reuter.

REFRACTORY LABOUR PARTY

London, Aug. 22.—The conference of the labour party has re-affirmed the decision to send its delegates to the Stockholm conference by a card vote of 1,234,000 to 1,231,000.—Kokusai Reuter.

ARCHIVE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

AMERICA'S WAR DEBT TO JAPAN

New York, Aug. 27.—The "New York Times" editorially comments on the visit of the Ishii mission to the following effect:

"President Wilson has extended a hearty welcome to Viscount Ishii and party, who have arrived at Washington as the representatives of Japan, which is one of the allies of the United States. America owes to Japan in connection with the present war, more than we Americans generally recognize, and this indebtedness of the United States did not commence with America's participation in the war, but dates far back to the days previous to her having identified herself with the interests of the Allies. Viscount Ishii, in his utterances on his arrival in America, referred to this point, though he did not use the term 'indebtedness.'

Japan Secured Freedom of Pacific

"To speak frankly, the United States owes her safety to Japan; the safe voyages enjoyed by Americans on the Pacific, and the safe crossing of that ocean by the Root mission are nothing but America's indebtedness to Japan, who has protected the wide expanse of the sea. Nevertheless, the American people were apt to disregard, or make light of the efforts made by Japan for the protection of passenger and commercial traffic on the Pacific, apparently regarding the safety of the sea route as a matter of course. At the beginning of the war between Japan and Germany, Japan declared that her participation in the war was for the sheer intention and purpose of maintaining the peace of the Far East, and true to her declaration she discharged and fulfilled her pledge in a most admirable and honorable manner. The activities of the British and Colonial squadrons, and the destruction of the German fleet by the fleet under command of Admiral Sturge had of course contributed to assuring the safety of the Pacific Ocean, as all know but it is due to the efforts of the Japanese army and navy that the German navy has been driven from its Asiatic bases, which enabled Americans to enjoy freedom from the danger of losing their lives and property, in eastern waters. As a matter of fact, Japan's self-sacrificing efforts have wrested from the grip of Germany the continent of Asia, and the surrounding seas. It has depended on Japan's efforts solely that the Pacific Ocean has been saved from the destiny of becoming a bloody slaughter house like the Atlantic."—"Nichinichi."

RIGA MAY FALL SOON

New York, Aug. 27.—Reports reaching Washington recently show that a military, financial and political crisis is threatening the security of the Kerensky Ministry in Russia, various complicated problems having simultaneously arisen. The Russian defensive lines on the Riga front appear now to have been penetrated, and these reports received at Washington confirm the Russian retreat from the direction of Riga, leaving the Germans to do as they like there.

Fear Move on Petrograd

It is said that there is danger of the Germans advancing towards Petrograd, and if such be realized the consequence will be the removal of the Russian capital to Moscow. Marshal von Hindenburg is commanding the Germans on the Riga front, and it is believed here that in a few days the report of the entrance of the Germans into Riga will come.—"Nichinichi."

U.S. GOV'T. AGAIN LENDS TO RUSSIA

New York, Aug. 24.—The American Government has advanced another loan, amounting to $100,000,000, to Russia, which added to the previously advanced loan, makes a total of 275,000,000 dollars. The new advance is intended mainly for the purchase of locomotives, freight vans, rails and other railway stock, the purchases to be made in America. Various pessimistic views are entertained there as to the future of Russia, but in this connection Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, has issued a statement with a view to refuting such opinions.

Lansing Has No Doubts

He declares that the American Government continues to place full trust and belief in the Russian Provisional Government, and that America is determined to give every possible support, spiritually and materially, From this it is apparent that the American Government regards the present situation in Russia as a mere temporary phenomenon. Under the circumstances, keen attention is being paid to in what light Viscount Ishii, Japan's Special Envoy, will eye the present situation in Russia, to which the American public attaches great importance.—"Asahi."

New York, Aug. 26.—Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, dispatched a telegram to Mr. Terestchenko, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, expressing America's trust in Russia, and proclaiming that the American Government had decided to assist Russia with all the resources she possesses, until the last stage of triumph for Russia is reached.

Mr. Lansing flatly denied the report stating that the American Government takes a pessimistic view of the situation in Russia, and declared that the Muscovite country is believed to be gaining in strength week after week. The American Government has lent Russia the sum of $100,000,000, and has promised that it will give loans and supply ships to Russia.—"Asahi."

R'WAY ENGINEER'S DISPUTE SETTLED

London, Aug. 22.—Official:—The President of the Board of Trade to-day met the Executive of the Society of Railway Engineers and Firemen and settled the dispute on a basis that the Government pledged its sympathetic consideration of the demand for a shorter working day immediately after the war and that the railway Executive are to curtail the present hours of work as far as is compatible with war conditions .

Later.—The Government is being congratulated regarding the tact with which it has handled the dispute with the Society of Railway Engineers and Firemen.—Reuter.

INCRIMINATORY EVIDENCE

London, Aug. 27.—The "Times" special correspondent with the French army headquarters, reports that the Germans on the Verdun front have attacked the Allies hospitals at four places, with guns, bombs and machine guns, killing 43, and wounding 55, female nurses, wounded and sick soldiers and others. A hospital was attacked by the Germans with gunfire twice in July and nine times this month. This wanton raid was intentional, of which there is no doubt. The pilot of the German aeroplane which was brought down at Morthomme recently, carried on his body a picture showing an aerial attack on a hospital flying the Red Cross flag, as stipulated in the Geneva Treaty.—"Asahi."

FIVE KILLED IN SUSPICIOUS EXPLOSION AT MARE ISLAND

Washington, Aug. 26.—A report has been received to the effect that an explosion occurred at the Mare Island Navy Yard yesterday morning, in which 5 persons were killed and 30 injured. The report shows that the explosion was not accidental, but a deliberate act of some person. The culprit is still unknown.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

THE STOCKHOLM NUISANCE

London, Aug. 21.—The Labour Conference to-day was characterized by much rowdiness. After the announcement of the figures of the voting on the resolution to send delegates to the Socialist Conference at Stockholm the majority sang "The Red Flag," while the minority, led by Mr. Will Thorne countered with "Keep the Home Fires Burning."

Mr. Will Thorne shouted out "Yes wait till the boys do come home."

The narrow majority in favour of sending delegates to the Stockholm Conference is not likely to cause the Government to reverse its decision not to grant passports to such delegates.

The Sailors' and Firemen's Union is determined not to assist to carry peacemongers to the Conference. The Labour Conference crushingly defeated the allocation proposal made by the Executive with regard to representation at Stockholm, which included special representation for Independent Labour members and other minor bodies. The Conference decided that the delegates of the Labour party should number 24.—Reuter.

The Vote Interpreted

London, Aug. 22.—Opinions differ concerning the next move Labour will make with regard to the Social Conference at Stockholm but yesterday's vote is regarded as strengthening the hands of the Government in refusing to issue passports. Moderate members of the Labour party advise the abandonment of the idea of attending the Stockholm Conference altogether as the vote yesterday practically amounts to a reversal of the decision passed at the first Conference on the 10th, and the feeling of the country is generally hostile to the Stockholm Conference. It is also pointed out that it is futile to talk of a peace conference while the opposing armies are engaged in a death-grappling struggle, the result of which is more likely to promote peace than any Conference at Stockholm.

Mr. John Hodge in an interview expresses the opinion that the vote yesterday killed the Stockholm Conference.—Reuter.

SWITZERLAND AS ENEMY PLAYGROUND

London, Aug. 27.—A Milan dispatch reports that Switzerland is at present the Mecca of German and Austrian notables, many of whom are staying in Berne, including the ex-Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, Prince Buelow, von Gorchousky, von Wolf-Metternich and others. M. Gaillaux is the only notable figure of the Allies staying in Switzerland at the moment.—"Asahi."

DOGGED BY MISFORTUNES

London, Aug. 25.—A dispatch from Amsterdam to the "Times," states that the German steamer Renate Leonhalt was torpedoed and sunk outside Dutch territorial waters. The steamer escaped the capture of a British destroyer on July 16 and went aground. She was refloated, but again went aground and was again refloated to be sunk at last by a torpedo. The crew were saved.—"Asahi."

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

VOICES OF THE PRESS

JAPAN BEGINS TO FEEL THE PINCH

Japan is, thus, now surrounded by hostile economic forces so to say. With America in the war Japan may be said to have begun to feel the bitterness of economic war. If Japan is to succeed in holding out through this crisis, the "Kokumin" thinks the greatest effort must be made. The journal sees it almost hopeless to induce America to relax her prohibition in favour of this country, unless the latter is prepared to meet the reasons, which led Washington to enact the prohibition. The "Kokumin" expects the prohibition will not remain confined to iron, but will be extended to other matters. Japan's position to-day is that of America during the Napoleonic and the Anglo-American wars. Japan should be guided by what America did then, namely, concludes the "Kokumin," earnest and determined efforts to make the country economically independent.

PROHIBITION OF TRADE

In the "Kokumin's" opinion, the origin of the present war is economic and its termination will partake of an economic nature. As it is, the severest battle is the economic battle going on. What distresses Germany most, for instance, is the British blockade shutting Germany out of the sea. The greatest cause of anxiety to Great Britain is the disturbance of economy of communication and transportation by the German submarines. Further the Allies are amongst themselves experiencing no small inconvenience through their trade restrictions against one another. It is seen thus, says the "Kokumin," the victory will come to the belligerents that can best endure and bear through the economic disadvantages. As for this country, it had encountered the disadvantages of trade restrictions put in force one after another in succession by Great Britain, France and Russia. There was left America alone with which Japan could freely carry on her trade. But since America's entry into the war, the Republic has mobilized its mining and manufacturing industries.

REMEDY IN BETTER PAY AND TREATMENT

It is true many postal employees have left the service, and gone into other business giving them better wages, but if only the Government gave them increased pay, even temporarily, they may be able to hold skilled employees. If the equipment is inadequate and the pay is insufficient, it is the duty of the Government authorities to install more equipment and give better treatment to the employees. A certain foreigner recently remarked that it is surprising how meek and obedient the Japanese public are, as they do not complain about the inefficient telephone service for which they are paying so high a rate.

Before the General election held in April, Baron Den was very active in politics, and if he only realizes the importance of communication facilities and has a mind to improve them, he will be able to do wonders. Baron Den, and other Ministers of the present Cabinet are not sincere in the discharge of their duties, and are not endeavouring for the welfare of the people.

WAR-RICH AND INCOME TAX

That the war is filling the purses of many people in this country has been testified by the recent assessment of income tax in Osaka, says the "Osaka Mainichi." Mr. Oda, of Higashi-ku, Osaka a "narikin," who paid only 450 yen in income tax last year, must pay this year 160,000 yen, almost five hundred times as much, while Mr. Kishimoto there is paying this year 275,000 yen as income tax instead of 130,000 yen which he paid last year. There is another war millionaire in Osaka who paid only 500 yen last year, but whose assessment of income tax this year is twenty thousand yen. It is reported that the treasury officials of Osaka expect to get this year more than double the amount of income tax of last year.

TAX ALL WAR MILLIONAIRES

The Government declared in the last session of the Diet that the bill for levying a tax upon special war profits will be brought up in the coming session of the Diet, but the "Yorozu" says that strong opposition against such a tax has been raised by the war-millionaires, and others who have benefited through them. But the paper hopes that the Government will bring up the bill in the coming session and have it passed by both houses.

The war millionaires and their friends are giving many reasons to prove the inadvisability of such a new tax, but the "Yorozu" declares that all the reason offered by such people are unreasonable. Some say that the war millionaires have a right to use their money just as they please, and the Government should not interfere with the spending of their profit.

These men did not obtain their enormous gain by their own efforts, and they were only fortunate through the present war, and the consequent financial and industrial conditions have brought them their profits. They had nothing to do personally with the matter, and the Government should tax them and increase the national revenue.

NO ONE LIKES MILITARY RULE IN MANCHURIA

The open door in Manchuria was effected by the efforts of the United States, but the Japanese Government has established a military government in Manchuria, and even the Japanese are not welcoming such a policy. It is natural that the United States entertains a fear as to the future of Manchuria. The support given to General Tuan Chi-jui by the Terauchi Cabinet, has also caused ill-feeling of Americans toward Japan.

Under such circumstances, the Government despatched Viscount Ishii to the United States, and the "Asahi" says that Viscount Ishii can not expect to receive a hearty and friendly reception in the present situation, and the welcome given him, and his party, on arrival at San Francisco, might be only a formal courtesy.

Between Japan and the United States, there must exist a thorough understanding and mutual confidence, in order to join in the present common duty, but as the Japanese Government has incurred the ill-feeling of the United States, by her mistaken policy in Manchuria and China, it can not be expected that America will sincerely consider the interests of Japan. The paper regrets that the United States has not yet lifted the ban on the export of iron and steel, despite the protest from Japanese shipbuilders and other industries. However, as Japan did something to hurt the feelings of the United States, such a favourable solution of the matter may not be expected.

COMMUNICATIONS POOR—CHARGES HIGH

The "Hochi" asks Baron Den, Minister of the Department of Communications, whether he is satisfied with the present facilities of communication in Japan. It is needless to say that good transportation and communication facilities are essential in the daily life of the people, and the expense for perfecting these means should not be spared, in order to develop the country and serve the people. The communication service of the Japanese Government was formerly a subject of admiration and praise, but recently, many complaints and protests are being received about delays. and the discourteous manner of the Government employees in the service.

It is quite frequent that mail posted in one part of Tokyo reaches another part of the city only after twenty four hours, and a telegram from Tokyo to Osaka often takes three days. The telephone service is much worse than the postal and telegraph. The Government authorities say that these delays and mistakes are due to the increased amount of mail, telegrams and telephone calls, decrease of trained employees, and carelessness of, the public. The "Hochi" says that those might be the cause of present delays and mistakes, but it does not prove that the Government officials are discharging their duty properly. The increase of the mails, telegrams and telephone calls, bring an increased revenue to the Government, and it is proper to install the necessary equipment to handle this increased business.

GOV'T. ECONOMY IN IRON AND STEEL

While the United States Government has reasons for placing the ban on the export of iron and steel, the "Asahi" believes that the ban will lead to the decrease of the number of merchant ships in the world, and the result will be contrary to the expectations of the United States. Many protests from the Japanese shipbuilders and steel-using industries were made against the ban, and it is reported that the Government is also opening negotiations with the American authorities, but the paper believes that the United States is not willing to lift the ban.

If the ban can not be lifted, and the import of iron and steel is to be impossible, Japan has to adopt proper measures to meet the difficulty. The "Asahi" suggests, as one of the suitable measures, to restrict the sale and charter of Japanese steamers to foreigners and foreign governments, and in case of necessity, to prohibit the sale and charter entirely. Steamships are merchandise, and their manufacture and sale should be encouraged, and the restriction of their sale and charter is an extreme measure. But at present the Japanese people are suffering from lack of supplies and the high cost of living, and such conditions are principally due to the scarcity of cargo space and the advanced freight rate.

Consequently, says the "Asahi," it is imperative that Japan should encourage shipbuilding, and construct as many ships as possible in the shortest period of time, and to protect the industries and commerce of the country, it will become necessary to restrict the sale and charter of the steamships to foreigners and foreign nations.

The another plan suggested by the "Asahi," is to postpone all Government works using iron and steel, and give the supply of these materials to private establishments. The output of the Government Steel mill at Yedamitsu, should be sold to make the supply of iron and steel more abundant. The Government enterprise which uses the largest amount of iron and steel, is, of course, the building of warships, but for the protection of the nation, it may not be advisable to stop this work. It is necessary the Diet should support the further expansion of the Japanese Navy, but the extension of railways planned by the Imperial Japanese Government Railway Board, should be postponed, to economise the use of iron and steel. Repairs and improvements on the present lines are necessary, but the new lines or extensions could be postponed for a few years, and especially the present plan of widening the gauge, can wait until the end of the war. The erection of the new building for Parliament can also wait, and other constructional plans can be postponed until after the war. The widening of the railway gauge, and the erection of a new Diet building, have been questions for many years, and it is not necessary to undertake them at a time when all materials are exceedingly expensive. Further the Government should be advised not to establish any enterprise to compete with private works at such a moment.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE PEACE WAVE

Speculating on where the peace wave will begin to rise first, the "Hochi" calls attention to the new Chancellor Dr. Michaelis' maiden speech at the Reichstag. On July 19 the Chancellor said that Germany would jump at a peace with honour, any time, sooner the better. But a peace with honour, he continued, could not be expected unless Germany issued a victor. Any territorial concession was unthinkable, the war progressing favourably for Germany, especially on the Russian front. The value of America entry only commensurated with difficulties of ocean transportation. The scarcity of food was true, but fortunately the potato crop was abundant and could make up for other shortage. The Chancellor concluded his speech with a regular Hunnish bombast on German invulnerability. The day after his speech the Reichstag unanimously voted the war budget amounting 7,500,000,000 yen. The "Hochi" sees much bravery on the surface of the Chancellor's speech, but a pitiable weakness below it. As a matter of fact Russia, for the present, has lost her fighting power, and yet Germany seems unable to renew activity against her. On the western front she is only being gradually and steadily pushed back. These facts indicate Germany's growing weakness, which unquestionably arises from diminishing man-power, and increasing scarcity of war materials. The food situation may be as Dr. Michaelis says. But the winter will come before long, and the want of equipment against cold weather will prove a most serious difficulty. There seems to be good reason, thus, why Germany should wear a bold face. In such circumstances it is only expectable that Germany will continue to endeavour to hasten the termination of war by making use of every means possible, all from the Socialist scheme, the Roman Catholic intrigue etc., and if possible to so arrange matters that the peace wave would first rise on the Allies side. The "Hochi," on its part, however, would regard it as unwise to leave the matter alone and let Germany have her own way. The Allies, it thinks, should take steps to persuade the German Socialists to break away from the bondage of the war party, on the one hand and on the other to push the fighting with all possible energy, expediting early American participation, thus to compell a peace wave to rise in Germany itself. Otherwise, the "Hochi" fears, the Kaiser's scheme may succeed in setting the peace tide flowing from the Allies' side.

HOW CAN VISCOUNT ISHII SUCCEED?

The hearty reception given to Viscount Ishii, and suite, by the public of the United States, was beyond the expectations of the "Asahi," and as Viscount Ishii represents Japan, as a special envoy, the reception accorded him shows their respect and friendly feeling toward Japan.

But the "Asahi" says that there is one point the paper can not understand in connection with the despatch of the special envoy to the United States. The Japanese Government has sent him to create better understanding and co-operation between the two nations, but on the other hand, the Japanese Government is daring to follow a policy that would cause uneasiness in the United States. The establishment of a military government in Manchuria, and the support to the Tuan Cabinet of China, are some of the incidents that will excite the American public. In deciding upon the Japanese policy toward China, it is not necessary to consider the feeling of other nations, beyond the welfare of Japan and China, but it is absurd to do anything purposely to incur the ill-feeling of other countries.

CHINESE TROOPS FOR EUROPE

It is reported that Wang Tah-shih, the Foreign Minister of China, has declared recently that there is a plan to despatch to Europe the remaining soldiers of the army of General Chang Hsun, but the "Jiji" says that it is not known whether it is merely a personal opinion of the Foreign Minister, or such a plan is actually being discussed in China. Even though such a scheme is entertained, the "Jiji" believes that it would be impossible to send even one or two divisions, as it would incur a larger amount of expenditure. But as Chinese coolies are sent to Europe at present, the question of despatching Chinese soldiers may actually be discussed in the future.

The end of the war is not yet in sight, and although the United States will send a large army to Europe, it is certain that the Entente Powers will suffer much more loss of men in future, and the plan of sending Chinese soldiers may be welcomed by them. But the "Jiji" says that there is one point to be considered by the Chinese Government before taking the step.

This war is one against uncivilized militarism, and the Entente Powers have been always trying to live up to international law and courtesy, even in the battlefields. If reinforcement is given to the Entente armies, the new army should be equally civilized, and if it is barbarous, the Entente will not welcome it. In this regard the despatch of the remaining soldiers of the army of General Chang Hsun is not advisable, and the Entente nations may therefore reject the despatch.

The European people have no confidence in Orientals, and the despatch of the Chinese troops may lead to still further distrust, so the "Jiji" hopes that the Chinese authorities will give thorough consideration before deciding to send an army to Europe. However, although it may be called a despatch of Chinese troops to the European fronts, they may really be intended only for the work of coolies, but the paper says that it has no definite information as to the details of the plan.

END OF IRON AND STEEL WORK IF BAN IS ENFORCED

The amount of iron imported for manufacturing purposes last year in this country, totalled about 242,000 tons. This year the country imported something over 230,000 tons in the first six months. At this rate the import would have amounted to between 500,000 and 600,000 tons by the end of the year. Say it totals 500,000 tons. This, says the "Yorodzu," will be no serious drain on the American production, which foots up to 40,000,000 tons a year. Yet to Japan the American prohibition of the exportation of iron is a most grave blow, which will almost kill all her industries using the metal. In view of this, the journal thinks it unendurable that America, in this connection, should persist on rigorously living up to the policy of "America first." The amount of iron Japan can supply herself without drawing on America is only about 30,000 tons a year. This would show that the American ban means to Japan practically a complete check on all enterprises depending on iron as their principal material of work That is why, says the "Yorodzu" the people of this country, official and private, all appeal to America, in the name of international friendship to relax her prohibition. The agitators in this country are trying to induce the Washington Government to make exceptions of orders sent to America prior to the enactment of the prohibition law. The "Yorodzu" would not rest content with this self-imposed limitation. Instead it would urge them to endeavour to persuade America to agree to receiving further orders.

NEW PROGRAMME OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTION

The Naval construction programme to be produced in the next session of the Imperial Diet, to meet in December next, will be chiefly devoted to the construction of cruisers and other auxiliary warships, by way of repleting the deficiency of the present status of naval strength. The construction of new battleships and battle-cruisers will be postponed, in view of the insufficient supply of construction materials, reports the "Asahi." As the plan has not been submitted as yet to the Finance Department, for its approval, no details of the programme can be learned at present, but presumably the construction provided for in the new programme covers four consecutive years, spreading from the next year over to the 10th year of Taisho (1922), and provides for the construction of cruisers, destroyers and submarines, which together with the existing warships, and those under construction, will compose a force corresponding to the fleet of auxiliary warships required for a squadron of eight battleships and eight cruisers, thus forming a basis for the fundamental construction schedule to be started later, when an ample supply of material is available.

8 Battleships, 4 Cruisers System Weak

As supplementary to the above statement, an authority of the Navy is quoted as saying that the principle of the eight battleships and four cruisers unit, is a system common to the navies of the world's great powers, and an ideal organization viewed from the standpoint of mere naval tactics, but a single squadron of eight battleships and four cruisers is insufficient as the naval strength of a country. The number of battleships will do, but only four battle-cruisers will never suffice. The cruisers have many important function in the battle line, assisting the offensive of the battleships, protecting the battleships in the rear of the scout line, and also performing more important work in reconnoitering. Such being the value of cruisers, which play a most important part in the battle line, their number must be at least equal with that of the battleships, and this is the reason why the system of the eight battleships and four cruisers unit, is insufficient and defective for practical purposes. That the number of cruisers, destroyers, submarines and special commission ships must necessarily be large, has been fully exemplified by the lessons learned in the present war, which has established the necessity of having more auxiliary warships, with the expansion of the arena of war. Such being the case, it is a matter of urgent necessity that the country have more auxiliaries to correspond to the strength of the eight battleships and eight cruisers, though owing to financial and other circumstances, the country must be content with this unit for the time being. The new construction programme will, therefore, be framed according to the afore-mentioned principle, with more auxiliary ships the main feature.

Where Destroyers Will Be Built

Of the nine new destroyers, whose construction was ordered by the Navy Department on the 27th, the two to be named respectively the Ekaze and Tachibana will be built at the Yokosuka Navy Yard, the two named the Kuwa and Tsubaki at the Kure Yard, the two named the Maki and Keyaki at Sasebo, and the Minekaze and Enoki at the Maizuru Navy Yard. The last named, the Sawakaze, has been ordered from the Mitsu Bishi Shipbuilding & Iron Works at Nagasaki.

Leviathan Nagato begun

The construction of the new battleship Nagato, was started at the Kure Naval Arsenal yesterday morning, when the keel of the new leviathan was laid with appropriate ceremonies, attended by Vice-Admiral Kato, Commander-in-Chief of Kure Naval Station, Rear-Admiral Matsumura, Chief of Staff of the Station, Rear-Admiral Ito, Chief of the Arsenal, and many other high officers there.

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WAR TO LAST 10 MORE YEARS

That the present European War is likely to last for about ten years to come as long as the German intrigues aimed at the estrangement of the Allies from one another succeed is the opinion of Colonel Hayashi, of the General Staff Office, as given in a press interview. In reviewing the recent great offensive initiated by the Allies on a broad front of about 440 miles in the West Colonel Hayashi says that the Allies are now showing their strength as immovable as a gigantic rock, pressing the enemies very close and hard. The Allied forces, says the Colonel, have not made any considerable advance by the new offensive, though many reports are coming about it. "The present offensive," remarks the Colonel," was first started at the beginning of July and has been continued up to now. The Allies appear to be concentrating their best efforts on the Verdun theatre and also on a front of about 40 kilometres from the coast. The artillery bombardments are in progress on the entire front, but the practical results gained by this offensive are still not very significant, for both the Allies and the Germans are only capturing and recapturing their first lines with each other . The Allied forces are fighting hotly and desperately there, but when compared with the recent achievement of Germans in pushing back the Russians by about forty miles in Galicia or the retreat of the Rumanian forces under the pressure of Mackensen's advance, the results obtained by the Allies through their great offensive are quite small. However, the Allies are strong enough to press the foes hard, and the Italians are also making their efforts on their fronts now. Russia is not likely to be defeated by the enemy. Under the obtaining circumstances in the battlefields the Allies are not in a position to conclude peace with the foes, and in case Germany and Austria give up their positive methods of conducting the war and then defend their countries with a negative attitude, they will be not easily crushed. We therefore, think that the war will probably continue for about ten years more unless the unlooked-for happens. Germany will make every effort to disturb the Allies and unless some very serious political change occurs in some of the belligerents inspired by the German intrigues this gigantic war involving all the great Powers in the world is hardly believed to be brought to its termination easily."

AVIATORS BACK FROM FORMOSA

Several officers of the Tokorozawa military aviation battalion, who made many flights in Formosa, left island for Tokyo says a dispatch from Taihoku. The party of military aviators, led by Colonel Arikawa, went to Formosa sometime ago to make a number of flights by way of testing their machines under tropical conditions and it is reported that their visit was very fruitful. The military airmen after making flights at Taihoku, Taichu and Tainan, flew along the western coast of Formosa for approximately 1,800 miles, which distance is said to have been covered in 38 hours and 3 minutes.

The visit of the aviators has had very valuable effects on the submission of Formosan aborigines. When these head-hunters saw aeroplanes flying over their heads, they were frightened, but their fear was multiplied when the aviators began bomb-throwing practice. Many natives, it is reported, came to submit to the Japanese authorities, bringing in all their weapons, and imploring them to prevent the aeroplanes from visiting their neighborhoods.

MIYAZAKI MARU'S CREW ARRIVE AT YOKOHAMA

With Capt. G. Ota and 126 others of the sunken N. Y. K. European liner Miyazaki Maru, the Shanghai liner Yawata Maru arrived at Yokohama early on the 25th. The submarine victims were received by many officials of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and members of their families. Fireworks were sent up from a lighter. At a reception held at the N. Y. K. branch office soon afterwards, Baron Kondo, President of the Company, delivered a speech welcoming Capt. Ota and the crew.

At 2.30 p.m. another memorial service was held at the Sojiji Temple, Tsurumi, by the survivors of the ill-fated liner, for one passenger and seven members of the crew. The passenger was Mr. L. V. Lowe, of Singapore, who fell into the water, when climbing on to a British destroyer, which came to the rescue.

Two U-Boats Attacked

At the time of the submarine attacks on the Miyazaki Maru, about 100 miles off the nearest English coast, on May 31st, a dense fog prevailed, and none could see beyond three miles. When interviewed on board the Yawata Maru, Capt. Ota said two submarine boats attacked his ship, according to the general consensus. Some passengers recognized two U-boats separately. They approached her and dive, and the watch men could naturally not discover them. The first torpedo hit the reserve bunker below the bridge, and the second No. 5 hatch. The two hits came in quick succession, the interval being only four seconds. The Miyazaki Maru's hull began at once to list heavily to port. The divers did not appear above the water, until the Miyazaki Maru was sinking and then took photos of the scene. A British picket-boat and a destroyer came to the rescue immediately afterward. Eight boats lowered were rescued by them, with most passengers and crew, but four died and four were missing. That all others were saved is of course partly due to the prompt action of the Miyazaki Maru's crew, but it should not be forgotten that the wireless messages sent for help were quickly responded to by the British picket-boat and destroyer, which also rendered every assistance for the unfortunate passengers and sailors. As the U-boats came plunging through the rough sea, the gunners could do nothing, though their ability is not to be questioned.

Capt. Ota and others of the first Japanese armed merchant ship, left Birkenhead on June 4th by the sister ship Iyo Maru, and feel very much gratified with the reception accorded them at Kobe and Yokohama. At the same time they cannot but express the deepest sympathy for the victims of the disaster.

NEW RULE FOR TSINGTAO

An Imperial Ordinance, establishing a civil system of administration in Tsingtao, will be soon issued. Dr. M. Akiyama, Councillor to the Government-General of Chosen, is said to have been selected Civil Governor of Tsingtao, though the Premier's Office does not yet admit it.

The Government has for some time past been considering the advisability of replacing the military administration of the former German leased territory in Kiauchau Bay, with a civil form. All preliminary investigations and considerations are said to have been nearly completed, and the measure will probably be taken up in the near future for a final discussion.

SIX CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE BUSY

The representatives of the six Chambers of Commerce namely Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Nagoya and Kobe, met at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce on Saturday (Aug. 25) and held conferences over the question of the American embargo on the exportation of iron, and the movement started by the national Chambers of Commerce aiming at the withdrawal of the embargo on the exportation of iron to Japan. After exchanging views as to the ways and means of carrying out the movement, the representatives interviewed Mr. Nakashoji, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in the afternoon, and asked about the views held by the Government on the American embargo, and its effect on Japanese shipbuilding and other industries, also asking the intention of the Government in dealing with the serious menace offered to Japan's industrial interests by the embargo. Mr. Nakashoji in reply stated that the Government was paying attention to the matter attaching a great importance to the embargo and its bad effects, and would make its utmost efforts for improving the matter, for which purpose the Government was making investigations into the possible bad effect of the embargo to the industrial interests of the country. Mr. Nakashoji further said that for attaining its object the Chambers of Commerce should not merely agitate against the enforcement of the American embargo, but make detailed investigations into the extent of the possible damage. If the Chambers of Commerce show to the Government the result of their investigations, it would be convenient to the Government in approaching the American Government with a proposal for the modification or cancellation of the embargo.

Investigations End To-day

The Chambers delegation, appreciating the suggestion of the Minister, held another conference on Monday (Aug.27) and concluded to make detailed investigations conjointly with the Shipbuilding Association, and on its completion, which is to be to-day, the Chambers' delegation will open negotiations with Viscount Motono, Foreign Minister, for starting formal negotiations with the American Chambers of Commerce on the subject with a view to attaining their purpose side by side with the diplomatic negotiations of the Government. The combined Chambers have appointed a special committee for carrying out the present movement, the committee being composed of the representatives of the six Chambers concerned.

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ODDS AND ENDS FROM THE VERNACULAR PRESS

Nobody may be so faithful a lover of the fragrant weed as the late Baron Okuda, who used to blow wreaths of smoke all day long, it is said. This is anything but exaggeration, judging from some talk about Dr. Ichiki, who flatters himself to be entitled to the rank of a fervent lover of smoking: he one day told his friends that he was many degrees below Dr. Okuda, saying rather admiringly "Dr. Okuda can keep smoking the whole day."

The late Baron is said to have once made up his mind to turn total abstainer from smoking, for health's sake, on Viscount Kato's kind advice. He cast away his pet pipe, and took an oath never again to smoke. Some days after this event, sad to a lover of tobacco, the late Baron happened to call upon his hospitable advisor, and found him puffing very peacefully at a Havana cigar. At that moment he did not scruple to retract his vow. This was his first and last attempt never to smoke.

There are lots of college students now supported by Dr. Egi, Member of the House of Peers and a prominent member of the Kenseikai, who may be well called a "guardian angel" to students of little funds. This kind-hearted gentleman makes it a rule to give the students under his guardianship sumptuous fare, or rather feast, at his residence, at least once a year; this is a feature marked in the students' calendar, as the Feast of the Guardian Angel, was in that of the ancient Romans. And the last time the students had invitations to the annual dinner party, they had the following postscript: "You may bring your friends to our party." It was wonderful, but yet natural, that a troop of guests numbering over 270 swarmed into the guest-room, which was, however, abandoned. Then large mats were brought down into the garden, where a happy feast was held. The invited students and their friends, drank and ate to their full. A big cask of wine broached was soon drained.

The other day Mr. Matwav, a Russian in Tokyo called upon the Marquis at his Karuizawa villa. Marquis Okuma, very glad to see him, spoke with his usual gift of speech; he made a wise, critical comparison of the Russian Revolution with the Restoration period of Japan; this table speech was made in flowing periods, and ended one hour and a half later. With a turn into a history of Russo-American relations, he had not left any item untouched, and the Russian is said to have confessed that he heard of things, which he had not known before in that eloquent talk. The Russian was charmed and all ears, when the Marquis, speaking about the riches of the vast fields of Siberia, made a firm statement to such effect as that one half of Siberia might suffice to provide the whole of America with food. Mr. Matwav is now singing the aged Japanese statesman's praises; he remarks happily, "I have been struck with admiration at youthful blood; what an energetic speech that!"

Following is another story of the youthfulness of the Marquis Okuma. After having listened to the Marquis speech for some two hours, some foreign visitors, who the other day obtained an interview with him, dared to say; "It is time we were gone. You feel a little tired?" The Marquis' reply to this innocent presumption of the foreigners was this: "I have not known the feeling of fatigue yet."

BUDDHISTS AND CHRISTIANS

According to recent investigations, there are in this country now 120,000 Buddhist workers and 1,316 Christian missionaries, of which 769 are foreigners. Of the 12 sects and sub-sects of Japanese Buddhism, the Sodo, Shin, Jodo, Rinzai, Shingon, Nichiren and Tendai are said to be most prominent. The total number of Buddhist temples is given as 71,000, the believers in Buddhism numbering about 30,000,000. Sects possessing at least two million believers are as follows:

Sect	Number of believers
Shin	13,000,000
Sodo	10,000,000
Shingon	5,000,000
Jodo	5,000,000
Nichiren	2,000,000
Tendai	2,000,000

The situation of Christianity in Japan, as given by the returns, seems far less predominant than Buddhism, the total number of churches and preaching houses, being only about one seventieth of the number of Buddhist temples. The statistics of Christian churches in Japan are roughly as follows:

Church	Tabernacles and Preaching houses	Number of believers
Protestant	1,066	200,000
Roman Catholic ...	191	160,000
Russo-Greek	132	40,000

The number of Buddhists is about 125 times that of Christians in this country, but the comparative inertness and stagnancy of Japanese Buddhism may be noticeable in the fact that the money annually spent by the temples and by workers of Buddhism, is not much more than that spent by Christian institutions. It is stated that the annual amount of money spent by Buddhist workers for the propagation of the religion, and various other purposes, is 1,500,000 yen, while that by Christian workers is 800,000 yen.

JAPAN'S PLASTIC SURGEON RETURNS

Dr. Tajiro, who is the greatest authority on plastic surgery in Japan, arrived at Tokyo Station late on Wednesday night, from his inspection tour in Europe and America. Ordered by the Government to study surgical condition in Europe and America, he sailed last summer for the United States, where he stayed till May. He then left New York for France, by way of Madrid. He visited the hospitals at Lyons to investigate the real conditions respecting the treatment and surgical operations of wounded and sick soldiers. Later Dr. Tajiro went across to England, and on July 19th he left London for Russia, via Norway and Sweden.

The day before he entered Russia, the frontiers had been officially closed, but, being on a governmental errand, he was permitted to pass in and at the beginning of August reached Petrograd, which he left on August 7th for Japan. At Harbin receiving a telegram informing him of his mother's serious illness, Dr. Tajiro made a hasty journey, and arrived here in Tokyo earlier than expected. The Doctor gave out no scientific information regarding his inspections.

His first impression anywhere in Europe was the small number of men, he said, and he shrank from having his heavy trunks carried by women at Lyons, where they work as porters at the stations.

LOOK OUT!

"Look out! Something is going to happen in the Church of England. It may be big or it may be small. We hope it will be very big; but certainly something is going to happen, Those who foretell the future are ready to predict that July 16 will be an important day. Upon what happens on that day a great deal afterwards may depend, so, as we said before Look out!"

Thus writes the "Challenge," edited by Rev. Wm. Temple.

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INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

59.52 R.R.
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The Japan Daily Mail.

WEEKLY EDITION

每土曜日 一回發行

No. 36] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, SEPTEMBER 8, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION
EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

THE JAPAN MAIL
and
THE JAPAN TIMES
Both Weekly Editions

Six Months.....Yen 5.50
One Year.....Yen 10.00

Subscription Rates

Single Copies.....Sen1 15 each
Single Copies (back numbers) Sen.. 25 each
One Month.....Sen .50
Three Months.....Yen 1.50
Six Months.....Yen 3.00
One Year.....Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

Earl Granville has been appointed Minister to Greece.

Vice-Admiral Sir Edmond Slade has been promoted Admiral.

A cattle show will be held in Makita, Yokohama, early in November.

A Japanese policeman has been shot dead by Chinese troops near Newchwang.

The Japanese Tea Guild, opens a tea house in the Municipal Park, Seattle, early in this month.

An execatur has been issued for Mr. Paul Vaskevitch, appointed Russian Consul in Dairen.

Mr. Lourival Guillobel has been appointed Second Secretary of the Brazilian Legation in Tokyo.

Mr. Alfonso L. Jimenez has assumed the post of Commercial Attache to the Mexican Legation in Tokyo.

The Mayor of New York has announced that street corner agitators will be promptly arrested if they speak against the Allies.

Papers have been given to Mr. Christian Shellis, appointed Honourary Russian Consular Agent in Wonsan and Songjin, Korea.

Mr. T. Tsuchiya, of the Yokohama Specie Bank, has been engaged as Advisor to the Chinese Audit Board, in place of a German.

Dr. Clay MacCauley, who has been spending the summer in Hawaii, will return by the Colombia, due at Yokohama September 16th.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's new steamer Horaizan Maru, 9,000 tons, was successfully launched at the Osaka Iron Works, Osaka, on Tuesday.

Major Don E. Herrera de la Rosa, Military Attache to the Spanish Legation in Tokyo, has been promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

The Governor of Cologne has ordered all male and female citizens to assist in loading and unloading railway trucks in order to relieve the congestion.

Dr. Ikki, who was recently appointed member of the Privy Council, was relieved of his membership in the House of Peers on Thursday, at his own request.

The establishment of a school for mechanics in Kawasaki was authorized on Aug. 30. It is in view of an increase of industrial works in that district, and the lack of operatives.

Dr. Murakami, Director of the Medical College at Nagasaki, and 248 other officials and officers had their court ranks raised on Aug. 30 by the Emperor.

The Austrian Minister in Peking, Dr. A. von Rosthorn, is said to be intending to return home by a Dutch liner, leaving Shanghai September 15th.

The city of Osaka will shortly have a fire-alarm telephone system introduced in view of the frequency of outbreak of fire in that city.

It is reported that members of the Diplomatic Advisory Council will meet for conference in the middle of September, when Mr. Hara, President of the Seiyukai, is expected to return here from his native place.

A slight earthquake was felt in Tokyo Tuesday morning at 11.42, and the Imperial Observatory reports that the source of the shock was near Mt. Tsukuba, about 35 ri from Tokyo. The movement lasted over ten seconds.

Mr. Roland S. Morris, the new American Ambassador to Japan, will leave San Francisco by the Pacific Mail steamer Venezuela on September 22. The Venezuela is due at Yokohama on October 14.

Four Japanese stowaways for America were brought back to Yokohama on Tuesday by the Hawaii Maru. Another Japanese stowaway, who left with them on August 2nd by the Canada Maru, died one day after the departure from Yokohama.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The conference of teachers of elementary schools in towns and cities in this country, will be held at Hiroshima for five days commencing on October 23. Mr. Okada, Minister of Education, has been asked to attend it.

An aerodrome will be completed in Iwabuchi Town, Tokyo Prefecture, shortly by Dr. I. Kishi, who is noted for his zeal in aviation. About 50 students will be admitted in October for one year's training.

The City of Tokyo has become clear from forgers of paper money! It is learned that, police had hunted up all the forgers in the city until Aug. 31. The criminals number 19; and the total sum of the forged notes reached 150,000 yen.

The new pier in Yokohama will be opened by the end of this month, with a celebration jointly by the Government and Municipality. It has not yet been definitely settled whether admission fees will be charged.

The N.Y.K. chartered cargo-boat Tenryu Maru, which recently went ashore in Aburatsu Bay, Kyushu, on her homeward voyage from Calcutta, did so again on Tuesday afternoon near Moji, on her outward voyage.

A Melbourne telegram says that the Minister of Finance announces that the reserve from the tax on single men and childless widowers will be utilized for the repatriation of returned soldiers.

Telegrams report that an epidemic of dysentery, caused by insufficient nourishment, is ravaging South Germany. The Swiss Government, alarmed, is taking precautions against the disease at the frontier.

According to the returns of the Home Department, the number of cholera cases reported up to Thursday noon totalled 138, of which Toyama Prefecture had 104; Gumma, 7; Ishikawa, 13; Kyoto, 1; and Niigata, 13.

The authorities concerned in Yokohama are taking strict precautions against the invasion of cholera epidemic. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha have decided to enforce anti-cholera injection on all the crews of coasting steamers through the local Harbour Police.

The American War Relief Association of China has been organized at Shanghai, bringing under one supervising head all local societies interested in working for American war relief. The American Women's Relief Fund organization will be a subsidiary to the new Association.

All girls attending the primary and intermediate schools at Manila will do Red Cross sewing, in place of the usual sewing prescribed for all classes. The material on which they are to work will, however, be furnished by the Philippine chapter of the American Red Cross.

The Chinese Government will now discharge Germans and Austrians in the educational service. It has transpired that a German instructor of the Foreign Language School in Wuchang, has been trying to ascertain the secrets of China and her allies in the Yangtze valley through his students.

The Nagasaki Chamber of Commerce has presented a petition to the American Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo, requesting his assistance for the removal of steel embargo. Mr. Post Wheeler, in reply, assured the Nagasaki Chamber that it would be forwarded to the State Department at Washington.

It is reported from Peking that the delivery of the Morrison Library purchased the other day by Baron Iwasaki was concluded on Aug. 31 between Dr. Morrison and Mr. Ishidzu, who was sent by the Baron to Peking about the middle of last month; and all the books will be conveyed to Japan by the Hinan Maru on the 16th inst.

It is reported that the congestion of telegrams handled by the post offices throughout the country, owing to the shortage of hands, as well as the enormous increase in the telegrams sent, has recently been very much relieved, thanks to the prompt measures taken by the authorities concerned to remedy this unsatisfactory state of things.

Mr. Koichi Toyama, the son of the late Dr. Shoichi Toyama, has finished the compilation of a large lexicon of the Mongolian language, which will be shortly published. It is said that this present work is the first undertaken by the Mongolian Society, which Mr. Toyama has organized with his friends.

The Japanese manager of Tong Seng & Co., Hongkong, has been committed for trial there on a charge of attempting to bribe Mr. J. D. Lloyd, of the Imports and Exports Department, with a gold watch and chain, with a view to influencing him in his duty as a public servant. Tong Seng & Co. deal largely in the exportation of iron piping, and other metals.

On the 1st inst., the Railway Bureau put into operation the plan to raise the salaries and wages of the 20,000 subordinate employees throughout the Northern, Eastern, Central, Western, and Kyushu Sections. Salaries not amounting to 40 yen were raised by two yen, and daily wages by 6 sen.

With a view to establishing a new aviation battalion, the authorities are said to be looking at the plains of Miyagino in Miyagi Prefecture, and of Shihonohara in Yamagata Prefecture for the site of the aerodrome. The latter is situated midway between the Pacific and the Japan Sea, the whole area covering 8,646,000 tsubo, and in point of communication, stands near the railway station of Idzumita on the O-U line.

Enemy subjects in China, along the Yangtze valley, from Shanghai to Chungking, are 2,612. Of this number 1,868 are Germans and 174 Austrians, and the remaining 17 are Hungarians. Of other trade ports, Shanghai has 1,950 Germans, 172 Austrians and 17 Hungarians. The total number of Germans engaged as teachers is 57, including 41 in Kiangsu province and 6 in Peking.

From the tenth of this month the Nikakai (a fine arts association) will hold its exhibition of pictures at the gallery at Takenodai, Uyeno Park. From the next day the Bijutsuin, another art association will also hold its own exhibition on the same premises. It is expected that these two exhibitions, both annual events in Tokyo, will attract an immense crowd of visitors every day during their session.

Mr. E. H. Holmes, British Consul, has returned to Shimonoseki. Consequently, Mr. W. M. Lloyds, who was temporarily in charge of the Shimonoseki Consulate, resumes the Vice-Consulship in Seoul, and Mr. P. D. Butler, acting Vice-Consul, again becomes Assistant in the Seoul Consulate-General.

Since the cholera epidemic broke out suddenly in Toyama Prefecture recently, all the great cities in this country have been seized with panic. According to a report the cases of the epidemic in that Prefecture had totalled fifty up to September 1. The authorities therefore have decided to carry out preventive injections on all the sailors, fishermen and fishmongers that range the coast of that Prefecture, at a cost of 10,000 yen.

As a result of the recent rising cost of living, the salaries of the turnkeys and wardens and all others in charge of prisons in this country, have been raised by two to three yen a month. This timely liberal measure taken by the prison authorities is expected to contribute much toward preventing the officials in that service from going away to more lucrative occupations, which has been in fact the case recently, to the great inconvenience of prison control.

The contract between the foreign community in Yokohama and the local Municipal Office for the disposal of rubbish, expires with the end of November. Mr. Eugene Fox, Secretary of the Foreign Board of Trade, paid a visit yesterday to the Municipal Office in this connection. Such disposal in Yamashita-cho and on the Bluff is said to have not been satisfactory of late. Thus it is not yet known whether the foreign community will renew the contract or not.

A Peking special to the "Nichinichi," states that a marriage has been arranged between Mr. Yuan Ko-jui, the fourth son of the late Yuan Shi-kai, and Miss Li Shao-fang, the eldest daughter of General Li Yuan-hung, the ex-President of China. The wedding, it is reported, will be celebrated shortly. The announcement of this matrimonial arrangement is received with interest, in view of the relations between Yuan Shi-kai and ex-President Li Yuan-hung.

The Yokohama Post Office writes to us:—It has been learned from the Post Office, New York, that the closed mails for European countries containing registered articles, together with some ordinary mails (posted between January 27th and February 3rd) were despatched from this office per S.S. Kamakura Maru and Chicago Maru and reached New York February 25th. They were reforwarded thence per S.S. Norwegian on February 27th but some of the mails were lost, the vessel having struck a mine and been beached on the coast of Ireland.

A message from Peking states that the populace there was greatly scared by a persistent, sinister rumour saying that a ghost would appear every night in the premises of the residence of General Chang Hsun, which was burnt at the time of the fighting following the monarchical restoration by General Chang. The sinister tale spread through the Chinese capital, and under the auspices of a number of terror-stricken people living in the neighbourhood, it is reported, a religious service was held in the premises of the burned residence to sooth the souls of General Chang's soldiers who were killed there. A number of Buddhist priests offered prayers all through the night.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

NARIKIN BECOME PUBLIC BENEFACTORS

Signs are in evidence that the establishment of schools is going to be in vogue among a section of the narikin, or war millionaires, in this country. Narikin rack their brains as to how to spend the fortunes they have amassed through the war. Most of them could do better than to revel in luxury and extravagance, or buy curios and objects d'art the value of which they can hardly understand, and their inconsiderate way of living is feared likely to exert undesirable influence on the poorer classes.

There Are Narikin and Narikin

Some narikin, mostly in Osaka and Kobe, however, are being awakened to the paramount importance of the promotion of education, and have erected, or are planning to erect, schools at their own expense. The idea is of course welcomed, and it is anticipated that such will serve to warn the more thoughtless, upstart millionaires against the folly of wasteful luxury. Conspicuous among the schools to be erected by millionaires in the Kansai district, is a nautical school, which will be established in Mukogori, Hyogo Prefecture, by Mr. Kawasaki, of Kobe, at the cost of one million yen.

This nautical school under contemplation by Mr. Kawasaki is well known, but there are several other schools planned by narikin, of which little is known. Mrs. Kochi, wife of a noted millionaire at Sumiyoshi, Hyogo Prefecture, is building a girls' higher school in her town, at the cost of 200,000 yen, of which 100,000 yen has been appropr ated for initial expenses, the remaining sum being intended to constitute an endowment fund. The school will be opened to the general public in November, when many girls will be admitted.

Commercial School for Hyogo

Mr. Tatsuma of Kobe, who has accumulated an enormous fortune in his shipping deals during the war, on the other hand, has formulated a plan to establish a commercial school at Nishinomiya, Hyogo Prefecture, at the estimated cost of half a million yen, so that the Prefecture will be blessed with several schools with excellent equipment in the near future, by the generosity of several narikin.

Narikin Benefit Osaka

Osaka has also such generous narikin. A message from there states that Mr. H. Mori, at Sakaigawa, Nishi-ku, has made known his plan of erecting an ideal girls' higher school in that city, before a meeting of city officials and journalists at the Osaka Hotel yesterday afternoon. It is reported that Mr. Mori will spend 400,000 yen on the construction of his school, and the establishment of a girls' technical school at Shimidzu-dani, Osaka, by several other war millionaires there, is likely to be announced shortly. Mr. Tokuzo Shima, another Osaka narikin, is also planning to establish an industrial and business school in Osaka; and to close the list, a novel plan is being mooted by several leading Osaka citizens to create an academy of fine arts in the Manchester of Japan.

NEW EDITION OF VALUABLE WORK

The new edition of the Japan Mercantile and Manufacturers' Directory has been just published, and shows many improvements over the former editions. The new issue has 800 pages, and not only are the full names of all manufacturers and traders of the country included, but it also gives much valuable information regarding the condition of Japan and the Japanese trade.

It has an interesting and comprehensive chart, showing the export and import trade of Japan with foreign nations, and gives comparisons between the figures of 1907 and 1916. The Directory contains not only the manufacturers and traders of big cities, but also those of the small towns throughout the country. At the end of the Directory, there is a classified list of manufacturers and merchants, according to the articles they make or handle. It will be an invaluable reference book to all interested in trade in, or with, Japan.

LONG MOOTED CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY OPENS SOON

A new women's university will be established at Tsunohadzu, in the suburbs of Tokyo, next April, and Dr. Nitobe is expected to become its president. This plan is said to have been long deliberated upon by Christians among Japanese and Americans in Tokyo, who are of the opinion that one of the best means for advancing social morality is higher education based upon religion. From this viewpoint, the opening of a Christian female university has been projected by a number of Christian educationists, among whom are Dr. Nitobe, Mr. Yasui, of the Tokyo Higher Normal School, Mr. Soroku Ebara, member of the House of Peers, Mr. Hampei Nagao, Director of the Central Railway Control Bureau, Dr. Shosuke Sato, and many Christian workers Japanese and foreign in Tokyo.

The faculty will include Dr. Nitobe, President, Mr. Nagao, Vice-President, and many other Japanese and foreigners.

150,000 Yen Already Promised

The funds for the new establishment are being collected in Japan and America, and it is said have already amounted to 150,000 yen. Also it is expected that it will increase to over 350,000 yen before next April. The courses offered by the new college are at first to be literature, which includes the Japanese, English, and classic Chinese and Pedagogy; music, drawing, household economics, commercial training, etc.

Six Years of Study In All

The period of study will be six years, of which the first one is fixed for the preparatory course, and the next three years for undergraduate classes, and the last two years for graduates. Those graduating from girls' high schools, are to be admitted to the university on examination. The construction of the buildings will probably be completed by next April, the date set for the opening.

ANOTHER FILM BUREAU

The Department of Education has decided to establish a bureau to inspect cinema films. The Department has been inspecting films since 1909, but in the past only three hundred pictures were inspected, and one hundred passed, as "educational films."

But expecting that more films will be presented for inspection, the Department has decided to establish a separate bureau.

Select Only Those That Are Educational

However, the purpose of the Department of Education, is entirely different from that of the Metropolitan Police. The Department will inspect only films presented for inspection, to decide whether the pictures are suitable as educational subjects. On that account the examination is far more strict than that of the Police, and only such pictures as will benefit children and grown-ups educationally, will be passed.

Consequently the establishment of the new Bureau in the Department of Education will not effect the motion picture business. But the theater managers regret that the Government is beginning to look upon cinema pictures solely from the educational point of view, and hope that the Government will in future make a clear distinction between the educational films and those for amusement only.

REPORT BY MAIL OF SUBMARINE ATTACKS

The report that the steamer Yeitai Maru 2,815 tons, of Katsuda & Company, Kobe, which is now under charter to the French Government, was attacked twice by German submarines and had a narrow escape, in her recent trip from Morocco to England, reached the office of Katsuda & Company yesterday.

The steamer Yeitai Maru loaded a cargo of wheat and corn at Saffi, Morocco, and touching at Casablanca, Morocco, on June 18th, left for Brest. But on June 27th, the watchmen on the steamer found a German submarine off to the left, and on account of the rain and rough sea, the enemy was not discovered until the steamer was but a short distance away.

Think Submarine Injured

Upon the finding of the submarine, full speed was ordered, and signalling other boats of the appearance of the submarine, and her position the Yeitai Maru opened fire upon her. The smoke from the two guns on board the steamer prevented the enemy from obtaining a clear view, and the torpedoes passed to both sides of the steamer and none of the seven projectiles fired struck the boat. The first six shots fired by the steamer did not strike the submarine, but it is believed that the last one caused some damage to the diver, as she suddenly submerged and headed toward her base. The next morning, the Yeitai Maru entered Brest. From Brest she was escorted by destroyers to Havre, via Cherbourg. At Havre, she successfully unloaded her cargo, and left that port for England on July 12th.

While in the midst of a thick fog, however, the steamer was again attacked by a German submarine, which fired three torpedoes at her. The last one exploded near the side of the boat, and caused damage to the hull, but at full speed, the steamer ran on to Cardiff. The submarine disappeared before the steamer could locate her position.

The report of the captain to the office of Katsuda & Company, did not state the extent of the damage caused by the explosion of the enemy torpedo, but as she reached Cardiff under her own steam, it is believed that it was slight.

Another report that reached here yesterday, says that the steamer Wada Maru of the Murai Company, which is also chartered by the French Government, was attacked by a German submarine on May 6th, just three hours before entering Bizerta, Tunis. But the escorting ship sunk the submarine and the steamer escaped. Captain Mizuno of the Wada in making the report, added that speed is the best weapon of the merchant marine, and it is absolutely necessary that ships voyaging through the danger zone should be put in dock at least once a month, in order to insure the greatest speed.

CHOLERA MUST NOT SPREAD

Cholera has found its way to Kyoto, and the authorities there are endeavouring to stamp out the disease before it spreads. A young woman, who recently arrived at Kyoto from Shinminato, Toyama, carried the disease to Kyoto. The Kyoto Police, who were on the look-out against the epidemic learned of her arrival, and at once examined her, finding that she had the disease. She was sent to the isolated hospital.

The Department of Home Affairs reports that up to yesterday there were found eighty-nine cases of the epidemic in Japan, Toyama Prefecture had seventy-three, Ishikawa eight, Gumma seven and Kyoto one.

The Tokyo fish dealers have passed a resolution not to purchase any fish from Toyama Prefecture and vicinity, fearing that fish may carry the epidemic here. The authorities of Osaka are examining all train loads of fish from Toyama prefecture.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

DEPARTING RUMANIAN'S APPEAL FOR COUNTRYMEN

From M. Opreanu, who has been in Japan on business for Rumania, we have received the following communication, which we take pleasure in publishing:

"I have now been in Japan over a month, yet it seems as though it were but yesterday that I arrived, so many are the things that remain to be seen and learned here. We Rumanians, though knowing from books of the work and activity that Japan has shown for civilization, had, however, not formed any idea of the advanced state at which this nation had arrived.

"I leave Japan with regret at having been able to stay so short a time—being called away by my country, but I shall return very soon. I wish by these lines—written before leaving this beautiful country—to show my feeling of admiration for this people, whom I wish the greatest prosperity and well-being.

The Prosperous Should Remember the Others

"But I have also a desire—a request to make—that in the happy situation where Japan is placed, she may remember that far, very far away, in Europe, there is a little country, inhabited by an active, honest and hard-working people, who at the present moment are suffering the greatest misery both moral and material. There is a scarcity of food and clothing, and there is not the wherewithal to take care of the sick and wounded. They are fighting by the side of the Allies for the sake of justice and liberty. This country is Rumania. Two-thirds of her territory is occupied by the enemy. The majority of the population have taken refuge in the part not occupied, and suffer the greatest misery there. Queen Mary of Rumania has put herself at the head of all charitable institutions, but there is a shortage of money, food, clothing and medicines. France and England have helped us, and are still, as far as it is possible. America has now sent a mission with the object of helping us in the care of the wounded and also of the civil population, needy and suffering. They bring with them articles of food and clothing. Our Queen has addressed an appeal to the American people, the result of which is subscriptions to the amount of $700,000.—

Japan Cannot Withhold Aid

"I cannot believe that Japan—which ranks to-day among the most civilised nations in the world—will withhold her aid from Roumania her ally—in this her hours of need. I here make an appeal to Japan—in the name of the Rumanian people—for subscriptions with which to furnish articles of food and clothing which could be sent to our country.

The Innocent are Dying

"In Rumania, innocent men, women and children are dying from illness and starvation. It is a question of humanity to help those who suffer. The quality of friendship is proved in time of need. Help us now in our suffering, and we shall be always grateful."

100 SOLDIERS SUNSTRUCK

It is reported from Fukuoka that about 100 soldiers of the Kurume 56th Infantry Regiment dropped out from sunstroke last Monday afternoon on a double-quick march back from Mada village, Asagura-gori, to which place the whole regiment had made a forced march that morning. Among those sunstruck, two cases were fatal.

AMERICA'S NEW AMBASSADOR

The "New York Times" in writing of the recent appointment, says that few if any, posts in the American diplomatic service are so important, so difficult, as that of Ambassador to Japan. Causes of controversy between the two nations, such as the immigration of Japanese, their right or want of right of naturalization, State alien land laws and school laws, linger and wait a solution. Japan's conquest of the German possessions in China and of German islands in the Pacific, her diplomatic successes in China since the war began, her great and growing political and economic influence there, a certain predominance natural enough while the other Powers, formerly commercially and politically influential in the Pacific, are occupied elsewhere, our own commercial and strategic interests in the Pacific—a whole sheaf of matters, old and new, makes "conversations" between the two countries a field where the most astute and wary diplomatist will find plenty of employment.

The integrity of China, the continuance, or rather the realization, of the policy of "the open door," equal commercial opportunity without political or territorial design: that, substantially, is the policy of the United States in regard to China, for whom we have shown a special unselfish kindness. Since neither our traditional friendliness to Japan nor motives in China can be questioned, amicable negotiation should be always possible; and diplomatists politer, shrewder, cleverer and more persistent than the Japanese cannot be found in the history of diplomacy.

We say it to their honour, continues the New York journal, and trust that Mr. Roland C. Morris, who is to be appointed Ambassador to Japan, will display not only the tact, the clear intelligence, the delicacy of apprehension attributed, usually without reason, to trained diplomatists, but, on occasion, firmness. That is a quality admired, possessed, and successfully practiced by Japanese statesmen.

Mr. Morris comes to diplomacy by the road of politics, which has given us some of our best Ambassadors and Ministers, the common American road. His want of experience is nothing against him. The wreck of trained diplomacy in Europe since 1914 has been stupendous, and some of our novices have brilliantly succeeded in Europe and Asia, setting an example which Mr. Morris, a man of education, of position and distinction, may be counted on to follow.

NEW MAYOR NOT YET IN SIGHT

The city of Tokyo is now confronted with difficulty in the selection of a suitable candidate for the Mayoralty, vacated by the death of Baron Okuda. Members of the Municipal Assembly and several leading citizens of Tokyo are now earnestly searching for the right man but cannot agree with one another on the matter. As to whether first importance should be attached to character or ability, or whether he should be a man of both fine character and excellent ability, or whether the political position of such a candidate should be neglected, members of the Municipal Assembly disagree, which makes the question all the more difficult. The Assembly was expected to hold a meeting to consider the matter, but owing to these differences of opinion, the meeting has been postponed. It is reported that the various parties in the municipal assembly will meet independently in a few days to deliberate on the mayoralty question, with a view to deciding the conditions attending on the selection of possible candidates. The meeting of the Assembly, which will definitely select the late Baron's successor, will be held after that.

STRONG DESIRE FELT FOR NATIONAL CENSUS

With the development of statistics into a science in the 19th Century, all the civilized countries have instituted official investigation organs, and it has become an indispensable State system, that a census is taken every five or ten years, according to the Census Law. In Japan a bureau of this kind was inaugurated in the 'Dajokan' as early as 1881, and twenty-one years later, that is, in 1902, the Census Law was promulgated, but unfortunately it has not yet taken effect, even now, fifteen years after its promulgation. On this matter Mr. Ushizuka, Director of the Bureau of Statistics in the Home Department, has made some encouraging remarks to the following effect:

"We can take the census in Japan at our convenience, in the year 1920, in which, according to the Census Law, it will be made in most of the countries of Europe and America. It is hoped that this long-neglected national work, which any State must not dispense with, will be realized at not later than 1920.

Cause of Delay in Census

"The shameful delay may be attributed to the ignorance of statesmen that Statistics are among the most essential factors in constitutional politics. The Government may also be blamed for having lacked the enthusiasm and courage to carry out at any cost this urgent task.

"Allowed that a census should be taken in 1920, the expenditure for this aught to be put into next year's Budget; as if otherwise, it would be too late for the plan to be carried out. In principle, preparatory investigations for a census are considered as taking eight or nine years, but the period may be reduced to seven years, and as for the expenditure, a sum between 2,000,000 yen and 2,500,000 may be made to do."

Nation Desires Census

As the Census Law was long ago promulgated with a unanimous vote in both Houses, there is no doubt that the whole nation would approve the enforcement of the Law, or rather, indeed, they sincerely hope that the constant public desire will be realized in the near future.

ADVENTURES OF KOTOHIRA'S CREW

Seattle, Sept. 3.—32 survivors of the Japanese steamer Kotohira Maru, which went aground and foundered with her entire cargo at Umtitika Island, in the Aleutian group, were brought to Seward, Alaska, and left for Seattle to-day, states a dispatch from there. The boat carrying Captain Shibuya, and 16 others of the crew, is believed to have been lost at sea. It is said that when the Kotohira Maru met disaster, the crew left the ship in three boats for Umtitika Island, where they spent two days, sorting preserved provisions, and arranging their personal belongings. On August 1 the crew left there in three boats for Unalaska, an island about 600 miles away, but they encountered a storm at sea and could not advance.

Two Boats Return to Umtitika

The two boats, therefore, returned to Umtitika island, but the third boat, carrying the Captain and 16 others could not make the island again, owing to heavy seas. On August 2 the Captain's boat was lost to sight by the other two. The remaining sailors who had returned to Umtitika, again left there for Unalaska in two boats, and on arriving at Dutch Harbour, asked for help by wireless. The survivors are greatly exhausted, but none of them is ill. It is said that the Chief Mate Masuda presented the Governor of Unalaska island with a Japanese sword he inherited from his ancestors, upon his departure from there, as a mark of thankfulness.—"Asahi."

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

Paris, Aug. 25.—A special correspondent of the Havas News Agency writes:

"Morthomme and Hill 304 on the left bank of the Meuse are equivalent to Talou Hill and Hill 344 on the righ bank, and these hills constitute the principal keys to the defence of Verdun. For this reason our troops, after another complete artillery preparation, advanced this morning to assault Hill 304. There were immense difficulties to be overcome. The Germans had had time to strengthen their defences, and between our lines and their trenches lay the celebrated, ravine of death, through which our soldiers had to wade waist-deep in water under fire from the enemy.—KOKUSAI-HAVAS.

Paris, Aug. 25.—Our front attack extended from Avocourt wood to the Hayelle brook, along a front of about a mile and a quarter. Despite all difficulties, the gallant French troops made an advance at their first rush of nearly a mile and a quarter, passing Hill 304 and going nearly as far as the Forges brook. This brilliant result was attained at a very slight cost, the enemy's artillery having been so effectively shelled that the German barrage of fire was not established promptly enough.

To-day's success completes the victory won by the French on Monday, and gives us the possession of all the positions we once held.—KOKUSAI-HAVAS.

London, Aug. 27.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his Monday evening communique reports: There was a heavy rain all day long. We attacked in the afternoon eastward and south-eastward of Langemarck. The first reports indicate our satisfactory progress.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Aug. 27.—A French afternoon communique reports: The enemy by a counterattack attempted to drive us back on the southern outskirts of Benumont. On the right bank of the Meuse our fire annihilated a party of the enemy. We held all the position we had won. More than 1,100 unwounded prisoners have been captured since August 16.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Paris, Aug. 27.—The French have taken three fortifications near Bethincourt, following the occupation of Hill 304 yesterday.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Aug. 29.—A French Tuesday afternoon communique says: The French have captured 1,470 unwounded prisoners, including thirty-seven officers, in the region of Duaumont since August 26.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Paris, Aug. 30.—That the loss of Hill 304, more than any other, greatly affected the Germans' morale at home, owing to the enormous importance attached to this key to the western front as they termed it themselves when the Crown Prince won it last year, is indicated by the present attempts of their press to make out that Hill 304 was a perfectly useless position, and was abandoned before the French attack took place.

But 80,000 Men Sacrificed for It

As our correspondent on the Verdun front recalls, the Crown Prince sacrificed 80,000 men to win this position, and so far from having abandoned it, the German command a week ago issued an order to the occupants telling them that the war would be half lost if the French regained it, and exhorting them to hold it at any cost.

Memory a Trifle Short

Furthermore, the German newspapers last Wednesday, when admitting the first German reverses, told the country that nothing was lost so long as Hill 304 remained in German hands.—KOKUSAI-HAVAS.

London, Sept. 1.—The French on the Aisne, after strong artillery preparation, attacked on Friday night northwest of Hurtbise, and carried all objectives on a front of nearly 1,500 meters, to a depth of about 300 meters. They broke up three counter-attacks and captured five officers, 150 men and seven machine-guns. The aircraft co-operated, keeping at heights of from 100 to 600 metres, attacking the trenches and batteries with machine-guns. All the aeroplanes returned.

According to a report from Sir Douglas Haig, the British captured during August 7,279 prisoners, of which 158 are officers, making a total of 10,697 prisoners, including 234 officers. From the morning of July 31 up to the end of August, the British captured 38 guns, including six heavy pieces, 200 machine-guns, and 73 trench mortars.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Sept. 2.—Reuter's correspondent with French headquarters, reports that the battle at Chemin des Dames, in which the French army had been engaged for five months at least, was as severe a test as the battle of Verdun last year. The lengths of the fronts were approximately the same. Forty-nine German divisions were engaged in the Chemin des Dames battle from May 5 to August 20, as compared with twenty-five divisions engaged at Verdun for the same period last year, when the fighting at Verdun was heaviest.

The fact that the French took 8,552 prisoners at Chemin des Dames during the period mentioned above, as compared with 5,863 prisoners taken in the corresponding period at Verdun, clearly suggests that the wastage of German effectives at Chemin des Dames was almost twice as great as that at Verdun, and even allowing the fact that the fighting strength of the German divisions was considerably less than last year, the battle at Chemin des Dames was evidently more costly to the enemy than that at Verdun.

Reuter's correspondent further says, that the strain of the battle at Chemin des Dames on the nerve of the German troops is shown by the fact that only one out of forty-nine German divisions re-appeared on the fighting line after the withdrawal of the divisions which had participated in the fighting, and never did remain more than twelve days on the front.

There is every reason to believe that the Germans have between 450 and 500 batteries at Chemin des Dames. The enemy certainly had as many divisions at Verdun last year. They have 10 to 12 batteries in every thousand yards of the front. and have often employed two hundred batteries on a narrow sector for a single attack.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Sept. 2.—Reuter's correspondent at the French headquarters continuing his report, says:

There have been forty big attacks, half German and half French, at Chemin des Dames for 107 days, besides minor attacks and counterattacks. The bloodiest hand-to-hand fighting ever seen, occurred on the crest line from Cerny to Craonne, where the area to win was so narrow and the necessary advance so short, that fifty defeats have not yet cured the Boches of the illusion that he can recover it. Probably the enemy's strongest motive for keeping the battle at Chemin des Dames alive, is in the vain hope of wearing down the courage of the French, who have beaten him as signally at Chemin des Dames as at Verdun.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Sept. 4.—The French penetrated the enemy salient east of Sapigneulles on Monday by a surprise and killed or captured the garrison after a lively engagement.

The French made an important raid on both sides of the Souain-Sommepy road in Champagne on Monday evening, and penetrated the enemy front line on a front of eight hundred metres. They destroyed great many gas tanks, blew up dugouts, and brought back forty prisoners, four machine-guns, and a trench-mortar.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

Rome, Aug. 27.—An Italian official report of August 27 says: On the Bainsizza Plateau the intensity of the struggle has increased. With extreme desperation and greater employment of forces the enemy is seeking to prevent us from progressing toward the eastern edge of the plateau. Our troops, resolutely facing the new resistance of the enemy, have overcome it at various points. On Monte Tonale and Monte Pasubie, the Alpine battalions distinguished themselves by their heroic conduct. During yesterday we captured more than 500 prisoners. Our aeroplanes by effective, repeated bombardments, created havoc in the interior of the enemy lines, increasing the disorder which reigned there on account of the hurried retreat.

Rome, Aug. 27.—The Italians captured Monte Santo yesterday. The Italian second army has broken through the Austrian defence at several points, and is closely pursuing the enemy.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Aug. 27.—An Italian official says: On the Bainsizza plateau the struggle has increased its intensity, the enemy in extreme desperation and stronger forces is seeking to prevent us from progressing to the eastern edge of the plateau. We are overcoming the resistance at various points. We captured 500 prisoners yesterday.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Aug. 27.—The Italians now possess most of the plateau Bainsizza between Tolmino and Monte Santo, which the Austrians had transformed into the most formidable entrenched camp. Several lines of defences are bristling with guns.

Reuter's correspondent at Italian headquarters has emphasised that the Italians in a great progress forward are overcoming the obstacles mentioned on August 21. In their retreat, the enemy machine-guns and light artillery are engaging in sharp rear-guard actions, but they are not hindering the Italians, who have already advanced to a depth of 6 to 9 kilometres on a straight line in the most difficult terrain.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Rome, Aug. 27.—The "Tribuna" describes the splendid exploit of the Italian engineers in bridging the Isonzo north of Anhovo. The construction of the bridge was carefully and silently carried out during the night preceding the first day of the battle. The enemy opened fire when they became aware of what was in progress, but the Italian engineers continued to work undisconcerted. Sometimes smoke bombs were thrown along the banks of the river to cover up the workers. Directly the bridges were finished the Italian infantry traversed the river between Tolmino and Anhovo and were soon firmly established on the left bank of the Isonzo. The enemy thereupon strengthened his defences which are organized in four separate systems. The battle nevertheless continues to rage hotly.

The Italian aeroplanes rendered inestimable aid. They dropped 25 tons of explosives during the day.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, Aug. 28.—An Italian official report says that on the whole front there have been mainly artillery actions. On the Bainsizza plateau, our troops have been in contact with the enemy, and vigorous local attacks have

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assured for us the possession of some positions, which the enemy by violent counter-attacks failed to recapture. Unfavourable atmospheric conditions greatly impeded the activity of our aeroplanes. — KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, Aug. 30.—An Italian communique of August 29 says: The fighting continued yesterday on the Bainsizza plateau, after having overcome the enemy rearguards, which our troops encountered. At present, we are attacking a powerful line of resistance, which had been previously organized, and which the enemy is defending with desperation. On the heights east of Gorizia, we made some gains during the day, and captured more than 1,000 prisoners and several machineguns.

Altogether 246 aeroplanes participated in the battle. A squadron of forty Caproni machines, which took part in it, in action east of Gorizia dropped more than 7,000 kilograms of projectiles on one of the enemy battalions in the Panovizza wood. On the Carso, artillery duels and patrol actions have been reported. In the Stelvio region (Trentino front), at dawn on August 27, the enemy attacked one of our advanced posts on glaciers in the upper Zebru valley, and succeeded in penetrating it. Our men, however, were able to occupy a higher summit from which to keep the position under our fire.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, Aug. 30.—The Italian communique of August 30 says: On the Bainsizza plateau and west of Gorizia, the enemy attempted, by counterattacking in force, to recapture the positions we have recently captured. The enemy was everywhere driven back; the positions were held firmly, and at some points we advanced. We captured 561 prisoners. Our aircraft successfully renewed the bombardment of the enemy batteries in the Panovizza wood. On the Carso in the evening of August 28, the enemy attack between Vippacco and Dossofaiti was broken by our troops. Along the Trentino front from Stelvio to Carnia, during the days and nights of August 28-29, our concentrated fire and numerous reconnoitring actions kept the enemy busy.

In the Tofane region, the enemy after intense artillery preparation, attacked our positions on the mouth of the Travenanzes valley three times with great violence, but was completely repulsed. — KOKUSAI-DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, Sept. 1.—An Italian official report dated August 31, says that yesterday on the Bainsizza plateau and the Carso, we consolidated the heights, rectifying the line, and we obtained advantages on the northern slopes of Monte San Gabriele and the Brestavizza valley, overcoming the enemy's stubborn resistance. We captured 635 prisoners, including 12 officers and five machineguns. Four of our aeroplanes, despite violent anti-aircraft fire, successfully bombarded railway establishments in the Tolmino area, and the communication lines on the Carso.

In the Concs valley, an enemy party penetrated on the nights of August 29-30 our sentry posts, and retired carrying off some of our men, but our patrol pursued the Austrians, rescuing our men and capturing some of the enemy.—KOKUSAI-DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Sept. 2.—The Italians repulsed with heavy losses the enemy's violent counterattacks on the northern slopes of Mt. San Gabriele and eastward of Gorizia. They captured 720 officers and 26,581 men since the beginning of the battle.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Rome, Sept. 2.—An Italian official communique issued on September 2 states that on the Julian front yesterday fighting was not very intense. Enemy counterattacks were repulsed on the southern edge of the Bainsizza plateau, on the northern slopes of Monte San Gabriele and northwest of Tivoli which is east of Gorizia.

Our aeroplanes effectively bombarded the rear of the enemy positions on San Gabriele. At Gabriji, east of Gabriele, the enemy light artillery repeatedly shelled a field dressing station, causing some casualties.

In the Brestovizza valley the positions which were occupied on August 30 and 31 were extended with the capture of other prisoners and considerable amount of war materials. So far we have removed 1,400 rifles, nine machine-guns, five trench-mortars and a great quantity of ammunition and war materials. On the Upper Belluno an enemy machine was brought down in an air-fight.

In the upper Zebru valley, in the Stelvis region, parties of Alpini, in a brilliant attack carried out on a front of over 3500 metres, reoccupied an advanced post abandoned at dawn of August 27, capturing the whole enemy garrison.

On August 31, in conjunction with other contingents of the Allies, we raided the summit of Hill 1050 in Cerna, capturing and bringing back some scores of German prisoners.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, Sept. 3.—An Italian communication of September 3 says that along the whole front activity was mainly confined to artillery, it being more intense in east of Gorizia and on the Carso plateau.

In the Brestovizza valley, after very bitter struggle, we succeeded in advancing still more east and in capturing some "dolinas." A violent counterattack of the enemy was broken up.

The prisoners captured on September 1-2 on the Julian front are eight officers and 339 men.

In recapturing the advanced position in the Zebru valley reported yesterday, our Alpini captured one gun and three machineguns.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, Sept. 4.—An Italian official communique says that from Stelvio to Mount Rombon the usual patrol actions have taken place.

On the Julian front, there have been intense artillery duels and considerable activity of our aeroplanes.

Last night, availing themselves of favourable atmospheric conditions, thirty of our aeroplanes flew over Pola and bombarded the military works there and the enemy fleet anchored in the harbour of the Fasana Canal. Nine tons of bombs were dropped, causing destructions and big conflagrations. Our machines, though attacked by aeroplanes and shelled by anti-aircraft guns, returned safely.

On the night of September 1-2 the enemy aircraft dropped bombs on some locality in the plain between the lower Isonzo and Tagriamenty, causing casualties to civilians and soldiers in hospitals.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

London, Aug. 29.—A Russian official report says: The enemy took the offensive from Czernovitz against Novoseritza. Our infantry near Boyany, who was not prepared for enemy attacks, left the trenches and retired eastward. Our reserves were also scattered. Thus the Austrians occupied the positions.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Petrograd via London, Sept. 2.—A Russian officer who participated in the battles of Focsani says that the fiercest struggle lasted a fortnight. The Germans employed their best troops whose losses were enormous and some regiments were completely annihilated. The Germans, who attacked thirty-two times at one point of Russian trenches were repulsed. The ground was covered with a thousand German corpses belonging to ten different regiments but the Russian losses were also serious.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Sept. 2.—A Russian official report says that the Germans have crossed the Dvina southeast of Riga, occupied Kupfermammer and developed their success northward. The enemy has also taken the offensive in the region of Mitau road and a battle is proceeding. The enemy attacks in the directions of Kovel, Vladimir Volynsk, Focsani and Fraila have failed.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Petrograd, Sept. 3.—Riga is now in imminent danger, owing to the wholesale desertion of Russian soldiers. The action of the Russian troops on the Rumanian fronts is endangering the present existence of the army.—"Asahi."

London, Sept. 3.—The German threat on the Riga region is now serious. Crossing the Dvina seems to have been effected 18 miles down. The German thrust is momentarily directed against the Riga-Petrograd railway. The German offensive on Mitau road is also ominous as the latter is the main thoroughfare across the Tirul marsh. — KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Sept. 3.—A Russian official communique states that the Riga region has been abandoned owing to the threatening situation. Westward of Riga, we retired to the line of Bilderlinshoff. Medem and Dalen. In the direction of Ikskul the enemy has penetrated positions on the Jaeger river. Some of our detachments have voluntarily left their positions and retired northward.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Sept. 3.—A German Monday (September 3) evening official says that the Germans have captured Riga.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Sept. 4.—A Russian official report states:

We evacuated Riga on Monday evening after blowing up fortifications and bridges at the mouth of the Dvina. Our retirement continues to the northeast. Enemy ships are now shelling the Riga coast villages.

In the direction of Ikskul the enemy dislodged our troops and penetrated our positions on a front of thirteen versts, and occupied Valdendode. We are retiring to the north.

Measures have been taken to readjust our front. Our troops failing to withstand the enemy pressure in the regions of Mildep, Rynak and Kranzen, we have retired to the northeast.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Sept. 4.—No attempt has been made to minimise the seriousness of the loss of Riga, but it is pointed out that the disaster was entirely due to the demoralisation of the Russian troops who have abandoned the strong Dvina line practically without firing a shot. All the country south of the Dvina, many miles up the river, has already been evacuated.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

FOUR ENEMY SWEEPERS DESTROYED

London, Sept. 2.—The Admiralty announces that our light forces destroyed four enemy mine-sweepers off the coast of Jutland Saturday morning.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Copenhagen via London, Sept. 2.—The crews of destroyed German mine-trawlers, interviewed by a representative of the "Ringkoebing," said that they were suddenly discovered and surrounded by British warships, which were attacking from the west, north and south. The only way to escape was to Denmark. The British warships fired over fifteen-hundred shots. The trawlers were sinking just as they ran aground.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

ITALY'S LOSSES THROUGH U-BOATS

London, Aug. 29.—During the week ending August 26, 588 vessels arrived at I alian ports, while the clearances numbered 558. One steamer and two small sailers were sunk while one steamer was unsuccessfully attacked.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

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RUMANIANS' SPLENDID DEFENCE ON THE MARASESTI FRONT

London, Aug. 29.—The "Times" correspondent with the Rumanian army describes the defence on the Marasesti front, north of Forsani, as a glorious deed of the Rumanian army. The superior forces under the command of General Mackensen, the correspondent says, sought to cross the Sereth by Cosmesti bridge. By crossing the river, the enemy will have Jassy and the whole Moldavia hollow in their hands. The enemy attack began on August 8 when the Russians had been replaced by the Rumanians. With an assault of one enemy division, a part of a Rumanian division on the left bank of the Sereth hurried across the bridge in order to prevent the crossing of the enemy. For three days one Rumanian division resisted the onslaughts of three German divisions who were ordered to cross the river at all costs.

Enemy's Effort Ended in Great Failure

Ultimately the enemy shifted its attack westward, the efforts proving a failure after enormous losses. The twelfth division of the Bavarian army was reduced to two thousand after which the offensive became general on the whole Marasesti front where the Germans brought up twelve divisions.

The enemy's plan was to split up the Rumanian armies but failed by sacrifice of nearly a whole division. Attacks were resumed on August 14. Following the most violent artillerying, the infantry assaulted under clouds of poison gas. The Rumanians stood heroically, although regiments were decimated by machine-guns. Many officers and men refused to surrender and died at their posts. The eighty-ninth Prussian division withdrew on August 15.

Despite greatest efforts, the enemy could not cross the river. The ground they gained was merely three miles deep and had no strategical value. The third attempt was made on August 20 and two German divisions and one Austrian brigade advanced northeast of Pancia.

The Rumanians fought in the presence of their King with a dash and bravery beyond praise. The attack was more desperate than ever and the enemy reached the wire-entanglements when the last Rumanian reserves were thrown in and they counter-attacked most violently. The enemy fled in disorder, leaving six hundred prisoners. This is the most serious German check in the Near East. After a fortnight's fighting the enemy was stopped with terrific losses by an inferior force. The strategical advantage lies in the Rumanians who are in possession of the left bank of the Sereth, dominating the right bank which is partially in German hands.—KOKUSAI-DIRECT SERVICE,

TWENTY THREE BRITISH BOATS IN WEEKLY TOLL

London, Aug. 29.—The Admiralty announces that the number of steamers which arrived at British ports during the last week, was 2,629 while that of departures was 2,680. Eighteen steamers over, and five under, sixteen hundred tons were sunk. Six steamers were unsuccessfully attacked.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Aug. 30.—It is officially stated that during the last week, 920 ships arrived at, and 1013 sailed from French ports, and three vessels over, and one under, 1,600 tons were sunk and four were unsuccessfully attacked.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

FRENCH SHIPPING DISASTER

Marseilles, Sept. 2.—The French liner Natal (4012 tons) collided with another steamer on August 30. 520 out of those on board were picked up and brought to Marseilles.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

FIRST MOONLIGHT RAID ON LONDON

London, Sept. 4.—A British official report states that enemy aeroplanes crossed the southeast coast at eleven o'clock on Monday night, and dropped bombs at various places. No reports of the casualties and damage have been received yet. A number of our aeroplanes have pursued the enemy.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Still Another Raid

London, Sept. 4.—A British official report says that six aeroplanes participated in last night's air raid, and proceeded to drop bombs in the Shleofthanet, Sheerness and Chatham area. There were no army casualties. One civilian was killed and six injured. The material damage was slight. Our machines went up and our anti-aircraft guns fired without results. The Secretary of the Admiralty reports that during the raid 107 naval ratings were killed, and eighty-six wounded.—KOKUSAI REUTER

London, Sept. 5.—London had the first experience of aeroplane raid in the moonlight. Owing to the late hour, few people were seen on the road. The first indication that something was happening was the calling out of special constables. Then at forty five minutes past eleven o'clock came dull boom of distant guns and soon it was intermingled with the crashing of bombs dropped by aeroplanes. Although the moon was shining brightly there was slight haze, rendering the aircraft invisible to ordinary observers.

Unofficial reports speak that heavy firing was heard at the mouth of the Thames where explosions were heard continually for twenty five minutes. The aeroplanes flew up the river and returned an hour later. The signal "all clear" was given in London at 59 minutes past one o'clock.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Sheerness & Chatham Attacked by Raider

London, Sept. 5.—The air-raid on the area between Sheerness and Chatham on September 3 was undertaken by a single aeroplane, probably Gotha, arriving there when places of amusement were emptying. Ten bombs were dropped but only one fell on the naval barracks of Chatham. The bomb struck a building where navallers were sleeping in hammocks. The raider was not seen but the sound of the engines was heard. Despite the havoc, the behaviour of the navallers was likened as if they were on the quarter-deck in peace time.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Eleven Killed and 62 Wounded

London, Sept. 5.—A British official report says that a considerable number of aeroplanes crossed the south-eastern coast over a wide area Tuesday night. The raiders travelled singly or in groups rendering the estimate of the number difficult but the raiding party possibly consisted of twenty machines. The first bomb was dropped on London district at forty five minutes past eleven o'clock, continuing till 1.40 Wednesday morning. Altogether forty bombs were dropped on London district. Bombs were also dropped on the coast. Casualties are reported to have been eleven persons killed and sixty two injured. The damage was not extensive. One machine was brought down on the sea near Sheerness.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

An Earlier Report

London, Sept. 5.—A British official report says that a considerable number of aeroplanes crossed the southeastern coast at eleven o'clock Tuesday night and dropped bombs on a number of places. Some machines reached London district where bombs were dropped. No reports of damage are yet received.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

FOR BIG AMERICAN ARMY ON THE FRENCH FRONT

London, Sept. 3.—A correspondent of the Associated Press at American Field Headquarters gives an interesting description of the preparations now being made along the length of the American lines of communication on the western front for the reception of the big American army in 1918.

He refers to the unlimited assistance the French are rendering, including the lending of thousands of German prisoners, the majority of whom are preparing a remarkable American aviation camp, where accommodation will be provided for fifteen thousand student flyers in an aviation field several miles square, probably the largest in the entire war zone.

The Americans at present are studying in the French schools with marvelous machines and are regarded as extraordinary apt pupils.

Big quartermaster stores with specialist managers have been established and also medical reserve bases from which the field and base hospitals can be supplied.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

"SOLDIERS OF FREEDOM" WILSON CALLS RECRUITS

Washington, via London, Sept. 4.—President Wilson in a message welcoming the new soldiers recently selected for the national army, declares that the eyes of the world are upon them, because they are in a special sense soldiers of freedom. "Let us set for ourselves a standard so high that it would be glory to live up to it, and then let us live up to it, and add a new laurel to the crown of America."—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

WAR COSTS U.S. 24 MILLIONS DAILY IN AUG.

Washington via New York, Aug. 27.—The August war expenditures of the United States are 24 million dollars daily, on the average, of which two-thirds are advances to the Allies. This does not include 100 million dollars advanced to Russia yesterday.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

U.S. VANGUARDS HONOURED

Washington, Sept. 4.—Throughout the United States the vanguards of the national army were honoured with numerous public demonstrations on the eve of their departure from the training camps. President Wilson and members of Congress led the parade here.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

RUMANIAN'S FIRST WAR ANNIVERSARY

London, Aug. 27.—The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd George has sent a message to the Premier of Rumania, on the anniversary of her entry into the war, and paid a tribute to Rumania's courage and endurance in the cause of freedom against autocracy. This cause, Mr. Lloyd George said, can never fail, however long its triumphs may be delayed.

The Inspiration of Freedom

The re-creation of Rumania's army, and the resistance which it is now making against the enemy under difficult conditions, is a magnificent example of the strength of freedom, and what it inspires in a free people; it is also a proof of the Allied determination to win victory.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

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PRESID'T WILSON REJECTS THE PAPAL PEACE NOTE

Washington via London, Aug. 29.—The American reply to the Pope's Note, while couched in the most courteous terms, says that America finds no ground to discuss in absence of the announcement of Germany's terms.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

New York, Aug. 29.— Newspapers here heartily approve Wilson's rejection of the Pope's peace proposal, and emphasizes that peace can only be negotiated with the representatives of the German people.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Aug. 30. — President Wilson, in his reply to the Pope's Note, says that among other things "the object of this war is to deliver and free the peoples of the world from the menace and actual power of a vast military establishment, controlled by an irresponsible government which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry out the plan regardless of either the sacred obligations, treaties or the long-established practices and the long-cherished principles of international action and honor, which chose its own time for the war and delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly and stopped at no barrier either of law or mercy and swept the whole continent with the tide of blood,—not the blood of soldiers only but also of innocent women and children and helpless poor, and now stands baulked but not defeated,—the enemy of four-fifths of the world. This Power is not the German people but it is the ruthless master of the German people. It is our business to see that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling.

What Pope's Proposal Would Involve?

"To deal with the German Government in the manner the Pope proposes would involve the recuperation of its strength, would necessitate the creation of permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people who are its instruments, and would result in abandoning the new-born Russia to the intrigue and manifold subtle interference and certain counter-revolution which will be attempted by malign influences to which the German Government has lately accustomed the world.

"Can peace be based upon the restitution of power of the German Government or upon its word of honor in a treaty?

"The root and test of every plan of peace is this, is it based upon the faith of all peoples involved, or merely on the word of an ambitious, intriguing government on the one hand and a group of free peoples on the other? We believe that the intolerable wrongs done in this war by the furious brutal power of the German Government ought to be repaired but not at the expense of sovereignty of any people, rather in vindication of the sovereignty of both peoples weak and strong.

Peace Must Come From the German People

"The punitive damages and dismemberment of the Empires and the establishment of selfish, exclusive economic leagues, we deem inexpedient and ultimately worse than futile and no proper basis for a peace of any kind, the least of all, for an enduring peace. The latter must be based upon justice, fairness and common rights of mankind. We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee for anything that is to endure unless it is explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of will and purpose of the German people as other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting. Without such guarantees, the treaties of settlement or agreements for disarmament, covenants for establishing arbitration instead of force for territorial adjustments, the reconstruction of small nations, if made with the German Government, no man or no nation could now depend upon. We must await for some new evidence of the purposes of the great people of the Central Empires. God grant it may be given soon in such a way as to restore the confidence of all the peoples everywhere and the faith of nations in the possibility of covenanted peace."—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Washington, Aug. 29 (Delayed in transmission).—President Wilson's reply to the Pope was despatched last night. It is believed that while displaying suitable delicacy and respect, America finds no grounds on which to proceed on discussion of peace in absence of announcement from Germany of her terms.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Wilson's Reply in Germany

Amsterdam via London, Sept. 4.—It is reliably stated that President Wilson's reply to the Vatican has profoundly impressed the German political circles. It is expected that Herr Erzberger will demand at the next meeting of the Reichstag the immediate installation of a government responsible to the Reichstag. He will also propose that the allegiance of Alsace-Lorraine should be decided by the people of Alsace-Lorraine, and also general disarmament after the war.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Teuton Press on wilson

Berne, (Received in Tokyo, Sept. 4).—The German press is taking up the following two points in President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace proposal, and making them main topics of discussion:

1. The Conservative papers are exasperated over Wilson's declaration that he would not discuss peace with Germany as long as Germany was under present institutions. The Liberal papers refrain from commenting, with some exceptions, which say that foreign interference in domestic affairs of Germany may call forth unforeseen reaction.

His Refusal Lengthens War

2. President Wilson places out of his consideration the war objects of the Allies, and does not at all refer to the questions of Alsace-Lorraine, of the demand of Italy, and of indemnity. He is explicitly opposed to the economic struggle after the close of this war. This is satisfactory to us. But the reply of President Wilson is a refusal, and this naturally will make the war last longer.

ANTHRAX BACILLI FOUND IN SUGAR

London, Sept. 1.—Reuter's Agency learns that the Swedish papers that have reached this country announce the discovery at Kiruna, north of Sweden, of sugar containing anthrax bacilli. The authorities believe that the sugar now discovered belonged to three Finns who were expelled from Sweden last April. The papers state that these three Finns arrived at Kiruna in March, and in court before their expulsion declared that they belonged to a Finnish battalion, and had come direct from Germany with the intention of proceeding to Russia, but were stopped at the frontier.

At Kiruna their movements aroused suspicion, and they were arrested and expelled. Later a box of sugar was discovered in a yard where they were arrested, and on examination, it was found to contain minute glass tubes partly filled with anthrax bacilli. Animals inoculated with the contents died of anthrax.

Swedish Paper's View

Stockholm, Sept. 1.—The Svensk Damtidning, which is not a pro-ally organ, but strictly neutral says: "The fact that those Finns had just come from Germany throws a full light on the place of origin of these diabolical lumps of sugar, if indeed they were left by the Finns."—KOKUSAI-DIRECT SERVICE.

KAISER'S LITTLE SCHEME THAT FAILED IN 1904

Paris via London, Sept. 3.—Telegrams from Kaiser to Tsar, at the end of 1904, found in Russian archives and published in the New York "Herald," show that the Kaiser during the Russo-Japanese crisis dreamed of a Franco-Russo-German alliance against Britain, and attempted to induce the Tsar to sign a secret treaty, whereby France would have been forced fait accompli, but the Tsar after momentarily appearing to agree, changed his mind in view of events at Algeciras.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

How the Malignant Scheme Failed

Paris via London, Sept. 3.—The telegrams exchanged between the Kaiser and the Tsar at the end of 1904, which were found in the Russian archives and published in the "New York Herald," show that the Kaiser took advantage of the Doggerbank incident and the difficulties of coaling the Russian Baltic fleet on its way to the Far East to impress the Tsar with a new Russo-German alliance against Great Britain, assuming that France as an ally of Russia would be compelled to join them.

The treaty of alliance was actually drafted. The Tsar wished to show the draft to France before signature, but the Kaiser opined this was dangerous as France would immediately inform Britain and Britain and Japan would no doubt immediately attack Germany, of whose small fleet their enormous maritime superiority would soon make a short work. On the contrary if the treaty were signed France would urge Britain to remain quiet through the fear of France's position being jeopardised.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Represents Japan As Trickful As Germany

London, Sept. 4.—In a further instalment of the correspondence between the Kaiser and the ex-Tsar the "New York Herald" gives the following telegram said to have been despatched by the Kaiser on October 19, 1904:

"I have information from a good source that the former Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg, Kurino, has reappeared in Europe and is in Paris. He seems to be authorised to try and get France and England into an Entente Cordiale to mediate in favour of Japan for peace. It seems also as if China is being pushed forward by Japan to offer to mediate in her behalf. This shows that Japan is nearing the limits of her strength in men and money, and now that the Japanese have gained advantages over the army in Manchuria they fancy they can stop and try to reap the fruits of their efforts by enticing other Powers to arrange the matter and get at Manchuria by a peace conference.

"As I know your ideas of further development of the war and that after the severe reverses you will of course never lend your hand in such proceeding, I thought it my duty to inform you of what seems to be going on behind the scenes. I think the strings of all these doings will lead across the Channel."

The Tsar replied as follows:

"St. Petersburg, Oct. 23.

"Many thanks for your information about the Japanese acting in some European countries. I heard about it also, but I cannot quite make out whether the strings of these doings lead across the Channel or perhaps across the Atlantic. You may be sure that Russia will fight this war to the end until the last Japanese has been driven out of Manchuria. Only then can come talk about peace negotiations and that must be only between the two belligerents. May God help us. With hearty thanks for your loyal friendship which I trust beyond anything."—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

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London, Sept. 4.—In further documents exchanged between the Kaiser and the Tsar, which have been published by the New York "Herald," the Kaiser quotes a Reuter telegram despatched in July, 1905, announcing the forthcoming visit of the British fleet to the Baltic, which he opines was intended to frighten him. The Kaiser in subsequent telegrams complains of the coolness of his reception at Copenhagen and the Danish distrust of Germany, but he thinks that the Danes were gradually reconciling themselves with the inevitability of occupation in case of war.

Insinuates French Faithlessness

In a telegram of September 29, 1905, concerning the Russo-Japanese war, the Kaiser suggests that France left Russia notoriously in the lurch, whereas Germany helped her as far as possible. "That puts Russia morally under obligations to us," says the Kaiser. In other telegrams the Kaiser advises the Tsar to put the responsibility for peace negotiations on the Duma, so as to shield himself from possible disastrous consequences.

Incredible Duplicity Manifested

Altogether the correspondence leaves an impression of almost incredible duplicity. The Emperor concludes with his typical passage: "We have joined hands before God who has heard our vows for what is signed. God is our testator."—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Denmark Spoils Pretty Scheme

London, Sept. 4.—The complete text of the Kaiser-Tsar telegrams, regarding the Baltic and Denmark, shows that after the meeting of the two Emperors at Bjorkoe, the Kaiser was in agreement with the Tsar, and undertook the realisation of a scheme to declare the Baltic a closed sea, but owing to the resistance of Denmark and the threatening attitude of Britain, the Kaiser decided in 1905, in the event of war with Britain to treat Denmark as he treated Belgium later, namely to occupy the neutral Denmark with his armies in order to secure the advantages which Denmark refused by deciding to join the secret Russo-German combination.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Allied Press on Huns' Poisonous Methods

London, Sept. 4.—The British and allied newspapers are making a feature of the Tsar-Kaiser correspondence as throwing a lurid light on the poisonous methods of German international dealings, and on the appalling danger of autocrats controlling diplomacy. The correspondence which continued throughout the year 1905, and perhaps later, leaves one guessing why the plot failed, but it seems certain that it was owing to the growing Franco-Russian rapprochement before and during the Algeciras events.

Fresh Proof of Insincerity

The "Times" says that the correspondence is a fresh proof of the Kaiser's insincerity and points out that this was the man who furnished the plan of campaign against the Boers. Who can trust his honour and good faith yet? It is on this rotten foundation that peace fanatics desire to build the future safety of the world.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

JAPANESE TROOPS CANARD

London, Aug. 28.—Groundless reports have been circulated in Paris that the Japanese troops will soon arrive at the Russian front. It is believed that these reports are of the enemy origin. It is difficult to see the object of the enemy in circulating these false reports, but it is apparently hoped by the enemy to create the talk and discussion among the allied countries regarding the part each is playing in the war and to cause ultimately dissension thereanent, by arousing a certain amount of disappointment when it is discovered that these reports are untrue.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

STRONG SPEECHES AT MOSCOW CONFERENCE

Washington, Aug. 26.—President Wilson has cabled to the members of the National Council Assembly at Moscow the assurances of the United States to extend every material and moral assistance to Russia.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Aug. 27.—The Moscow conference is being attended by 2,500 delegates. 488 represent the first four Dumas, 100 the peasants, 220 the Council of Workmen and Soldiers, 147 all Russia, 118 the municipalities and the Zemstvos towns 150.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Russia's National Congress was opened, as scheduled, on August 25, says a report reaching here yesterday from Moscow. On the opening day, Premier Kerensky addressed the session, by first explaining the objects for which the Congress had been called, and emphasized the need of the greatest effort on the part of the people, if the country was to be saved from utter destruction. To put life into military discipline, the soldiers themselves must organize a military committee, a military court, appoint a commissary, and a partial revival of capital punishment must be adopted and enforced. To maintain public order, the Premier insisted, force will not be spared.

No More Nonsense

M. Kerensky declared that the unbridled activity of the extreme element of Socialists will no more be countenanced, and the soldiers are all ordered strictly to observe military rules and to obey officers.

The Premier was followed by the Minister of the Interior, the Minister of Commerce and Industry, the Minister of Agriculture, and the Minister of Finance, who in turn spoke of the extention of the power of local autonomy, under the supervision of the Central Government, of the increase of the production of the nation by all means, under the control of the Government, of the necessity of preventing violence and wanton interference by the laborers against the factories, of the endeavour to keep the Provisional Government from deciding questions which come under the jurisdiction of the Constituent Assembly, and of the determination to levy necessary taxes, at the same time to save the Government expense as much as possible.

No Untoward Incidents

After a speech by the Mayor of Moscow, welcoming the delegates to the Congress, the first day's session came to a close, without anything unusual happening. The second day will be the 27th, and representatives of different organizations and a number of prominent statesmen of Russia are to address the great gathering.

Moscow, Aug. 28.—The historical Conference was opened on August 25, to which all the parties have sent their respective representatives to voice the desires of the nation, and to suggest measures to avoid the coming crisis of Russia. The first day was devoted to the Premier and several other cabinet members, who depicted the situation in Russia, from all standpoints. It was most note-worthy that the eloquent speech by M. Kerensky was warmly greeted by all. After having a holiday on Sunday, the sitting was resumed on August 27. This day was devoted to the speeches by the respective representatives of three former Dumas, the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, the Peasants' Delegates, and religious bodies.

Korniloff's Speech 2nd Day's Feature

The most prominent feature of the day was a speech by Generalissimo Korniloff, who was cheered throughout with thunders of applause. Irrespective of political creed, all orators unanimously expressed fervent desire that the Government should adopt the most drastic measures to reintroduce the discipline of the army, to intensify the railway transport, the productiveness of industries, and the supplies of food and munitions, and also to practice the most strict economy, in order to replenish the depleted Treasury. The majority of the orators, while they insisted on the most firm attitude of the Government, urged that all nationalities in the country should forget racial and political differences, and unite for the salvation of Russia.—KOKUSAI-WESTNIK.

Stringent Measures Approved

Petrograd via Chosen, Aug. 29.—A despatch from Moscow dated August 28 says: At the last sitting of the Conference, the representatives of the industries, Zemstvos, the army and the navy spoke. The most salient speech of the day was by ex-Commander-in-Chief Alexieff, representing the officers, who traced the outline of the history of the army from the commencement of the war until now, and laid stress on no half measures being of use but most stringent discipline of the army being imperative. Tremendous ovations followed the speech.

Grandmother of Revolution

Prominent among the orators were the veterans of the revolution, notably Mme. Breshkoska, affectionately nicknamed grandmother of the Russian Revolution, who was given tremendous applause for her speech on non-political subjects. She summoned all Russian from words to action for the Fatherland. In his closing speech, Premier Kerensky said that various political groups had criticised the Government, but all have manifested a tendency to come to an agreement.—KOKUSAI-WESTNIK.

London, Aug. 29.—The feature of the great conference at Moscow was the most remarkable speech by General Korniloff, Generalissimo, of the Russian Army, emphasizing the disorganisation of the Russian army and outlining the remedial measures. General Korniloff declared that death penalty was only a small part of what is necessary. In this connection, the General mentioned that in August some soldiers who had killed officers ceased their outrages only when they were threatened with shooting and also that a regiment of Siberian rifles which had abandoned the Riga front returned to their duty when its extermination was ordered.

Fighting With Anarchy in the Army

General Korniloff continued: "We are implacably fighting with anarchy in the army. The situation at the front is so bad that we have now lost whole Galicia, whole Bukhovina and all fruits of our recent victories. The enemy has crossed our frontier at several points and is threatening our fertile southern provinces.. He is endeavouring to destroy the Rumanian army and also knocking at the gates of Riga. If the army does not help us to hold the shore of the Gulf of Riga, the road to Petrograd will be opened wide."

Remedy: Strengthening of Officers' Authority.

General Korniloff emphasized: "The disorganisation of the army is due to the acts of the people who are completely ignorant of military affairs. It is absolutely necessary to adopt remedial measures including strengthening the authority of the officers and non-commissioned officers, improving the officers' pay, forbidding the regimental committees to participate in the decision on military operations or appointment of leaders and similar measures. The army does not receive any supplies on the southwest front at present and the soldiers are almost famished.

"The output of guns and shells has fallen by sixty per cent. and that of aeroplanes by eighty per cent. compared with the period from October, 1916, to January, 1917." In conclusion the General said: "I believe that the genius and reason of the Russians will save the country and the ancient glory of the Russian army will be restored everywhere except the extreme left of the front." (Prolonged cheers.) KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Petrograd via London, Sept. 2.—According to the newspapers an anti-revolution plot was discovered in Petrograd at the time of the Moscow conference. The leaders include well known politicians and several officers. Searches furnished proofs of the existence of the plot.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

HATHITRUST DIGITAL LIBRARY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

PETROGRAD REPORTED TO BE "FORBIDDEN CITY"

Petrograd has been closed to general visitors with a few exceptions, if what is reported in Moscow papers on the 25th instant is accurate, so an authoritative quarter here was advised on Aug. 28.

In the Name of Order

According to this information, the Provisional Government has decided to authorize Mr. Awksentieff, Minister of the Interior, to formulate a series of rules for the purpose of mitigating pressing troubles in the Capital. Among these rules, there is one prohibiting the entry into the Capital without special permission. This permission is granted, in the case of an individual, by his Local Committee, and, in case of an official or a soldier, by the war office or his officer. The soldier is allowed to tarry in the Capital not over a month. All special permissions are to be granted only when the case is of a necessary nature.

Hospitals To Be Removed

Other rules include the removal of hospitals, medical institutes, and their accessory offices from Petrograd to different provinces, and the promulgation of regulations to deal with persons dangerous to the cause of the revolution.

RUSSIA ADOPTS KORNILOFF'S ADVICE

Petrograd via London, Sept. 3.—The Provisional Government has issued a statement reiterating its confidence in General Korniloff, and announced the adoption of disciplinary measures he had stipulated and agreed on serious, energetic measures necessary to re-establish army's fighting capacity.

Rejection of the Stockholm Conference

The Trades Union Congress with 709 delegates representing three million workers opens at Blackpool on September 3. The chief subject of discussion at the Congress will be the Stockholm Conference. Everything points to a flat rejection of the Conference and to the substitution of a Conference of the Allied Workers thereof.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

FEDERATION AND DECENTRALIZATION IN RUSSIA

Tomsk via Petrograd, Aug. 30.—The conference of the delegates from Siberian provinces has elaborated a project for establishing a federal autonomy in Siberia with legislative power belonging to the Siberian Duma executive power to the Council of Siberian Ministers and Judicial Administration to the Siberian Senate.—KOKUSAI-WESTNIK.

RUSSIA KNEW WAR COMING

Petrograd via London, Aug. 30.—At the trial of General Sukhomiuloff, it was testified by General Michelson, Military Attache at the Russian Embassy in Berlin from 1906 to 1911, that the Russian Ministry of War was aware of Germany contemplating a declaration of war in 1909 and again in 1913. The President of the Court asked which Power Germany proposed to ally itself with, and the answer was given behind closed doors.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

PRICE OF INDIA DRAFTS ROSE On AUGUST 29

London, Aug. 30.—The price of India drafts will be raised on August 29 to 1s. 5d. for the immediate, and 1s. 4d. 29/32 for the deferred, telegraphic transfers of bills, owing to the difficulty of providing sufficient rupees to meet the demand, partially because enormous demand for silver exceeds the production.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

RUSSIA'S TRAITOR MINISTER OF WAR

Petrograd via London, Aug. 28.—In the trial of Sukhomiuloff, the former War Minister, General Ivanoff, the former Commander of the Southwestern front, declared that during Sukhomiuloff's regime military secrets were communicated direct to Berlin and Vienna from Petrograd via Warsaw. General Velitchko, Deputy Director of Engineers, said that among Sukhomiuloff's experts those who, like himself, protested, were dismissed. The ex-Tsar saw everything through Sukhomiuloff's spectacles.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

GRAND DUKE UNDER ARREST

Petrograd via London, Sept. 5.—Newspapers here announce that ex-Heir Presumptive Michael Alexandrovitch and wife and Grand Duke Dimitri Pavlovitch are kept under arrest in connection with an anti-revolution plot.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

DEATH OF STURMER

Petrograd via London, Sept. 4.—The obituary is announced of the former Premier, Stuermer, the notorious pro-German intriguer.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

CHANCEL COSSACK'S PRIVILEGES

London, Sept. 3.—Petrograd has cancelled the ancient territorial privileges of the Don Cossacks. It is unlikely that the Cossacks who have hitherto been most lawabiding would tamely submit.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

RUSSIAN WOMEN SCORE A SUCCESS

Petrograd via Chosen, Aug. 30.—By decree of the Provisional Government, women now can enter into all services on equal conditions, and with the same rights, as men.—KOKUSAI-WESTNIK.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE PLAN

London, Sept. 1.—The War Cabinet has sanctioned the new commercial intelligence scheme, providing for the creation of an enlarged commercial intelligence department for a wide expansion of the system of Trade Commissioners within the Empire, strengthening and developing the commercial attache and consular services. The new department will eventually comprise the existing department of commercial intelligence, the Board of Trade, and the Foreign Trade Department in the Foreign Office and will be represented by a Parliamentary Secretary.

Broad Scope of Work

The appointment of the Central Trade Commissioners will remain with the Board of Trade, and the control of the commercial attaches and consular services, with the Foreign Office, but the work of the new department will comprise all matters of commercial intelligence, and as far as necessary for that purpose, it will give directions for the overseas services, and make necessary arrangements to keep them in close touch with the commercial classes in the United Kingdom.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

HUN DIVER OFF SCARBOROUGH

London, Sept. 5.—A British official report says that an enemy submarine appeared off Scarborough yesterday evening and fired thirty rounds of shells. Half of them fell on the land and three persons were killed while five were injured. The damage was slight.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

ANOTHER INSTALMENT OF MR. GERARD'S MEMOIRS

London, Aug. 27.—Mr. Gerard, former American Ambassador to Germany, in his latest instalment of his Memoirs in the "Daily Telegraph," throws a lurid light on Germany's underhand methods to stir up strife between Japan and the United States. The Germans, from the highest to the lowest, says Mr. Gerard, constantly tried to persuade him of the great danger of an attack on America by Japan, and he was told also that Mexico was full of Japanese colonels, and the United States full of Japanese spies.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

HEAVY DEFICIT IN AUSTRIAN BUDGET

Zurich via London, Aug. 31.—The Austrian budget for 1916-17 shows a deficit of 3,344 million crowns compared with 49 million crowns for 1915-16. The two heaviest items of expenditure are 1,761 million crowns for the interest of war loans, and 1,650 million crowns for the support of soldiers' families. Special and direct war expenditure are not included in the budget.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

FINNISH DIET MEETS

Helsingfors, Aug. 30.—Owing to the sitting of the Diet announced for to-day, the Russian troops occupied the house of Parliament. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the troops left the building. The town is quiet.—KOKUSAI-WESTNIK.

GRAND CROSS OF LEGION OF HONOUR FOR GEN PETAIN

Paris, Aug. 30.—President Poincare and Minister for War Painleve, left Paris on Tuesday (August 28) evening for Verdun, where they were received by General Petain, to whom the President presented the Grand Cross of Legion of Honour. In a speech, the President said:

"This devastated ground, made celebrated by so many battles and hallowed by blood that has been shed upon it, has been defended foot by foot and recaptured piece by piece by the French army. Under your command and under the direction of the tried leaders, our Army has stormed the heights from which the enemy watched our movements and regulated fire from his batteries.

"This brilliant exploit forms a pendant to what our troops are doing every day on Chemin-des-dames. The brilliant advantages obtained by our divisions in Belgian plains, the heroic battles waged in Flanders by the British army and important progress accomplished by Italians in rugged Monte Santo chain and rocky plateaux of Carso. To these concerted operations the French army as usual has contributed a large share, has never shown greater courage and dash. Three years of arduous fighting have neither affected its strength nor diminished its eagerness, for it is sustained in this long trial by knowledge that it is defending its native soil and continuing war for the sole purpose of ensuring the triumph of peace."—KOKUSAI-HAVAS.

STANDARDIZED SHIPBUILDING

London, Aug. 30.—The standardized ships designed to replace quickly the ships sunk by submarines have completed their final tests. The trial was carried out in rough weather and achieved an unqualified success. The vessels, comprising of standardized machinery and engines, to be constructed in a five-month programme, include four classes, ranging from 3,000 to 8,000 tons of dead weight carrying capacity. All the principal shipbuilding yards are busily engaged in the construction of these standardized ships, paying particular attention to their speed.—KOKUSAI-DIRECT SERVICE

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DR. SUN YAT-SEN HEADS PROVISIONAL GOVT.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, one of the leaders of the Southern faction in China, was elected head of the Provisional Government at Canton, by a special parliament on September 1, according to information received at an authoritative quarter here. This election of Dr. Sun places him at the head of the Provisional Government, which was set up in Canton on August 27. It is composed of the members of the Peking Parliament, who made their way to Canton after its dissolution by Premier Tuan, in order to consolidate the South against Peking. These latest steps taken by the Southerners may be taken to show their seriousness and determination in upholding their cause against the Peking Government, but it is believed in a well informed circle here, that they are hardly able to adopt aggressive measures in pursuing their end.

Feng in Conciliatory Mood

On the other hand, President Feng Kuo-chang is untiringly working for a compromise between his Government and the idealistic Southern revolutionaries. Premier Tuan Chi-jui is getting, it is learned, rather impatient with the manner of the President in the latter's efforts to bring the Southerners to terms. The Premier favors a more forceful suppression of the South. It is hoped here that the conflict of opinions between the President and the Premier will not cause yet more serious trouble for China than does the present hostile attitude of the South and Peking.

The extraordinary session of the Canton Parliament on August 31 issued a declaration setting forth a series of the principles of the provisional government. The declaration lays stress on the following principal points:

(1) The Republic of China establishes a "Provisional Military Government" for the purpose of suppressing treacherous disturbances, and of recovering the Constitution.

(2) The "Provisional Government" will have a Commander-in-chief and three commanders, to be elected by the extraordinary parliament.

(3) The Commander-in-Chief shall be empowered with the executive authority of the Republic of China, until the Constitution shall be restored.

(4) The Commander-in-chief represents the Republic of China abroad.

(5) In the "Provisional Government," the following departments shall be established: the Interior, Foreign Affairs, the Navy, the Army, the Finance, and the Communications. The heads of these departments shall be elected by the extraordinary parliament.

(6) This declaration will become void when the Constitution shall be completely restored and the authority of the President and Parliament fully exercised.

SZECHUAN-YUNNAN QUARREL

Peking, Aug. 27.—Significance is attached to the return from Hankow of Wu Kwang-hsin, who has recently been appointed Investigation Commissioner in Szechuan. He was preparing to lead an expedition to that province with a view to arranging a settlement between the Szechuanese and the Yunnanese. It is considered that his return indicates that the situation has taken a favourable turn.—KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE.

PRESIDENT LI OFF TO TIENTSIN

Peking, Aug. 28.—General Li Yuan-hung left here this morning at nine by a special train for Tientsin, where he takes up his residence. A large gathering of members of the Cabinet and prominent military officers and civil officials saw him off at the station. —KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALLEGED ITALIAN DEMANDS ON CHINA

Peking, Aug. 29.—The "Peking Daily News" publishes a sensational article, stating that the Italian Minister called on a high official on August 23, and verbally made three demands on the Chinese Government, namely, the payment of indemnities for the losses and injury sustained by Italians during the monarchical movement, the employment of Italians to fill offices vacated by Germans and Austrians in the Salt Gabelle, and the cession of the Austrian Concession at Tientsin to Italy. The article then proceeds to give an extraordinary statement, which is alleged to be the substance of the Italian Minister's remarks, when presenting the demands.

Italian Minister's Flat Denial

The Italian Minister describes the statement attributed to him as an absolute fabrication. It is true that he has requested the Chinese Government to compensate an Italian, who was injured in the recent fighting, and to employ Italians in the Salt Gabelle, but there has been no question of demanding that offices vacated by Austrians and Germans be filled by Italians.

Austrian Concession Not Sought

No demand has been made for the cession of the Austrian concession at Tientsin. Merely the rectification of the boundary between the Austrian and the Italian concessions was requested. The last two questions have been pending for some considerable time. The Italian Minister has lodged a protest with the Waichiaopu concerning the article.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

CHINA SEEKS POWERS' CONSENT

The Tokyo Foreign Office admits that the Chinese Government is lately again approaching the Allies with the request to give their consent to its desire to raise the custom duties, to postpone the payment of the Boxer indemnity, and to revise the protocol of the treaty concluded with the Powers after the Boxer trouble, which forbids the entry of Chinese soldiers within a certain part of the city of Tientsin.

In view of the verbal promise given by the Allies to China that they would give a favorable consideration to the Chinese request after she had declared war against Germany, the renewal of negotiations over these questions had been expected by the Allies for some time past.

Agreement Is Likely

In an authoritative quarter here, the opinion prevails that the Allies are ready to consent, acting upon the understanding already reached among them, and it is expected that the negotiations between the Chinese Government and the Allied Ministers in Peking will shortly be concluded in a manner satisfactory to China.

KWANGTUNG GOVERNORSHIP

Shanghai, Aug. 31.—A special despatch from Hongkong says that the Kwangtung governorship is still vacant, Hu Han-min being unwilling to accept the appointment. Various nominees have been proposed. The Tuchun suggests Li Yao-hon, military commissioner at Shiuhing. Former Tutuh Chan Kwing-ming is people's candidate. Parliamentarians continue to arrive in Canton. One hundred more are expected shortly from Shanghai and Hongkong.

The Canton correspondent of the Tsun Wan-yat-pao states that at the request of the Tuchuns, Li Yao-hon has accepted the civil governorship.—KOKUSAI-DIRECT SERVICE.

TEN MILLION ADVANCE TO CHINA NOT YET MADE

Peking, Sept. 3.—The ten million advance to the Chinese Government has not yet been paid over. However, the agreement provided that the money should be advanced within ten days. It is understood that the money will be deposited at the Yokohama Specie Bank in the name of the Chinese Government, which will draw a certain amount weekly.

According to a despatch from Canton, Dr. Sun Yat-sen has been appointed the Generalissimo and General Tang Chi-yao and General Liu Ying-te the Field Marshals, under the new Military Government, which has established its Headquarters in Canton.

The application filed by the Kailan Mining Administration for taking over the collieries of the Chinghsing Company, a Sino-German corporation which is holding its properties on the Chihli-Shansi border, has been sanctioned.

Official control of the coolies who are to be recruited for war work, is under consideration, the Minister of Interior appointing two officials to prepare memoranda, with the object that recruited laborers be secured through Government bureaux instead of labour contractors.

The report of an agreement for establishing an iron and steel factory jointly by the Japanese group and the Hanyehping Company, is premature. The latter will undertake to supply monthly fifty thousand tons or more of pig iron at half the market price. The Japanese group, however, will furnish the capital.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Cantonese Are Getting Nervous

Hongkong via Shanghai, Sept. 3.—The passenger traffic on day and night boats from Canton for Hongkong for the last three days has been double the normal volume of business. Well-informed people in Canton believe the relations between Sun Yat-sen and the military governor have become strained. A returned visitor from Canton says that he saw on Saturday two ships moved up from Whampoa and moored off four others anchoring at Whampoa.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

ELECTION IN CANTON

Shanghai, Aug. 29.—A despatch from Hongkong says that the extraordinary session of the National Assembly at Canton met for the first time on August 27. Fifty-six members were present. The meeting ended in disorder, despite the Speaker's repeated appeals for the moderation of language.

The Commissioner of Civil Affairs has sent out a letter to the press in Canton, saying that as Chu Ching-lan has been constantly accused of obstructing the progress of the cause of the Southwestern provinces, he has decided to leave Canton in order to clear himself of suspicion.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Hongkong via Shanghai, Aug. 30.—The election of new civil governor took place at a meeting of Canton assembly with the following results; Hu Han-min, 55 votes; Chang Wing-ming, 6; Tang Shao-yi, 2.—KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE.

Shanghai, Aug. 30.—A Canton despatch says that Hu Han-min refuses to accept the civil-governorship, owing to the opposition of the Tuchun Chen Pin-chun, who wants to control both civil and military affairs. The situation is delicate.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

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THE ISHII MISSION IN AMERICA

Washington, Aug. 26.—The Ishii mission and one hundred and fifty most prominent officials, officers of the Army and the Navy and Congressmen at Washington were the guests of Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. On board the Mayflower they visited Mount Vernon where Viscount Ishii placed a wreath at the tomb of George Washington.

Mr. Daniels made a speech. In tracing the long friendship between Japan and America, he said: "Now with stronger ties, we stand together at the tomb of Washington in the hope that we may be endowed with double portion of his faith in the triumph of right. We are ready to make supreme sacrifice for the principles for which Japan and America have drawn the sword which will be sheathed only when we have attained guarantee for permanent peace."

Viscount Ishii's reply was an eloquent tribute to the unqualified pledge for lasting friendship and co-operation by the whole Japanese people in the fullest sympathy and understanding. Viscount Ishii's address was received with the warmest evidence of appreciation.

The weather was delightful. The occasion was marked by cordiality and genuine good feeling. There is no doubt that the mission is now creating a very fine impression on the American public.

May Relax Ban of Steel Exportation

There are indications that the control of steel both in prices and exports will be strictly exercised, but there is a probability that a certain quantity will be alloted to Japan on conditions regarding the uses of steel on shipbuilding all the output of which must be utilised for war purposes.—KOKUSAI SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE.

The Mission Very Popular Everywhere

Washington, Aug. 25, (Delayed in Transmission).—Japan's national emblem hangs alongside the Stars and Stripes over the imposing front entrances of the State, War and Navy Departments at Washington. Since the arrival of Viscount Ishii, the rising sun flag has been given place among the allied flags at all public places, and the supply of Japanese flags has been exhausted. At the Ishii party meetings the most cordial and respectful greetings are given wherever they appear. The leading newspapers are commenting favorably upon the Ambassador's speeches. Indeed the spirit of the American people augurs the successful issue of the conversations which will commence from the coming week.

The mission visited Annapolis on Saturday and inspected and luncheoned at the naval academy there, where every honour was paid to the party. The scene was impressive. The cordiality of the reception from the commandant to the cadet was evidently spontaneous. Vice-Admiral Takeshita met with a number of old friends.

Special Envoy to Address Senate Thursday

Viscount Ishii has been formally invited to address the Senate on Thursday. His speech on that occasion is expected to convince all America that Japan is ready to cooperate with her utmost. The question of supplies for shipbuilding will probably be discussed.

Everything Devoted to Winning War

The regulation of prices of all raw material, especially of steel, coal and oil, is now occupying the attention of the country's biggest technical men. Washington presents a bewildering scene. None is taking holiday. The leading authorities and controllers of products have gathered here and are systematically preparing to reduce the prices to the minimum and regulate distribution in order to prevent waste and secure the most prompt and cheapest output of war supplies and necessities of life. The day of big profits has absolutely ended. Congress is preparing bills which will tax to the limit. Almost without a murmur the entire industry of the country finds that the Government control has been established. It is doubtful if America will return to the conditions of the recent years. Everywhere the Allies are receiving consideration of their share and distribution of America's wealth which is now devoted to the winning of the war. The evident determination of Japan's mission to demonstrate the real chivalry and loyalty of her people is welcomed and is reciprocated throughout the country, notwithstanding the continued efforts of the enemy agents to discredit and misrepresent.—KOKUSAI SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE.

Washington, Aug. 30 (Delayed in transmission).—The Senate galleries and floor were crowded with the most brilliant assemblage. At 12.30 when Viscount Ishii, Japan's Special Envoy, members of the party, accompanied by Mr. Sato, Japanese Ambassador and the State, War and Navy attaches, entered the chamber, the applause lasted a full minute. Viscount Ishii seated on the right of Mr. Salisbury, Acting President, and Ambassador Sato on the left. Others of the mission sat on the front row. Mr. Salisbury, introducing Viscount Ishii in a brilliant eloquent address, said:

"Of many missions who have visited the capital, none has been more to the Republic and to us than the representative of loyal Japan. Notwithstanding the efforts of the insidious enemy,—pirate of seas, assassin of air, and violator of all decencies—to sow distrust, the present occasion has marked a complete renewal of time-honored friendship which must now continue for the benefit of all humanity. Germany created a peril for Germany in thus bringing America and Japan with the other Allies into the field against her."

"There is no east and no west" he said, "when strong men come together as friends, loyally determined that no enemy slander can sever. Let this friendship be eternal."

Viscount Ishii Given Genuine Ovation

Viscount Ishii, on rising was given a genuine ovation. His utterance was clear and discourse lofty and dignified. He welcomed America's participation and pledged Japan's wholehearted co-operation. He compared the national ideals of Japan and America; former loyalty to the Emperor and latter intense love of liberty and the flag, constituting identical motives. He said:

"You must free the Americans; we must free the Japanese, each true to selves, each true to the ideal of national freedom. We entered the war because of the solemn treaty, not a 'scrap of paper'. We entered into the war not to promote our selfish interests or ill-conceived ambitions. We are in the war and insist on staying in the war because we believe our cause is just and only a most complete victory can insure honourable, permanent peace. The criminal plotters against our good neighbours take utmost advantage and every opportunity, but Japan and America, shoulder to shoulder, will move and cooperate to a sure, certain victory. This association for the most trying and most sacred human activities must bring us to a closer concord, sealing for all time the bonds of cordial friendship."

Speech Creates Profound Impression

Punctuated by applause, the conclusion was marked by another remarkable ovation, the galleries and floor rising en masse. The entire proceedings lasted half an hour but the onlookers and Senators afterward said that Viscount Ishii's speech certainly created a profound impression indeed, stronger than any preceding war mission. The event has been pronounced as history and epoch making and nothing short of splendid triumph for Japan after a decade of uneasiness which had been created by enemy propaganda, which Mr. Salisbury emphasised throughout his introductory speech.

The newspapers have made most favourable comments upon Viscount Ishii's utterances and predict a mutually beneficial outcome of negotiations.—KOKUSAI SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE.

Washington, Sept. 1 (Delayed in Transmission).—The more important side of the welcome in the Capital for the Ishii mission has been completed. There have been in succession brilliant entertainments, which were closed with Mr. Sato, the Japanese Ambassador's dinner. The reception was attended by five hundred and eighty persons, at which Madame Miura sang with great effect. Mr. Salisbury, acting President of the Senate, also gave a dinner last night in honour of the mission.

On Sunday the Ishii mission will make a short trip incognito into the country.

War Consultations Begun

Conversations connected with co-operation in the war have been commenced. Officials are pleased with Viscount Ishii's official position, and also that Japan is not seeking any selfish advantage. The coming week will be entirely given up to negotiations. Thereafter, Viscount Ishii will visit Philadelphia, where he will be the guest of Mr. Morris, the new United States Ambassador to Japan. Then he will visit Newport and Boston, returning to Washington about the twentieth inst.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Washington, Sept. 2 (Delayed in transmission).—Appeals from various commercial bodies and firms in Japan are pouring in to the hands of the special mission, seeking for the relief of the steel embargo. These are extremely embarrassing owing to the fact that it is impossible at present to secure any recognition of the special position of any country regarding steel supply. All countries are requisitioning but the vast American programme and the abandonment of the programme of wooden vessels are forcing the holdup by the commission controlling the materials. The negotiations in connection with the steel supply for ship-building had been commenced before the arrival of the mission and consequently Viscount Ishii can not discuss the details thereanent. The entire matter will be left to the hands of Mr. Sato, Japanese Ambassador in Washington. The decision can not be expected quickly owing to the slow compilation of statistics regarding the American supply of steel against the demand of the world.—KOKUSAI SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE.

MR. INOUYE SUCCEEDS GERMAN ADVISOR

Peking, Sept. 4.—Mr. Inouye, assistant manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, succeeds the German advisor in the Board of Audit.

A meeting of the diplomatic body was held Wednesday, to discuss chiefly the tariff revision, and the postponement of the Boxer indemnities.

The report that Hunan has declared independence is denied, although the provincial military authorities oppose the appointment of Fu Liang-tso as Tuchun.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE IN CANADA

Toronto via New York, Aug. 30 (Delayed in transmission).—The Governor General of Canada has signed the military conscription bill which thus becomes a law. Single men between the ages of twenty and thirty two are liable to conscription. It is expected that one hundred thousand men will be sent to training camps this fall.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

MAYORALTY POSSIBILITIES

Since the death of Baron Okuda, Mayor of Tokyo, many names have been discussed as successor. The "Chugai Shogyo" says that the selection of the new Mayor should be made with the utmost care. The Mayor of Tokyo represents the country on many occasions, and as the Minister of Foreign Affairs represents the Government, the Mayor of Tokyo represents the people of the country, and it is necessary that the Mayor should have diplomatic ability besides his other desirable points. The city of Tokyo has many grave questions to be solved in future, and the new Mayor should be able to handle such important matters. The electric tram car fare has been raised in order to readjust the finances of the city, but it will not be long before it has to be lowered again. The electric light rate question and the sewer system are also two more important problems. The city has developed out of the old Yeddo, and it has never been properly laid out, and it is the duty of the new Mayor to plan an ideal city, and beautify the streets and parks.

With these many grave questions, the people of Tokyo should select a man who will be capable of carrying out his duties and the selection should not be decided by political pull.

PRICE REGULATION

The "Jiji" desires to know what the Japanese Government intends to do to regulate the prices of commodities, and prevent the advance of the cost of living. While all belligerent nations and neutral countries are earnestly endeavouring to check the advance of the cost of living and regulate the market of commodities, the Japanese Government and public are indifferent to advancing costs.

For the purpose of preventing any further rise, the Government should endeavor (1) to restrict export and encourage import, (2) to restrict the sale or charter of ships, (3) to restrict wasteful consumption, (4) to prevent illegal transaction, and (5) to set the market prices for all commodities. The increase of export or decrease of import, cause the shortage of supplies and raise the price, and it is necessary to restrict the export of such articles as are not abundant in the country, and to encourage the import of necessary articles. The scarcity of cargo space, and high freight rates, are also causes of the present high cost of living, and the sale or charter of ships should be restricted to prevent any further rise.

The prevention of illegal transactions, and wasteful consumption, is also necessary, and the Government should endeavour to stop such practices, but the "Jiji" regrets that the Japanese Government has done nothing in this direction, and does not seem even to be considering the problem.

To prevent the advance of the price of commodities, the Japanese Government intends to stop the practice of storing or refusing to sell, cereals, iron and steel materials, coal, cotton, and cotton fabrics, papers, dye stuffs, and medicines, for the purpose of securing enormously large profit, and the regulation for the prevention of such practice has been already made public. The "Jiji" says that it is beyong any doubt that the illegal transactions of speculators have caused the present advance of prices, to a great extent, and such illegal acts should have been prohibited a long time ago, but the Government neglected this necessary step.

Although the Government has announced that it will prevent such practices, the "Jiji" doubts whether the new regulation will really benefit the public and stop the illegal speculation. The aim of the Government to prevent the further advance of prices is to be welcomed, but the paper thinks that under the regulation just announced, it will be difficult to accomplish anything toward the relief of present conditions.

The law says that such practice for the purpose of obtaining illegally enormous profit, should be stopped, but it will be impossible to learn whether the merchants or speculators have stored their merchandise for that purpose. If the officials interprete the meaning of the regulation in a wide sense, it will be impossible to prevent cornering and refusal to sell the stored merchandise, to await further advance of price. It may be comparatively easy to detect the monopoly of a certain article by a merchant, or a group of merchants, but regarding the refusal to sell immediately, it is impossible to find the motive.

AT LAST BETTER ROADS

The "Hochi" welcomes the report that a bill will be introduced by the Department of Home Affairs to improve the roads of the country, in the coming session of the Diet. The importance of the improvement of roads, especially for military purposes has been overlooked by the Government, and even the Military authorities did not pay any attention to roads. The advancement of military tactics, and the changes in methods of warfare, demonstrated in the present European conflict, have made the improvement of roads more necessary. If the Japanese army is to move automobiles and heavy guns to Utsunomiya, the bridge over the River Tone will not be strong enough to bear the weight of such heavy cars, and there are many more bridges to be improved, to allow the passing of such heavy wagons and cars. The Tokaido is regarded as the main thoroughfare of the country, but the only transportation available along the road is by railway. Wagons and cars can not cross Lake Hamana. The "Hochi" can not understand why the government authorities and public have so long neglected this important question.

PUSH THE NAVY'S EXPANSION

The details of the Navy expansion bill, to be brought up in the coming session of the Diet, can not be learned, but the "Jiji" says that the Navy Department intends to spend 100,000,000 yen in four or five years to build cruisers, destroyers and submarines. The plan of building up the Navy on the eight-four formation has been finally decided on, but it is necessary to build auxiliary ships to complete the expansion programme of the Navy. The "Jiji" believes that the importance of submarines and destroyers has been proved in the present war, and the public will not oppose the plan of the Naval authorities to build more of them, but the new plan of the Government can not be discussed fully until its details are announced.

ILLEGAL TRADE MUST CEASE

The Japanese Government has issued a regulation to prohibit the illegal transaction of cornering certain articles, or refusing to sell at the market price, in order to obtain a larger profit, is to be welcomed, says the "Hochi." The regulation is necessary and timely, and the paper hopes that the Government will enforce the measure. The mere announcement of the regulation will not benefit the public.

The "Hochi" says that the regulation does not say anything about selling at enormous profit, without buying up or refusing to sell at market quotation, and the paper desires to know what the Government intends to do with such dealers.

The paper further wishes to draw the attention of the Government to the illegal practice of many retail traders, such as giving short measure or selling substitutes. Among the rice dealers, it is seldom that they use the proper measures, and they very often sell second rate rice as the first grade.

The present regulation covering the food stuffs and medicines is very inadequate, and many bottled and canned goods do not have the quantity they ought to contain. Japan should have a law similar to the Pure Food and Drug Act of the United States, to prevent the dishonesty of such manufacturers and dealers. The present insufficient supervision is encouraging dishonest merchants to cheat the public, and in order to lower the cost of living and bring up the commercial moral of the merchants, it is absolutely necessary that the Government issue comprehensive regulations covering the manufacture and sale of all articles.

PUBLIC SHOULD BE EDUCATED

While the public may not oppose the expansion, the paper believes that those who realize the immediate necessity of it might be very few, and therefore, the Government should not depend upon public support in carrying out the new plan. The submarines may be welcomed by the public, but they understand only a little about the work of destroyers and cruisers, and not only is it necessary to have a thorough understanding with the Financial department of the Government, but also the Navy Department should educate the public, and make them understand the necessity of the expansion planned, or else the Naval authorities may repeat the failure of the Yamamoto Cabinet, which met the opposition of the House of Peers regarding the Naval expansion.

The "Jiji" hopes that the Government will be more earnest in carrying out its plans. In the past it made excellent plans, but when it meet with opposition, meekly surrendered, and the paper asks the authorities to have the full determination to carry out the programme despite any opposition. At the same time, the Navy Department must plainly and carefully explain the new plan of expansion to the public. If it takes a haughty attitude towards the public, it may be difficult to obtain the support necessary, but with sincerity and frankness, the authorities should explain the plan, so that all the people of the country may realize its necessity and give it their hearty support.

LABORERS SHOULD SAVE MONEY

The "Chugai Shogyo" says that laborers, who are now obtaining much higher wages than before, should be taught to save a part of their earnings. Japanese laborers have the habit of spending all of their earnings and have no idea of saving for a rainy day. On the ground of the high cost of living, they demanded an increase of pay, but it would be of no use, if they spend their money wastefully. When the war ends and their wages become lower, or they lose their present work, they will at once suffer from lack of funds.

The Government is reported to be considering insurance for laborers, but the "Chugai" says that it will meet the opposition of the insurance companies and the public. The Postal Insurance was at first opposed by the public, and the establishment of another form of insurance by the Government will surely be objected to. The Postal Insurance which was intended for the laborers is not welcomed by them, and the paper doubts the success of the new plan. The fundamental education of laborers in saving money is important at this moment, or all earnings at present will be wastefully spent.

COTTON INDUSTRY HIT

The United States Government recently publised a law covering exports, and according to the explanation made by the American Embasy, it is not a ban on exports, but only supervision, and its purpose is to protect the supply in the United States. The demand in the Entente countries will be considered first, and only when there is any surplus, will the neutral countries obtain the supply. The "Hochi" says that this measure of the United States Government to protect her interests and those of the Entente Powers, should not be dis-

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cussed by other people, but the paper draws the attention of the Japanese public to the fact that cotton is included in the list, and the Entente Powers can obtain cotton only when they have secured special permission from the United States.

Japan is importing 2,200,000 piculs of cotton from the United States, and if this supply is stopped, the spinning industry of the country will suffer. Cotton may be obtained from Egypt, India, and China, but the quality of that produced in these places is inferior to the American grade. The Japanese spinners, therefore desire that the restriction on export should not be applied to cotton. The United States produces 50,000,000 piculs of cotton a year, and the total export to Japan is only 2,200,000 piculs, and so it may not be impossible for the United States to supply Japan with the necessary amount.

Japan should explain to the United States conditions here, and request the needed supply, but in case the United States will not listen to the request, Japan should consider the problem of securing the supply of cotton from some other sources. The "Hochi" says that it will then become imperative to plant cotton in all localities where it can be produced, and then adopt the policy of obtaining the supply of cotton from China, and endeavor to increase the product there, and also improve its quality.

The details of the restriction on the export of cotton, should be carefully studied by the Japanese, and the paper hopes that Government officials and spinners will carefully investigate the matter.

HOW TO CONTROL PRICES

The "Chugai Shogyo" declares that the recent measure of the Government to regulate the price of commodities by prohibiting the illegal transactions in certain classes of articles is inadequate. The fundamental measures to regulate prices will be the supply of materials, encouragement of saving, improvement of the transportation facilities, and the regulation of the freight rates.

At this moment some measures by the Government are necessary, but the paper says that such an artificial measure may cause a reactionary effect, and not accomplish the end the Government wishes. It is further reported that the Government will shortly prohibit the export of certain articles, although no details are learned about the plan. The prevention of export of certain articles is necessary, but the "Chugai" says that before that step, it is necessary to adopt a definite financial policy. The mere imitation of the policies of the foreign countries may not suit conditions in Japan. If the Government believes it necessary to prevent the export, it must first consult with the business men of the country, which would not make it too late for action. But if the Government prevents the export at its own wish, without consulting with businessmen, and without studying the effect of such a step, the announcement of the prevention would cause a panic.

RATES HERE DOUBLE LONDON FIGURES

The shipbuilders and owners of Japan have raised their price of ships and charter rates enormously, and the rates in Japan are twice as high as the London quotation. Many new ships are built here, but most of them are not for use in Japan, being built to sell to foreign buyers at profitable figures.

To prevent the shortage of ships by restricting their sale and charter, is the necessary and important step to be taken by the Government. The increase of freight rates and shortage of ships, will cause a financial crisis in the country. The restriction is imperative, and without it any regulation of freight rates will be of no consequence. The "Jiji" hopes that the Government will understand the situation.

EXPORTS FROM AMERICA

The President issued a proclamation on Auyust 30 concerning the control of exports from America, giving list of articles which may be exported only under license, under two categories: First, exports to the enemy and its Allies and to neutral countries of Europe; and secondly, to all other countries. The proclamation is accompanied by the following explanatory statement by the President:

"The purpose and effect of this proclamation is not export prohibition, but merely export control. It is not the intention to interfere unnecessarily with our foregn trade, but our own domestic needs must be adequately safeguarded, and there is the added duty of meeting the necessities of all the nations at war with the Imperial German Government. After those needs are met, it is our wish and intention to minister to the needs of the neutral nations as far as our resources permit. This task will be discharged without other than the proper qualification that the liberation of our surplus products shall not be made the occasion of benefit to the enemy, either directly or indirectly. The two lists have been prepared in the interest of facility and expedience; the first list, applicable to the enemy and his Ally and to the neutral countries of Europe, brings under control practically all articles of commerce, while the second list applicable to all the other countries of the world makes only a few additions to the list of commodities controlled by the proclamation of July 9, 1917. It is obvious that a closer supervision and control of exports is necessary with respect to those European neutrals within the sphere of hostilities, than is required for those countries further removed. The establishment of these distinctions will simplify the administrative processes and enable us to continue our policy of minimizing the interruption of trade. No licenses will be necessary for the exportation of coin, bullion, currency, and evidences of indebtedness, until required by regulations to be promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion."

WOODROW WILSON.

BONUS SYSTEM TO AID CITY EMPLOYEES

The City Council of Tokyo Thursday morning voted to use 196,646 yen, as a special bonus to the school teachers and lower officials of the municipality. The measure is to relieve the suffering of the school teachers and other employees of the city, owing to the high cost of living.

The rate of the special bonus will be three yen a month to those receiving a salary between twenty and forty yen a month, two yen a month to those earning amounts between ten and twenty yen, and one yen a month to those having a salary of below ten yen a month.

Large Numbers Will Benefit

The Council has voted the sum necessary to give this bonus from August first this year, to March 31st, 1918. The number of school teachers and officials of the city who will enjoy the bonus will be 3,356, and the total amount of the bonus for them will amount to 70,586 yen, and also 10,441 lower employees of the city will have a bonus, the total sum reaching 126,061 yen.

It is also reported that the Department of Agriculture and Commerce will give special bonuses to its officials receiving a salary of below thirty yen a month. There are 3,300 who will receive this advance. The total amount will be 24,000 yen a month. The Department will use for the purpose the salaries of the present non-existent Parliamentary and Assistant Secretaryships.

A SURVEY OF THE ART MAGAZINES

(Specially Written by Yone Noguchi)

The July number of the Kokka introduces us to a beautiful reproduction of the portrait of Sude-Avolokitesvara (collection of the Koryuji Temple, Kyoto), to believe the editor's opinion, one of the most antique specimen ever produced in Japan that compels one's admiration by the excellence of its technique; as in the former cases, the work of wood-engraving is by M. Yoshihisa, and that of colour-press by T. Tamura. It is said that in the Guhya-yana sect of Buddhism there is great variety in the representation of this Avolokitesvara, the god of mercy and happiness who is believed to have the power to protect man from disaster, to cure illness and to ensure healthy onspring. This divinity appears in the painting of Taizokai-mandara (Garbhakukehidhatu-mandala), but is more often delineated as an independent god. The portrait admirably reproduced in the July Kokka has three eyes and eighteen arms; some hands are in the symbol of fingers, while others hold different attributes. The body done in yellowish white is clothed in a thin robe; the arms are ornamented with sacred jewels, the wrists with white ribbons, and the halo is margined with flame. On each side of the bottom is seen a dragon king who supports the lotus pedestal, in the upper part two flying angels are shown in the attitude of presenting an offering; and from the top of the halo arise clouds, in the midst of which seven Buddhas are seated, although they are not mentioned in the scripture. "The picture in question," the editor writes, "should most probably be assigned to the thirteenth century, in spite of uncertainty as to the exact name of the artist. It is delineated in a serious manner, even parts apparently unimportant not being slighted. The brush line is vigorous, with an admirable gradation of colouring. The colour scheme on the whole gives one an impression of restraint, quite free from gaudiness. What is remarkable about it is that the outlines are drawn with a firm brush. We do not doubt that it is to be regarded as a superb specimen of our ancient Buddhist paintings now reckoned as National Treasures. What is also noticeable in this work is a great deal of the Indian element, of which more is discernible than in any other similar piece in Japan. Note, for instance, the dragon kings, on whose heads are seen a number of snakes, and the angelic forms flying in the air above them. These are the same as those in the ancient art of India."

Shown Famous Painting

We are also pleased to be introduced to the pictorial scroll of the Odera-engi by Mitsuoki Tosa, the chief figure in the Tosa school of the seventeenth century. On this Mitsuoki Tosa, Arthur Morrison writes in "Painters of Japan" as follows: "Mitsuoki's father, Mitsunori, died comparatively young, and the son's artistic education is said to have been completed under the eye of a pupil of his grandfather Mitsuyuki. Mitsuoki further made an especial study of the ancient Chinese printers of Tang and Sung. He developed a style of extreme elegance and minuteness of finish, but his execution, at its most microscopic, never lacks strength and boldness. Forgeries abound carrying Mitsuoki's name and seal, but in almost every case some ill-concealed weakness of handling betrays them to the eye one made familiar with his seal work. He made something of a speciality in pictures of quails, in the treatment of which subject he profited much by the study of Rianchin, the Chinese of the Sung period; but his abilities were wide, and there was no subject in which they were not triumphant. His figures were touched with great elegance, and a sense of character not always manifest in the works of his school. As a

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rule they were executed with a minute though flexible drawing, but I (Arthur Morrison) have an ideal portrait of the saint Nichiren, seated at a table, writing, in which the figure is on an unusually large scale, and this circumstance gives the painter the opportunity to display a bold, large, and clean handling that observers only familiar with his smaller work would scarcely expect. Mitsuoki's colour is of a soft and cool harmony, and he used less red than one is accustomed to find in the pictures of the Tosa school; but his most striking technical merit, apart from the precision of his touch, is a great purity of line."

Now to return to the pictorial scroll of the Odera-engi. As the name itself explains, it is the scroll illustrating the origin and history of the Odera Temple dated as far back as the eighth century or earlier, whose original name, before the time when it became amalgamated with some Buddhist temple, was the Aguchi Shrine; the temple prospered for long ages even down to 1868, when finally all its buildings fell into ruins. According to the inscription, there existed another scroll, but unfortunately it was destroyed in a fire toward the end of the sixteenth century. The scroll that is reproduced in the July Kokka is a production of the year 1690; of the two plates, one reproducing part of the first roll which represents a ceremonious parade at the time of the festival of the Sumiyoshi shrine in the province of Settsu, while the other, as the part of the second roll, showing a bullock-cart wherein priest Gyoki is seen, who established a combined Buddhist and Shinto temple. The work of Mitsuoki, it is said, which may worthly rank with this scroll is from the scroll called the Kitano-engi, now in the collection of the Kitano-jinsha shrine of Kyoto. It is believed that the Odera-engi is a later production than the Kitano-engi. An examination of the technique shows, the editor of the Kokka says, the maturity of the composition, the restrained vigour of the strokes, and the general refinement of the colour scheme; it certainly represents the culmination of Mitsuoki's style. It is a work of his seventy-fourth year, that is, one year prior to his death. Not very long after the completion of this scroll, it is written in record, that the Emperor Higashiyama had the pleasure of inspecting it, and from that time forward it was the wont of successive emperors to take pleasure in examining it. In 1910, the scroll was registered as one of the National Treasures.

The other illustrations of the July Kokka are "T'ao Yuan-ming" by Buncho Tani (1764-1841) and the "Flower Pieces" (eight sketches) by Chien Nan-p'in, a well-known Chinese painter of the first half of the eighteenth century. Buncho's picture is accompanied with the long inscription (a poem by T'ao Yuan-ming) written by Bosai Kameda in 1802. Bosai was an eminent scholar of Chinese literature. Buncho in his boyhood learned painting from Bunrei Kato, an artist of the Kano school, and later studied the technique of Chinese art under Kangan Kitayama, whose influence is seen quite strongly in some of his pictures, but finally succeeded in amalgamating the styles of both the Northern and Southern schools in China. And also he was never blind to the essential beauty of the Yamato school. "It is not surprising, "the editor says, "that the influence of Kangan should be noticeable in the present piece, 'T'ao Yuan-ming.' In the year 1801 Kangan passed away. Compared with monochrome landscapes in which he was most felicious in later life, this picture has features decidedly its own. Not to speak of the confident power displayed in his landscape pieces, we are fascinated, as in the present instance, by his seriousness even in his younger days."

Ch'en Nan-p'in was born at Shuang-linchen of the Wu-hsing province; he came over to Japan in December, 1731, and two years after the introduction of his own style to our people at Nagasaki, he returned to his native country in September, 1733. In the period extending from the latter half of the eighteenth, to the beginning of the nineteenth century, his style found its own way to full recognition and adoption among our Japanese artists. Therefore his works have been highly appreciated by our connoisseurs, and naturally a goodly number of them have been imported, but it is said that forgeries are abundant. It was not very long after his landing at Nagasaki that he won immediate fame and reputation, and finally the Shogun of the day requested a painting by him. He was then quite impatient to return home, and the commission was not fulfilled. Years after, he presented to the Shogun a dozen pictures, to which he had devoted his best efforts. When presenting them, he made beautiful screens of them at Nagasaki, the frames having been carved with strikingly delicate floral designs by Ming Nang and his father, both residents of that seaport. The pictures reproduced in the Kokka show two portions of these gifts pictures, which bear a date corresponding to the year 1748. "They are," the editor of the magazine writes, "each one delicate studies based on realism.

"On the whole the Sung period in China witnessed an important advance in bird-and-flower painting. The artists of the Academy, in particular, excelled in their field of art. However, when we come down to the Yuang or Ming dynasty, the style had fallen into shallow mannerism. In modern China there arose a tendency to oppose it among progressive painters, of whom Ch'en Nan-p'in was one. He endeavoured to study Nature at first hand and to free himself from time-honoured conventions. What is remarkable in his work is the employment of water-colours in place of the gorgeous rock pigments. How painstaking and enthusiastic his attitude toward Nature was, is fully confirmed by the paintings in question."

The August number of the Nishikiye contains one interesting article written by Kendo Ishii on Hiroshige; the article is meant to explain that the faulty print easily found in market was something far away from the artist's original desire. And the proof sheet of one of the Omi Hakkei series with Hiroshige's minute directions how to print is also presented with the article. In way of the illustrations this August number is quite remarkable with a beautiful hashira-kake of Choki's woman; the other things are by Hiroshige and Buncho.

The August Ukiyoye has also many interesting articles by Usui Kojima and others. I agree with Mr. Kojima that a good splendid reproduction of the well-known old colour-print should be more respected and valued accordingly; the habit of despising it as a later edition or forgery is really absurd and meaningless.

60 YEARS SINCE HIROSHIGE DIED

Thursday was the sixtieth anniversary of the death of Hiroshige, the famous painter, and a memorial service was held by the members of the Hiroshige Association and other admirers of his works. An exhibition of his best works was held at the Takashimaya Silk Store, Nihonbashi, from the sixth until the eighth. The exhibits numbered over 270. It is regrettable that there now lives no descendant of the famous painter, and even his tomb is not known. The exhibition interested all lovers of Japanese prints, as every exhibit was among the best of his work, and cannot be seen again together, as they were all carefully stored by collectors.

FIRST JAPANESE TEMPLE IN SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

A Japanese priest who has established the first Japanese Buddhist temple in the Southern hemisphere, accomplished through his sole effort, has recently returned to Japan from Peru, after an absence of more than thirteen years. He is the Rev. Mr. Taian Uyeno, belonging to the Sodo sect. When a party of about 1,100 Japanese emigrants went out to Peru in 1903, Mr. Uyeno was ordered by the headquarters of the Sodo sect to go with them, to propagate Buddhism among Japanese immigrants there.

Early Years There Eventful

His life in Peru was quite eventful. Upon landing at Eten, he found to his great regret that he could not devote himself to the propagation work, for various reasons, and after some time was made an overseer of Japanese immigrants at Eten. In 1905, he moved to San Daber, and entered upon a labourer's life. About this time the sum of 1,200 yen collected from Japanese immigrants in Peru was placed at his disposal, to be spent on useful work, and with this donation, Mr. Uyeno planned to build a Japanese Buddhist temple, which was completed in 1908. He named the temple the "Jionji." To maintain the temple, however, was very difficult, with no contributions coming from outside, and the priest was obliged to open a confectionery shop, in order to earn the up-keep expenses. After various hardships and difficulties, the maintenance of the temple became less hard, and in view of the increase of children of the Japanese immigrants, he opened in 1911 a primary school in the premises of the temple, in order to give them necessary education.

Attempts Made to Burn Temple

Mr. Uyeno says that when he was building the temple he was often persecuted by the Peruvians, and attempts to burn it and the school, were also made. Once paper lanterns lit by Mr. Uyeno in honour of the Emperor's birthday were destroyed by some natives, which incident gave rise to some trouble between Japanese immigrants and Peruvians. The relations between the Japanese immigrants and the native people have, however, now become peaceful and friendly, says the priest. With the return of Mr. Uyeno, the headquarters of the Sodo sect dispatched some time ago the Rev. Mr. S. Saito to look after the Buddhist work there.

Watery Blisters On Face, Neck and Hands Healed By Cuticura.



"Watery blisters came first on my face, neck, and hands. They were very painful and irritating, and I could not get any sleep or rest for the itching. I could not do any of my household duties for nine weeks as I was obliged to have my hands bandaged.

"After several months without any change I decided to try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I found relief after the first application, and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment and four tablets of Cuticura Soap healed me." (Signed) Mrs. T. Inett, Pentre Villas, Wychbold, Worcester, Eng., August 8, 1916.

Most skin troubles might be prevented by using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for every-day toilet purposes.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FRENCH CLASSIC DANCER STAR ON IMPERIAL BILL

Mlle Marie Louise Sterlicg, Primiere Danseuse of the Opera Comique, Paris, is the special feature in the September Bill at the Imperial Theater. It is seldom in Japan that one has an opportunity to see classic dances by dancers of reputation, and the local public have not yet been educated up to enjoying this classic art of the Occident. Mlle Sterlicg introduces to the Japanese public many celebrated dances, giving them opportunity to know what real western classic dancing is.

Mlle Sterlicg changes her programme of dances every third day, and during the month of September will perform a great variety of classical dances. Those of the opening day were "Pizzicato," from the Ballet of "Sylvia," by Leo Delibes, and Meditation," from the Opera "Thais," by Massenet. In these two, she has shown the grace, beauty and technique of these classic dances admirably, and especially in "Meditation," she brought out all the charm of the wonderful Ballet from "Thais." However, it is regretable that the Japanese public, who are not familiar with Occidental music and operas, failed to understand the good points of her work. But opportunities like the present will gradually educate the Japanese public to a proper appreciation. The orchestra of the Imperial Theater failed to interpret the music properly, and in many points Mlle Sterlicg had to dance to wrongly rendered music.

Selections During 1st Half of Month

She will give "The Dance of Hours," from the Opera" Gioconda," by Ponchielli, and "Salome" from the Opera by Richard Strauss, from to-day until the sixth. From the seventh to ninth, she will give "Fascination," the Greek Dance, by Bizet, and "Zibeida," the Persian Dance by Filipuchi, and from the tenth to the thirteenth, "The Death of the Swan," by Saint Saens, and the "Vision of Herode" from the opera "Herode" by Massenet.

Regular September Bill

The regular bill of the Imperial for September consists of "Chirimomiji Koino Chimatsuri," "Nanyo-fu" (South Sea Island Fashions), "Adachiga Hara," and "Sansha Matsuri." As a whole the bill is not up to the standard, and if it did not have the special feature of the dances by Mlle Sterlicg, the programme as a whole would be very dull.

"Sansha Matsuri" the last on the programme, is a dance-drama, and it is the best of the lot. Yennosuke and Kanya, the two old-school actors take the leading parts, and the actresses of the theater dance with them. The dance of Kanya and Yennosuke is worth the trouble of waiting until the end of the programme for.

"Nanyo-fu", a modern drama written recently by Mr. Sui-in Yemi, is a failure, having no plot of interest. The audience could not understand the meaning of the play. It is nothing but a collection of a few separate dramatic scenes, and has no continued thread running through the play. From the title of the piece, it can be understood that the play is meant to show that civilized people are just as same as the South Sea Islands' natives, but the play fails to carry out the suggestion.

Miss Mori's Character Work

"Chirimomiji Koino Chimatsuri" is a classic drama, and while it consists of four acts, and forty actors and actresses appear on the stage, it does not have much merit, and seems as if it could be shortened to a two-act play with good result. Miss Ritsuko Mori takes the leading part, which fits her well. The repulsive and selfish character of Komahime she fills perfectly. The story is of Komahime, who was married to Chibanosuke by fraud. Her father makes her believe that she was marrying the brother of Chibanosuke, but later she found that her husband was a different man. Chibanosuke is ugly and crippled, but his brother is a fine looking man, and she thought she was marrying the brother, but when the wedding day came, she was married to unattractive Chibanosuke. Kojiro, brother of Chibanosuke, and Komahime fall in love, which causes the jealousy of Chibanosuke, who finally discovers the trick of the father of Komahime, and killing Komahime and Kojiro, he sends his soldiers to burn the father's castle.

Another "One-Part"' Piece

If "Chirimomiji Koino Chimatsuri" is produced for the sake of Miss Mori, "Adachiga Hara" is staged for Miss Kakuko Murata. The leading part is taken by her exceedingly well, and in her own role she proved herself superior in acting to Miss Mori.

Sodehagi who was turned out of her home by her parents for marrying a servant of the house, returns home, after many years, with her child. But the parents will not allow her to enter, and in the snow the mother and child sit, asking the forgiveness of the parents. Miss Murata plays the part of Sodehagi extremely well. She later became blind, and Miss Murata played well every action of the blind mother.

On the whole, the September Bill at the Imperial is not good, but the dancing of Mlle. Sterlicg is a rare opportunity for the Japanese public, as well as foreigners in Tokyo and vicinity, to see classic dances.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN GERMANY

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has received a telegram from Dr. W. W. Yen, former Minister to Berlin, and now staying in Copenhagen, stating that there are still more than a hundred Chinese students in Germany and that they would be allowed to leave German territory if the Germans in China are not ill-treated. He says that he has learned this from the Government of Denmark, which has received an official dispatch from the Netherlands Government, on the matter.

9 KOREAN BUDDHISTS VISIT THE PREMIER

As has been announced, the party of nine high Korean priests, headed by Abbot Kinkuka, called upon Field-Marshal Count Terauchi, the Premier, at his official residence, Nagata-cho, Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. They were dressed in flowing robes of various colours, and wore tall helmet-like hats. The Premier received them in the grand hall facing the courtyard. After the exchange of greetings, the Premier, much pleased to see them, had a pleasant conversation with the Korean monks, some of whom were personally acquainted with the Premier when he was Governor-General.

Came to Worship at Momoyama

On behalf of the party, Abbot Kinkuka, the leader, expressed his thanks stating that they had come to pay homage at the Momoyama Tomb of the late Emperor Meiji, who saved the Buddhist temples in Chosen from their sad condition, in the reign of their former ruler, and were having the pleasure of seeing the Premier and tendering their hearty thanks for the protection given them by promulgating the Temple Act, when he was Governor-General. They hoped that he would give further help for development of the Buddhist religion in Chosen. After that a silver incense burner, over four inches high was presented to their benefactor, and also Abbot Rikoshi of the party made a present of a hanging picture of Buddha. After a reception had been given, they left the Premier's residence at 12.30.

Visit the Famous Otani

At 1 o'clock the party visited Count Koei Otani, former Abbot of the Higashi Honganji temple, at his residence at Kasumigaseki, and thanked him for his large contributions toward the propagation of Buddhism in Chosen. A photograph of the party was taken in the garden of the Count's residence. After enjoying the beauty of the landscapes there, with the Count as their guide, the party left the residence at 2 o'clock.



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54.52 R.R. JW

The Japan Daily Mail:

WEEKLY EDITION

每土曜日 一回發行

No. 37] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, SEPTEMBER 15, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

THE JAPAN MAIL

and

THE JAPAN TIMES

Both Weekly Editions

Six Months.....Yen 5.50

One Year.....Yen 10.00

Subscription Rates

Single Copies.....Sen 15 each

Single Copies (back numbers) Sen.. 25 each

One Month.....Sen .50

Three Months.....Yen 1.50

Six Months.....Yen 3.00

One Year.....Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

Rear-Admiral M. Okumiya has been elected Mayor of Yokosuka.

A mechanical school in Kawasaki will be opened from October 1st.

Mr. Y. Katayama has been appointed Chief of the new War Insurance Bureau.

Mr. Willing Spencer, Second Secretary of the U. S. Embassy, has been promoted First Secretary.

The party of high Korean priests, now staying in Tokyo, will return to Korea on Tuesday.

The Bijutsuin Exhibition, which includes Japanese and Western paintings and sculptures, is held at Takenodai, Uyeno.

The Portuguese Legation in Tokyo was removed to the Imperial Hotel, Uchi-Yamashita-cho, Kojimachi-ku, on the 1st of this month.

Dr. M. Kumakawa has been appointed Dean of the Tokyo Medical College, in place of Dr. T. Aoyama.

A strange skin disease is now spreading among the sailors of the Kure Naval Station and about 200 have suffered from it, says a telephone advice from there.

The Tokyo City Council has accepted a portrait in oils of the late Dr. Baron Okuda, by Mr. Ju Fukui, an artist of Fushimi-cho, Shiba.

The fire in Pinhsiang colliery on August 19th, involved the loss of 29 lives, and 3,000,000 yuan, according to a Hankow telegram. Some parties suspect Germans as the cause.

Mr. Y. Yegi, former Chief Secretary of the Cabinet and now member of the Upper House, has become a barrister-at-law.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha has applied to the authorities concerned for the nullification of a perpetual lease for the old Club Hotel premises, which they bought recently.

Dr. Clay MacCauley will return to Tokyo by the Colombia, due at Yokohama to-day, from Hawaii, where he has been spending the summer.

The authorities concerned are disinclined to authorize the reclamation of foreshores off Kanagawa, as applied for both by the Yokohama Dock and Asano Shipbuilding Companies.

It was announced Wednesday in the Official Gazette that a course of applied chemistry has been created in the curriculum of the College of Science, of the Tohoku Imperial University.

It is reported from Peking that the Austrian Minister there and the Austrian Consul in Tientsin, were to leave for home Wednesday. They will take a boat from Shanghai and return home via Japan.

The Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai is said to have refused to give a pension to former German and Austrian employees of the Customs, as requested by the acting Dutch Consul-General.

The Italian poet Gabriele d'Annunzio who has already lost an eye in an earlier fight, was wounded again in the battle on the 19th ult., when his machine was pierced with 127 holes.

The T.K.K. tank str. Soyo Maru, 4,617 tons gross, hitherto chartered by the Rising Sun Petroleum Co., will be handed over in November to the Asiatic Petroleum Co., who purchased her at about 2,500,000 yen.

Mr. William R. Rathvon, Member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship of Boston, Mass., will arrive in Yokohama from America to deliver a lecture on Christian Science at the Gaiety Theater on the twentieth of this month.

The Entente Ministers in Peking are reported to have advised the Chinese Government that the steps already taken for the control of enemy subjects in China are too lenient.

Golf links are now laid out in the Akasaka Palace and Shinjuku Imperial Garden. H.I.H. the Crown Prince and his two younger brothers are said to spend their spare time there.

The Tokyo City Council is planning the construction of two parks, one at Midori-cho, Honjo, and the other at Take-cho, Shitaya. The executive committee for this new plan will go to Okayama, Kanazawa, and Takamatsu, to inspect the parks there.

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An amalgamation of emigration companies under the control of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Tokyo Kisen Kaisha and Osaka Shosen Kaisha will be completed before long. The new concern will have a capital of 10 million yen.

Messrs. Nikolai de Berg and Pavel Barovsky, who have been recently added to the staff of the Russian Consulate-General in Yokohama, will serve as chancellors. Mr. Berg was transferred from Siam and Mr. Barovsky came from Petrograd.

Special manoeuvres in the fortified zone of Tokyo Bay take place for ten days from the beginning of October, heavy artillery in Yokosuka and warships, submarines, aeroplanes, etc. of the Yokohama Admiralty participating. Such manoeuvres in Tokyo Bay have been in abeyance for over ten years past.

Friday's "Peking Gazette" reports that corruption is suspected in connection with the charterage of the confiscated German and Austrian steamers, to a shipping firm. The paper says that Mr. Tsao Ju-ling and a number of other high officials are suspected of being implicated in the scandal.

According to a report made by the Department of Justice, there are at present thirty-four foreigners in the prisons throughout the country. There are twenty-three Chinese, twenty-two male and one female, two Americans, seven Germans, one Italian and one Austrian. The only foreign woman in a Japanese prison is a Chinese.

It is reported that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Wakasa Maru, 5,921 tons, will be sent to South America via Cape Town in the latter part of next month, with a large number of Japanese immigrants. The Wakasa Maru was dispatched to Brazil some time ago with many immigrants on board, and in this trip, she is expected to carry about 1,400 from the Loochoo islands.

It was officially ascertained that from June 18 till September 6 there were 148 carriers of dysentery germs in the limits of the city of Osaka, but recently this number has happily decreased to 56. The police authorities, however, are determined to lessen the number of these dangerous germ-bearers as quickly as possible, for fear of a sudden outbreak of the epidemic in the city during the panic caused by the cholera prevailing elsewhere.

The very day after the overturn of a freight train at Hyogo on the Sanyo line, a collision between a freight train and a passenger train for Shimonoseki occurred at Tatsuno Station, on Thursday morning at 4.40. While the former was stopping at the station on the siding, the latter, running at full speed, struck the rear of the goods train. One car of the passenger train was derailed and fell over, but there was no casualty.

WHY NEUTRALS ARE LEAVING GERMANY

A DISPATCH from Zurich, translated and published in "The Times" of London, says:

The military critic of the "Münchner Neueste Nachrichten," in an article entitled "The Fourth Year of War," deplores the fact that British diplomacy has been much cleverer and more successful than German, having accomplished nearly everything it attempted.

"It has constantly brought new nations into the war [he adds], and is always making new foes, new tasks, and new difficulties for the German Army, so that now there are 1,350 million foes against 150 million Germans and German sympathizers. In an appeal to the judgment of humanity at a world conference or world tribunal the proportion would be 135 to 15. In this command of the opinion of the world England has gained enormous strength. We have neglected to trouble about the opinion of the world, childishly supposing we can gain sympathy without it."

The correspondent proceeds to say that England's greatest gain in this respect was America, and that nothing is more foolish than arrogantly to underestimate the importance of America's entry into the war. He proceeds:—"Economically, politically, or financially, an Anglo-Saxon circle is now formed, and threatens to rule the world, unless we oppose a Central European and Asiatic combination against it. The military importance of America is equally great. She only requires time to become effective."

The correspondent concludes:—"On the entry of the fourth year of war we dare not conceal the fact that the fight of existence claims all our strength, and that we perish as a nation if the enemy is victorious. We must not be blind to the seriousness of the situation, and foolishly imagine that people are kept in better spirits through lies. On the contrary, strength only comes out of truth."

The German military critic's complaint shows how woefully opaque is the thing called German Kultur, that shuts out the light. It is not diplomacy that is winning over neutrals to the Allies, but the truth, sincerity and justice of their cause. In order to justify the war for the Germans, the German diplomacy can do nothing but tell lies. The United States has found it out. Siam has found it out. China has found it out. The rest of neutrals is also finding it out. Lord Robert Cecil, in a statement referring to President Wilson's reply to the Pope, which we published in our previous issue, speaks also of this, only from another point of view. His is an eloquent summary of the situation well worth remembering. He says:

Germany in her vainglory boasts of the wide area of territory she has occupied, but she forgets the fact that her employment of a militaristic policy and her violations of the rights of international law, of non-combatants, and of neutrals, have as a result, swung various countries, financially and economically superior to her, into the camp of the Allies. Countries that have hitherto maintained neutrality, now show signs of reaching the end of their forbearance. If the war is to continue many months longer it will not be going too far to say that all the rest of the world is likely to line up against the Central Empires.

Thus we are able to make two observations. The first: military power is to-day no longer the whole of any question. Granting that Germany may win victory after victory, as claimed by the Kaiser and his generals, none the less the future prospect of Germany will become only increasingly darker. The second: the foregoing review of the situation shows us a method of solving the greatest world problem—to prevent war in the future.

While we are on the subject the following from a bulletin issued by the Paris Chamber of Commerce may be read with interest:

Germany is compelled to acknowledge that neither the efforts of her army on the Western Front, nor her submarine warfare, allows of her entertaining any hopes of the decisive victory so imperiously demanded as a sop for troubles brewing at home. So she is renewing with fresh vigour, in neutral countries, her criminal intrigues and plots, which, however, did little to serve her purpose either in the United States or in Greece.

The Director of the Political Department of the Swiss Confederacy, Mr. Hoffmann, who fancied he could secretly act as the intermediary for German proposal of a seperate peace with Russia, has been forced to resign, disgraced in the eyes of the large majority of his countrymen. His post has been filled by M. Gustave Ador, a French-Swiss who, as president of the Red-Cross, has rendered great services to humanity from the outset of the war, and who will know how to maintain that loyal neutrality which it is the intention of Switzerland to preserve in regard to the belligerents.

As for the Scandinavian countries, their independence is being more and more seriously threatened by German brutality. It is impossible for Sweden to receive supplies from outside.—German submarines have sunk three vessels bringing in 10,000 tons of food stuffs, in spite of the fact that they were supplied with passes delivered at Berlin.—Denmark, from the commercement of hostilities has been prohibited by William II from assuring the freedom of the Baltic Straits, which was however, like Belgian neutrality, guaranteed by international conventions bearing the signature of the German Government. The list of her ships that have been sunk by the U-boats grows continually longer, and her harbors serve as working centres for the numerous agents of the Imperial Navy engaged in espionage in Jutland. This has been proved by the arrests of German officers made by the Danish police authorities at Skagen and Aarhus.

Off the coasts of Norway, not content with having up till now torpedoed 572 vessels, drowned 585 people, and held up, without any right for doing so, the boats engaged in the coasting-trade, Germany has now organized, as she formerly did in the United States, a thorough system of destruction and frightfulness, which causes great indignation throughout the country. Secret service agencies have been organized in all the harbors, especially at Bergen. The police have discovered large quantities of explosives shaped like fire-bricks, intended to be hidden in coal bunkers and so smuggled in. This accounts for the large number of Norwegian vessels that have mysteriously disappeared at sea, and whose crews have been lost. To crown all, a German agent, under the name of Baron of Rauhenfels holding the office of Imperial messenger, did not scruple to avail himself of the immunity his diplomatic mission conferred, in order to convey into Norway amongst his baggage (bearing the German Foreign Office seals, and addressed to the German Legation at Christiania), some infernal-machines and explosives. The Norwegian police discovered, upon investigation, that Germany had contrived to send into Norway by similar means, 107 explosive bombs, 104 incendairy bombs, 135 clock-work detonating-hammers, and 470 phials of acid intended to ensure an explosion within a certain time-limit varying between 2 hours and a fortnight!

Such acts as these, against which Norway officially protested, and which the government at Berlin did not think expedient to disavow, will only rouse the conscience of neutrals once more against Germany and make truer a recent remark by Commandant Endres, the military critic of the "Frankfort-Gazette," "The whole world is against us." We have sufficient proof of this, in the example set by Brazil and liberated Greece: the former by formally revoking her neutrality in the conflict, the second by breaking off

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NEW REGULATIONS FOR CONTROL OF SHIPPING

The new regulations pertaining to the control of vessels and shipping in war time, the contents of which have been reported recently, is principally aimed at amplifying the transportation capacity of the Japanese steamers engaged in the coasting trade and for maintaining the smooth transportation of the goods imported from abroad and exported to foreign countries whereby to check the soaring tendency of freight rates. The regulations providing for the prohibition of the sale, charter or mortgaging of the Japanese vessels without special permit of the Government to foreigners and the prohibition of the construction of foreign vessels at the domestic shipbuilding yards are the measures aimed at amplifying the transportation capacity of the Japanese shipping and provide better facilities for the transportation of the Japanese goods imported from abroad and exported to foreign lands, which is also the purpose of the measures of the Government which intends to prohibit the Japanese vessels sailing between the ports of foreign countries only and to prohibit or limit the carrying of passengers and goods of the Japanese vessels between foreign port and another foreign port. These measures will aid to increasing the shipping capacity and facilities for the smooth transportation of the Japanese goods and will greatly contribute to the interests of this country's export and import trade. Such measures will go a long way in betterng the condition of shipping facilities for the benefit of trading circles, but on the other hand the measures will place tramp steamers in dire straits.

Tramp Steamers May Have to be Withdrawn

According to the new regulations the tramp steamers which have been chartered to foreign traders or shipping concerns will have to be withdrawn and brought home in the event of the regulations coming to force, and the result will be a severe blow to the owners of those tramp steamers many of which are chartered by foreign merchants or shipping concerns at highly remunerative rates. But to protect the interests of those shipowners the Government will leave some room in the enforcement of the new regulations by allowing special permit for those tramp steamers which are being chartered to foreigners at the time of the enforcement of the regulations. Probably steps will be taken to give exceptional permit to those Japanese steamers chartered by foreigners by exempting them from the enforcement of the regulations until the time of the expiry of the contract term.

Govt. Can Designate Routes to be Followed

Further the regulations provide that the Government may designate special routes to be followed by some steamers and to regulate the freight rate levied by the steamers running on various lines when such measures are thought necessary. The merit or demerit of this measure remains to be seen according to the ways and means by which the Government put the regulations into operation. But it is expected that by the virtue of these regulations further soaring tendency of the freight rate will be checked absolutely.

Provision for Commandeering Vessels, etc.

Furthermore the regulations provide that the Government can in the case of necessity commandeer and employ for its purpose shipbuilding yards and vessels by paying appropriate compensation. This is understood to have been decided with a view to provide for further development of the situation when it may become necessary to send Japanese steamers to the Atlantic to engage in the mercantile navigation on those waters with the future development of the war in Europe, and is not intended for immediate enforcement.

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diplomatic relations with the Central Powers and their Allies, have both manifested their desire to espouse the cause of the nations fighting for the World's independence.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION FOR TSINGTAO DETERMINED

It is learned that the Government has decided on placing the occupied territory of Tsingtao under civil administration, instead of the present military rule and has already drafted the regulations pertaining to the enforcement of the change. These are reported to have been submitted recently to the Legislative Bureau.

Tsingtao is at present under the administration of the commander of the garrison, who under the control of the Minister of War, exercises special administrative power, superintending both the military and civil affairs of the territory, in accordance with the provisions of the War Office ordinance of 1913. Practically all administrative affairs are under the control of the garrison commander, who besides taking charge of the defense, and the maintenance of peace, controls the business of the Shantung railway and the mines belonging to that line, the administration of the wharves and piers, electric and water works, education, sanitary affairs, slaughter houses and divers other civil matters. The Railway Superintendence Department belonging to the Military Administration Office, controls all affairs pertaining to the railway business of the Tsingtao-Tsinan line, the working of the Tzuchuan colliery and the Chinlieng iron mine on that railway. The Communications Department, also belonging to the Military Administration Office, controls the posts, telegraphs, telephones, exchanges, and the money order and postal savings deposit business, under the supreme control of the garrison commander.

Education Looked After

As regards the educational work in the territory, which is also under the control of the Chief of the Military Administration, a girls' school, a middle school and elementary schools have been established for the education of the Japanese subjects residing there. Besides these, a public school has been opened for the benefit of the Chinese, and is devoting its efforts for their education and guidance, with a view to promoting their mental and intellectual development.

Government Sees Need of Change

The present government has long since recognized the necessity of placing the territory under a purely civil administration, by transferring all civil affairs in the territory to the hands of a special civil administration office, while the present military administration office will henceforth attend to only military affairs, and the diplomatic dealings of the territory. The views of the Government have recently been formulated, thus to finish the reform in colonial administration instituted by the preceding ministry.

The regulations pertaining to the official system of the new administration office will be promulgated in the form of an Imperial Ordinance, without going through the deliberations of the Privy Council, and as soon as it passes the further deliberations of the Cabinet Council, will be immediately enforced. It is further reported that the post of the new Chief of Civil Administration will be occupied by Mr. Masanosuke Akiyama, at present Councillor of the Chosen Government-General. No change will, however, take place in the post of the Commander of the Tsingtao Garrison.

BIG FIRE AT WAKINOHAMA

Big fire broke out at the camphor manufactory of Suzuki Shoten at Wakinohama Wednesday afternoon. A large building was gutted and the loss was great. Some men are the loss was great. Some men are missing while several were injured. The cause of the fire is unknown.—KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE.

JAPANESE TROOPS TO EUROPE

Some parties have been of late urging the despatch of Chinese troops to Europe, and other publicists pointing out the advisability of securing Japanese arms for the Allies on the Continent. But we understand such arguments have not so far been seriously advanced by any Entente Chancellery. Among the Chinese such an expedition was being insisted on, apparently for a domestic purpose, but it would certainly be impossible, until the tariff revision and the postponement of indemnity payments, now on the tapis, materialize.

Japan Has Own Standpoint

From the outset of the present war, now in its fourth year, Japan has been one of the belligerents, and would not refuse to send troops abroad, if absolutely necessary. But Japan has her own viewpoint, and has not so far detailed any batch of troops to Europe, though it is hardly necessary to emphasize the valuable co-operative operations undertaken by the Japanese naval forces. According to a general concensus of opinions, it is rather the duty of the United States now to send a big army to Europe. Not unnaturally late messages allege that the U.S. authorities are preparing to despatch one to two million troops to Europe next July.

The increasing gravity of the situation in Russia may lend new force to the argument for a Japanese expedition. But it must not be forgotten that Japan's participation in the European war is mainly in consideration of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Japan has done much to ensure the tranquility in the Orient and guarantaee the welfare of the Entente Powers here. With this object in view, Japan has caused active operations by the Navy, and has been rendering any assistance in her power to the Allies. Even if the Entente Powers should jointly request the despatch of a Japanese expedition to Europe, she will in all likelihood be unable to comply therewith, especially as the transportation of a big army from here is next to impossible.

NEW LANGUAGE SECRETARY FOR RUSSIAN EMBASSY

Mr. Raming, the newly-appointed Secretary-Interpreter of the Russian Embassy in Tokyo, arrived here Tuesday, and is now registered at the Imperial Hotel. He is successor to Mr. Paul Vaskevitch, who was appointed Russian Consul at Dairen some time ago. Mr. Raming has been a lecturer on Japanese history at Petrograd University, and not only is well versed in things Japanese, but speaks Japanese fluently, like his predecessor Mr. Vaskevitch.

Will Study Japan's History

He is said to be interested in Lord Ii Kamon, and hopes to study further, during his stay in Tokyo, the part of Japanese history concerning the patriotic movements leading to the Meiji Restoration, and the life of Lord Ii Kamon, his character and achievements. At Shimonoseki, which he reached on Monday morning, Mr. Raming said that the situation in Russia does not necessarily warrant such pessimism as other countries entertain, and the fall of Riga was inevitable under the existing conditions. It is however very premature to think that the fall of Petrograd would come next, for the Russian army can not be so weak. The revolution was a gigantic task indeed. Russia is not well knit yet, but when all Russia is united, her army will not be weak. Mr. Raming also said that the idea of separate peace is against public opinion in Russia, and the Government is not expected to ignore this popular objection.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN.

RAIDERS OF AUSTRIAN CONSULATE IN SHANGHAI

On Wednesday Aug. 29, the Hsin Fung arrived in Shanghai bringing from Tientsin five men arrested at that port and in Peking on charges arising out of the raid on the Austrian Consulate in Medhurst Road. The men in custody of Det. Insp. Cruickshank and Det.-Sergts. Dunne and Prince, who were sent from Shanghai to bring the men down, are Kremla, who is alleged to have shot Marascek and who is generally suspected of being an agent provocateur for the Austrian authorities, Goennert, alias Krempasky, alleged to be the ringleader and who was reported by the northern papers as being in imminent danger of being shot in the Austrian Legation, Peking, when he was taken out of their custody, Kindler, known as a dentist in Shanghai practising in Nanking Road, Schubert, of window smashing fame, and Brazzianovitch.

Special Precautions

The steamer was met when she tied up alongside the C.M.S. Wharf on the French Bund, by a detachment of Municipal police under Chief Det.-Inspector Armstrong, while MM. Xavier and Alphonsi were present on behalf of the French Police. There was a large crowd of Chinese present but none of the prisoners' compatriots who have attended regularly at the S.N.R. Station whenever they had reason to expect the men would arrive by a certain train, which seemed remarkably frequently.

The prisoners, with the exception of Kremla, were handcuffed in couples and every precaution was taken to prevent any attempts at escape. The usual crowd of Chinese were kept away from the gangway, and two or three officers formed a suitable barrier at a spot where an absence of railing might have afforded a prisoner an opportunity of jumping into the water. The prisoners were transferred to the police motor van with commendable promptness.

The Prisoners' Appearance

Kremla was the last to leave the ship, carrying an old pair of white shoes in his manacled hands. He is a man of rather over the average height, wearing a white suit with a hat pulled down well over his eyes. His chin was covered with a short stubbly fair beard of some days' growth as though a razor had been withheld from him. He walked quickly and seemed to be somewhat excited. His right eye is still bloodshot and the check below discoloured from the Tientsin Police. Krempasky is a short, stout, dark man, with a porkmarked face. He smiled continuously and appeared perfectly happy in the circumstances in which he found himself.

The five prisoners were soon en route for West Hongkew Police Station, where Kindler, Brazzianovitch, Schubert and Krempasky are incarcerated pending their trial. Kremla was conveyed to Wayside Police Station, where the three men Kellermann, Bernhardt and Skalicky are kept in custody.

Kremla was not placed with the other men but given a separate compartment.

All the nine men will, in all probability, be brought up on Friday at the Mixed Court, though it is anticipated that the proceeding will be of a purely formal nature.

How Kremla Escaped

The story of how Kremla escaped from the Austrian Consulate, where he was supposed to have been detained by the authorities after the killing of Marascek, is interesting. Kremla was kept in the Consulate, but only for a short while. He asked to be allowed to go to his house and was told by the Austrian authorities that he could do so provided he was back by two o'clock in the afternoon to be present at the inquiry by Mr. Quist.

Kremla went home apparently on this understanding, but changed his mind as to his return and went that same morning to the S. N. R. Station leaving Shanghai by train and eventually arriving at Tientsin.

It seems curious that Mr. Quist should not have been informed by the Austrian Consulate people—always supposing the information would have been any real news to him—that the man for whom he told the Municipal Council he must have special police had already escaped.—"The N. C. Daily News."

RESTRICTIONS OF EXPORTATION OF SILVER

The Minister of Finance issued the following notification Thursday evening:

Those who wish to obtain special permission for the exportation of gold and silver, either specie or bullion, shall file an application, mentioning the points specified below, the said application to be presented to the Minister of State for Finance, through the Bank of Japan, and to be rendered in three copies in each case:

(1) Kinds, quantity and estimated value of the gold or silver, either specie or bullion.

(2) Address, name or trade mark of the applicants.

(3) Destination of the exports, and the address, name or trade mark of the receiver.

(4) Exact date of the shipments of the exports.

(5) Port of shipment.

(6) Name of the steamer carrying the shipment.

(7; Nature and object of transactions, and other matters and circumstances which necessitate the shipment of gold or silver.

When the permit is granted, certificate authorizing the applicant to export gold or silver shall be issued to the said applicant through the Bank of Japan. Otherwise the matter shall be communicated to the applicant through the above Bank.

40,000 SERVIANS ONCE FOR, NOW AGAINST, AUSTRIANS

Corfu, Island of Corfu, July 10.—There are two whole Serbian divisions—forty thousand men—which entered the war under the Austrian flag fighting against the Entente Allies, and which to-day have turned squarely around and are fighting under the Entente colours against the Central Powers. This fighting under two flags is one of the queer romances of the war, related by Professor Yanitch, private chaplain of King Peter of Serbia, as illustrating how the conglomerate Slav population of southern Austria-Hungary is ready to break away from the Hapsburg master.

These two divisions, originally Austrian, were forced into the ranks early in the war from Bosnia, Croatia, and Herzegovina, the Slav states forcibly annexed by Austria. It is the great hotbed of Slav agitation. The population is overwhelmingly Slav, but is held in subjection by the iron military rule of the dual monarchy. It was here, at the central point of Sarajevo, that the Austrian Crown Prince was assassinated and the European war unchained. Although the work of a fanatic, it was only one of the evidences of the intense feeling of this Slav section against its masters.

The Austrian staff held the Slav forces in reserve for a time, well knowing the bitterness in the ranks. But when Gen. Brussiloff's great drive began a year ago in Galicia the Austrians had need of every man of their resources. This brought the Slav divisions into line, and for the first time Slav was facing Slav, the southern Slav element being thrust forward to meet the rush of their brothers from the north. It was literally a fight of brother against brother. After one engagement a young Serbian officer went among the enemy wounded, and there found two of his brothers fatally shot by his own men and his own orders.

But the ties of race were stronger than flags. In one fight a machine-gun battery attached to one of the Slav divisions opened by firing against the advancing Russians, and then swinging their pieces about ended the day by pouring their battery into the Austrians. As the two sides came together the Slavs with the Austrian forces would call out, "We are Serbs," which was the signal for steady streams of desertion from the Austrian to the Russian ranks. There was much surprise a year ago at the reports of great numbers of prisoners taken by Brussiloff's and it is said this is largely accounted for by the great numbers of southern Slavs who, forced to fight in the Austrian ranks, voluntarily gave themselves up as prisoners when they met their Slav brothers from the north.

These two Serbian divisions, made up of Slavs prisoners from the Austrian ranks, have been placed under the command of Gen. Zirkovitch, the defender of Belgrade, with headquarters at Salonica. Recently a thousand of them, assembled at Odessa after voluntarily being made prisoners, carried out a remarkable trip from Odessa, petrograd, London, Paris Marseilles to Salonica, in ninety-two days, thus completing within about three months the transfer of service from the Austrian front in Galicia to the Allied front in Salonica.

U.S. BAN OUTCOME OF PRESSING NEED

Washington, (Received in Tokyo, Sept. 8).—The New York "Times" of the 6th instant, editorially commenting on the relations of the iron embargo and Japanese shipbuilding, writes substantially as follows:

"The iron embargo was necessitated for the preservation of materials for the country, and is not aimed at Japan. Not only is a tremendous quantity of iron needed in building 1,270 vessels, and for those already under construction, but also the situation is such that the works hitherto engaged in manufacturing iron material for vessels, are now obliged to manufacture other kinds of material, as the war demands. Especially is the need urgent that we turn out railroad material for Russia. For the transportation of this material, Japan must be relied upon.

"The material needed in building vessels for the Allies, and in replenishing the ships that have been put into the service of carrying munitions to Russia, Japan ought to be allowed to import from this country. But Japan ought to see the rationality of America in refusing to export the material that will be used in constructing vessels for ordinary commercial purposes, and especially for orders from Norway and similar quarters.

"A solution of the question on the basis above stated does not seem difficult. We are ready to do what we can for Japan. The pressing need, however, of controlling and preserving ship-building materials, just as we do with food-stuffs, everybody must recognize."

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

London, Sept. 5.—After a lively bombardment, the Germans Tuesday evening attacked the Casemates plateau. Our fire checked the attacking parties who were unable to reach our lines. An artillery struggle continued violently on both banks of the Meuse in the night time.

German aeroplanes last night again bombed hospitals near Verdun.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Paris, Sept. 6.—Commenting on the brilliant success won by the French on the Chemine des Dames front, a correspondent of the "Daily News" says: "The battle of Chemin des Dames in 1917 must rank with the battle of Verdun in 1916. The magnificent effort of the French in this costly and heroic struggle has not been fully appreciated by the public. The general imagination was more deeply moved by the Verdun fight. But between May 17 and August 20 in 1917, more German divisions were worn away by the French resistance and attacks on the Chemin des Dames front, than before Verdun during the same period of last year."

During the periods under consideration, the Germans engaged twenty-five divisions on the Verdun front, while on the Chemin des Dames front, they brought into line forty-nine divisions. At the end of June, the Germans appear to have had between 450 and 600 batteries on the Aisne front, and in Verdun, at the moment of the greatest concentration, they had six-hundred batteries on the front.

The full meaning of this concentration of metal can only be understood by examination of the position. The prize for which the battle was fought was a strip of ground like a knife edge on the crest, often less than 200 yards. Its value was in its views, and if the French were driven back only a few yards, they could no longer see over the valley of Ailette.

The effects of hundreds of guns concentrated on so narrow a target can be imagined. There were no trenches and no shelters. The French had to lie in shell-holes in the face of German bombardments. Yet after three months' hard fighting, the French still hold the plateaux above Craonne, and the enemy is unable to dislodge them from their observatory-posts that look over the valley of Ailette. Full justice is not yet done to this achievement. The Germans, admitting that the initiative operation has passed from their hands, have been trying for months to recover the grounds they lost in the Spring offensive. They know that the French on Chemin des Dames are a perpetual menace to the stability of one of the two vital pivots of the Hindenburg line, on which the Germans fell back in March last.

A relatively small advance would carry the French into the valley of Ailette, and bring about the collapse of the whole German system of resistance.—KOKUSAI HAVAS.

London, Sept. 8.—The French attacked Saturday morning the enemy lines on a front of two and a half miles in the sector of Fosses and Caurieres woods. The operations were a complete success. Despite the desperate resistance of the enemy, we extended the positions north of Fosses wood and carried the whole Chaume wood and the line in the west dominating Caurieres wood, capturing 500 prisoners.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Sept. 9.—Following an intense artillery bombardment, the Germans attacked in force on the right bank of the Meuse, on a front of three kilometers on both sides of Hill 344. The French fire prevented the enemy reaching the trenches, except a few detachments which gained a temporary footing. Our counterattack completely re-established the lines, capturing 50 prisoners. The enemy renewed the attempts against the new positions in Chaume wood. On four occasions the French fire hurled back the enemy to their own trenches.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Paris, Sept. 11.—Following up their plan of sectional thrusts forward from Verdun, the French troops yesterday gained another brilliant success when they improved the positions north of the Fosses wood, captured the whole of the Le Chaume wood and won a crest commanding the Cauriere wood. The Chaume wood had been penetrated by the Verdun troops in their recent great offensive but they had been unable to carry it completely, the wood being strongly held and packed with machine-guns. Yesterday the positions were rushed and the Germans were overwhelmed before they could get their machine-guns into action.—KOKUSAI-HAVAS.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

London, Sept. 5.—The Italians have captured Monte Gabriele, taking one thousand prisoners. This success bears the highest military importance.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Rome, Sept. 5.—An Italian official communique issued on September 5 states that on the Julian front yesterday the battle was renewed violently.

On the Bainsizza plateau we obtained advantages, capturing an important position to the southwest of Okrglo.

North-east of Gorizia the battle is raging. During the day we captured 86 officers and 1602 men

On the Carso, after most violent bombardment, the enemy launched his infantry against our positions from Castagnavizza to the sea. On the northern section of the line between Castagnavizza and Kori Korite an attack was repulsed.

At the centre between Korite and Selo our troops maintained their positions after seven furious assaults.

To the south between the Brestavizza valley and the sea the enemy gained an initial success between Hill 146, north-east of Flondar, and the railway tunnel northeast of Lokavac, where we withdrew temporarily from a few advanced positions. In the afternoon by an energetic counter-attack the line was re-established. 402 prisoners including 14 officers were taken. Our aeroplanes participated in the battle bombarding the enemy's troops and communications.

On the night of Sept. 4-5 our air fleet renewed the bombardment of Pola with effective results and returned home safely.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Sept. 6.—An Italian official report says: The battle on Julian front has been renewed violently. We have captured an important position southeastward of Okroglo.

A battle is raging northeastward of Gorizia. We captured 1688 prisoners on Tuesday belonging to ten regiments.

The enemy violently attacked between Castagrevizza and the sea. He gained an initial success between Brestovizza valley and the sea. Our counterattack reestablished the line. The enemy yielded 316 prisoners 261 aeroplanes participated in the battle.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Rome, Sept. 6.—The Italian communique for September 6 says: The struggle is continuing northeast of Gorizia. Yesterday we captured 26 officers and more than 500 men. On Carso front the repeated attacks of the enemy in the south of Brestovizza valley were broken up by our firm resistance and the prompt counterattack of our troops. We made about 200 prisoners. In Bazza valley and Tolmino east of Chiapovano valley in the Voiscizza region and on the reverse of Hermada the enemy batteries and troops were very effectively bombarded by our aviators.

On Trentino front parties of our "arditi" destroyed one of the enemy's advanced posts near Daone Chiese and emplacements in the Zurez region east of Lake Garda.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, Sept. 7.—An Italian communique issued September 7 states: Northeast of Gorizia the enemy, having suffered heavy losses for several days, is making a desperate resistance against our pressure, which is continuing decisively. Yesterday 3 officers and 201 men were taken prisoners.

On the Carso the bitter fighting of the past few days has been followed by local actions for rectifying the line and intense bombardments. Our aeroplanes repeatedly destroyed or threw into confusion the enemy batteries of Fanovizza wood, Ternova forest and in the communication lines on the Carso.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome via London, Sept. 7.—The Austrian prisoners captured by the Italians now number thirty thousand. The total enemy losses since the beginning of the offensive are estimated at one hundred and twenty thousand.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Rome, Sept. 8.—An Italian communique issued on September 8 says that yesterday we continued our energetic pressure northeast of Gorizia keeping the enemy's lines of communications under intense barrage of fire. The total number of the prisoners captured during the present offensive is 30,671 including 858 officers. A large quantity of arms and war materials captured are now being gathered and specified.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Sept. 8.—An Austrian official communique says that the Austrians pressed back the Italians from Monte San Gabriele and also recovered the ground lost in the Hermada sector, capturing 6460 prisoners.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Udine via London, Sept. 9.—The bad weather is interfering with the operations. The storms have transformed streams into torrents and plains into lakes of mud while mist and fog prevent visibility. Nevertheless bombardments and daring raids continue.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Rome, Sept. 9.—An Italian communique of September 9 says: In the northeast of Gorizia artillery struggle is continuing incessantly. On the rest of the fronts the usual patrol-actions and shelling of the enemy posts are reported.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

Petrograd via London, Sept. 5.—The military authorities state that the Germans are endeavouring to extend the operations to the entire Baltic littoral. All available men and materials are being assembled to meet the enemy's action.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Petrograd, Sept. 5.—The Russian troops have abandoned Riga, blowing up the Oust-Dvinsk fortifications and the bridges over the Dvina, and retreated in the northeastern direction along the coast. The Germans entered Riga simultaneously with the fleet which entered the Gulf of Riga. On September 4, the Germans continued a vigorous attack on the Riga lines which were pierced on a thirty miles front. They concentrated their efforts against the sector north of Ikskul in order to isolate the Russians on the front of Riga—Wonden railway.

M. Savinkoff who is in charge of the Ministry of War has also been appointed to take charge of the Ministry of Marine, superseding Lieutenant Lebedoff who has been appointed to organize a special volunteer corps.—KOKUSAI WESTNIK.

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London, Sept. 5.—A Russian official report says: Our retirement along the Gulf of Riga continues. The enemy has reached the crossings of the Aa river, fifty versts northeastward of Riga. Our troops operating eastward of Riga have retired to Zegewold, Lamberg and Desmeshubrazd.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Petrograd, Sept. 6.—The straightening of the northwestern front has failed by the evacuation of Riga, and Petrograd has been placed within the zone of military operations. As the presence of the Government administration impedes the application of military jurisdiction and safeguards against the sudden descent of the Germans upon the Capital, the Provisional Government has decided to appoint a special civil commission to be authorised to preserve order and, when necessary, to clear the city.—KOKUSAI-VESTNIK.

Petrograd via London, Sept. 6.—On September 5 a German fleet appeared in the Gulf of Riga. The Riga front was broken to a width of 36 miles. The Germans energetically engaged in the offensive all day yesterday, especially in the north of Ikskull in order to cut the Riga-Wenden railway.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Sept. 6.—A Russian official report says: Continuing retirement northward of the river Aa, we have crossed the Melupe river in the region of Pskovroad. We have retired southwestward of Wenden and are operating eastward of Riga. We have reached the line of Klangsnberg-Moretzberg-Kastran-Friedrichstadt.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Petrograd via London, Sept. 7.—The Commissioner on the northern front telegraphs that the army is still fighting in steady rearguard actions on the railway and roadway east of Riga, which run between two lakes forming a bottleneck through which the whole army had to pass under continuous fire.

The German bombardment on the coast south of Pernau suggests an intention of landing with a view to an advance on the railway centre of Valk, which will isolate Revel and increase the menace to Petrograd.

Operations east of Riga consist of three simultaneous advances, firstly, along the coast, secondly, to the northeast from Uxkull with a view to cutting the Pskof railway, and thirdly, to the east threatening the Russians to the right of the Dvina. Future operations are uncertain as the advance of the Germans to the north will simply mean the occupation of greater starvation area, whereas the advance to the south will augment foodstuffs for Germany.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Petrograd via London, Sept. 7.—Militarists are unable to say to what line of defence the Russians will eventually withdraw. It all depends on the possibility of stopping the panic struck elements in the rear guard army, which again is fleeing in disorder, while the more valiant units are bearing the brunt of enemy attack alone.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Sept. 8.—The intentions of the Germans on the Riga front are still not clear. The fall of Friedrichstadt and Dvinsk is threatened by their advance. But though they are not practically opposed by the Russians, except the rearguards, the fact that they are operating on a small front, and the lateness of the season, suggest that the Germans do not contemplate the extensive operations involving a march to Petrograd. They are probably satisfied with the occupation of Livonia (perhaps Esthonia).—KOKUSAI REUTER.

PROTECTION OF PETROGRAD

Petrograd via London, Sept. 8.—The conference for the protection of Petrograd, which was held under the presidency of the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, resolved to prohibit the entry of unauthorised persons and refugees.

Such persons are also not admitted into Moscow.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

CIVIL WAR BREAKS OUT IN RUSSIA

Deposed Commander-in-Chief Rises Against the Provisional Government

London, Sept. 10.—A despatch from Petrograd dated September 9 says: M. Kerensky in a proclamation announces that General Korniloff has demanded of him to hand over all civil and military powers to the Generalissimo, who would form a new government. M. Kerensky refuses to accept the demand and orders General Korniloff to hand over the chief commandership to General Klembovsky, the Commander-in-Chief of the Northern front. General Klembovsky will be made the provisional Generalissimo, remaining at Pskoff. M. Kerensky has also proclaimed martial law in the town district of Petrograd and appeals to all the citizens to maintain order for the defence of the country.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Korniloff's Demand Conveyed by Prince Lvoff

Petrograd via London, Sept. 10.—Generalissimo Korniloff's demand for the supreme power was conveyed to M. Kerensky, the Premier, by ex-Premier Lvoff. The demand said that Gen. Korniloff would form a new Government at his pleasure. The authenticity of the summons was confirmed in a telegraphic conversation between Korniloff and Kerensky.

Premier Kerensky's proclamation continues; "Considering that the demand is an attempt in certain quarters to profit by the country's difficult situation and to establish a state of things which is contrary to the aims of the Revolution, the Government has recognised the necessity of charging me, for the safety of our fatherland, freedom and republican regime, to take urgent and indispensable measures to cut the roots of all attempts against the supreme power of the revolution."—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Korniloff Now Regarded as Traitor to Russia

London, Sept. 10.—M. Kerensky, the Russian Premier, has sent out a message to the military and civil authorities throughout Russia, declaring that Generalissimo Korniloff has betrayed our fatherland and the revolution and that General Lukomsky is also a traitor. The latter has refused the Provisional Government's order to take over Korniloff's command, indicating the possibility of a civil war on the front. Korniloff will be punished for treachery. The Government is taking measures to prevent Korniloff from directing detachments.

The Petrograd Workmen's committee suggests that the army and navy should refuse to obey Korniloff's and Lukomsky's orders.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

The Ministerial Split

Petrograd via London, Sept. 10.—The "Bourse Gazette" announces that a fresh split has occurred in the Cabinet between the Constitutional Democrats and the Socialists.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Premier Issues a Manifesto

Petrograd, Sept. 10.—Premier Kerensky has issued the following manifesto:

"On September 3 Generalissimo Korniloff demanded through Prince Lvoff that the civil and military power should be transmitted to him in order to form a new cabinet. The Provisional Government, considering this step of Korniloff as an attempt to introduce the counter-revolutionary regime into the country, has decided to invest M. Kerensky with the full powers to adopt immediate and urgent measures in order to save the Fatherland, liberty and revolutionary rights of the citizen. At the same time, Generalissimo Korniloff has been deprived of the supreme command which has been handed over to General Klembowsky, Commander-in-Chief on the Northwestern front, and martial law has been proclaimed in Petrograd and district."

As a result of the demand made by Generalissimo Korniloff, the entire Cabinet has resigned so as to ensure for M. Kerensky liberty of action. The Ministers will remain temporarily in power. The city is calm.—KOKUSAI WESTNIK.

"An army under the command of General Korniloff has marched within thirty miles of Petrograd."—Received by Osaka Branch of the Kokusai.

The Cossacks Offer Their Good Offices

Petrograd via London, Sept. 11.—A deputation of the Cossacks has assured Premier Kerensky that the Cossacks will do their utmost to settle the dispute between General Korniloff and the Provisional Government in order to avert a civil war. The deputation goes to the army headquarters, with this object in view, to offer assistance in reaching an agreement with Premier Kerensky.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Little Hope of Settling the Conflict

Petrograd via London, Sept. 11.—There is little hope of settling the conflict between Premier Kerensky and General Korniloff peacefully. The Ministers admit that the situation is critical. General Korniloff has refused to abandon his command of the armies. Premier Kerensky has asked General Alexieff to resume the office of commander-in-chief, but General Alexieff has refused the request. A division composed of Caucasians, Georgians and other non-Europeans who are all faithful to General Korniloff left Pskoff for the capital, and has arrived at Vyritza, within thirty miles from Petrograd.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

S. & W.'s Delegates Against Korniloff

London, Sept. 11.—The Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates and Peasants has sent a message to the committees of the army and navy to the effect that General Korniloff heading a military counter revolution and conspiracy, has moved troops toward Petrograd with the object of deposing the Provisional Government. His troops are deceived and are believing that they are sent to crush the conspiracy of the Maximalists, which is not actually existing. The Executive Committee requests the Army Committees not to obey the orders of General Korniloff and his fellow-conspirators. They are asked to carry out the demands of the central committees and of the Provisional Government and explain to the soldiers, especially to those who are wavering, the true meaning of Korniloff's plot.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Çabinet Resigns to give Kerensky Free Hand

Petrograd via London, Sept. 11.—The Cabinet has resigned in order to give M. Kerensky a free hand.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Finland for the Royal Exiles

Petrograd via London, Sept 11.—The Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates at Helsingfors has resolved on censuring the expulsion of the partisans of the ex-Tsar from Russia and has decided to uphold the exiles traversing Finland. Accordingly the first train of the exiles was stopped at Rikkimakki Junction and the exiles were brought to Helsingfors, where they were accommodated in the offices of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Korniloff Has Confidence of Cossacks Council

Petrograd, Aug. 24.—"The only General able to restore order and lead the country out of a critical situation." That is the opinion the Council of Cossacks holds of Lieut.-

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PETROGRAD MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Petrograd, (Received in Tokyo, Sept 8).—The result of the election of the Municipal Assembly of Petrograd, which was closed on September 2, is as follows:

Social Revolutionists	75
Radical Social Democratic Labourites	67
Constitutional Democrats	42
Conservative Social Democratic Labourites	8
Labour National Socialists	2
Social Unionists	?
Others	?
Total	200

The fact that the radicals returned a majority of 67 members is considered worth attention.

RUSSIANS REALIZE DANGER

Moscow, (Received in Tokyo, Sept. 9).—A conference of influential Russians was held here on the 6th instant, M. Rodjianko, President of the Duma, being its chief promoter. The conference was called to exchange views on the situation of the country, and those participating in it were identified with the recent National Congress held here.

M. Rodjianko reviewed the existing conditions in Petrograd. He pointed out that the National Congress and the Provisional Government had failed to take any measures with regard to restoring the morale of the troops, and warned his hearers against the deporable situation rapidly being brought about by the crowding in of fugitives, and the lack of food and fuel.

A number of other prominent Russians also, seriously discussed the necessity of rescuing the nation from the impending crisis. At the close of the gathering a resolution was passed to issue an appeal urging all bodies and organizations to co-operate in expelling the enemy and preventing internal upheaval.

FINLAND DRAWS UP ULTIMATUM

Helsingfors via London, Sept. 10.—The newspaper "Vescheb Novermya" announces that the Senate has drafted a bill for the final separation of Finland. It will be presented as an ultimatum to the Provisional Government.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

General Korniloff, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Armies. The council has just voted full confidence in the General and in Premier Kerensky.

The question arose on a demand published in the Izvestia, organ of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, that Korniloff be dismissed because of the strict regime he instituted in the army. The Council adopted a resolution approving the General's course.

Chief Traffic Manager Shubersky, in charge of railway transportation at the front describes the situation as "deplorable" in a report to the Committee of Engineers of the Department of Communications. He characterized the work accomplished during the five months of the revolution as "tragic" and pointed out that at the end of the present half year there were 700,000 freight cars less than in the same period a year ago.

Appeal to Baltic Naval Station

London, Sept. 11.—The Admiral of the Russian Baltic Naval Station has issued an order urging the fleet to avoid disunion and to carry out orders from the Provisional Government.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Fleet With Provisional Government

Petrograd via London, Sept. 11.—Premier Kerensky states that the entire Baltic fleet has unanimously sided with the Provisional Government.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

MUST CRUSH BRITAIN, KAISER TELLS TROOPS

Copenhagen, Aug. 24.—According to an official Germqn statement received here from Berlin, Emperor William, addressing deputations from all detachments which have had a share in meeting the British attacks, said:

It is in God's hands when in His wisdom He will give us victory. He has taught our army a hard lesson, and now we are going to pass the examination. With the old German confidence in God we shall show what we can do. The greater and mightier the problem, the more gladly we shall grapple with it and solve it. We shall fight and conquer until the enemy has had enough of these struggles.

All Germans have realized who is the instigator of this war and who is the chief enemy—England. Every one knows England is our most spiteful adversary. She spreads the hatred of Germany over the whole world, filling her allies with hatred and eagerness to fight. Thus every one at home knows what you know still better, that England is particularly the enemy to be struck down, however difficult it may be. Your relatives at home, who too have made great sacrifices, thank you through me.

A difficult struggle lies ahead of us. England, proud of her stubborn resistance, believes in her invincibility, but you will show that you can achieve still greater things, for the prize of the war is the German people's freedom to live—freedom at sea and freedom at home. With God's help we shall see the struggle through and be victorious.

CHANCELLOR'S PREVARICATIONS

London, Sept. 6.—"The Times" publishes prominently from an important correspondent a letter commenting on the German Chancellor Herr Michaelis' statement to the Wolff News Bureau published yesterday. The writer says:

"Chancellor remarks 'as regards the English influences in Petrograd during the critical days of July 29 and 30, I only need refer to a telegram from Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd and to a wellknown report of Belgian Charge d'Affaires J. de Lescaille which clearly shows that the certainty of English support strengthened the determination of the leading men in Russia to declare war,' may I offer some evidence showing that Michaelis' statement in this respect is baseless. As is well known the decision of the British Government to support Belgium was not taken until the afternoon of Sunday August 2, 1914. On Saturday August 1, 1914, there was a strong impression in well informed quarters in London that the attitude of the Government was, to say the least, extremely uncertain. I happened to spend two hours between 11 p.m., August 1 to 1 a.m., August 2 alone with the late Russian Ambassador Beckendorff. I asked him whether he had any assurance that England would support France and Russia.

"He answered: 'I have nothing whatever—not that much (snapping his fingers with an expressive gesture). Sazonoff is telegraphing me every two hours to give him some assurance that England will intervene and I have not been able to send him anything. All I have is the entirely personal subjective belief that Grey is perfectly straight. Meanwhile poor Buchanan is sitting in your Embassy at St. Petersburg with tens of thousands of Russians singing Rule Britannia and he without the faintest notion of what his Government will do. What a predicament!'

"So rapid is the production of German official untruths that it is often difficult to nail them down, but Beckendorff's statement, which subsequently proved absolutely truthful, should suffice at least to show the quality of the German Chancellor's latest patchwork of falsehood."—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

TEUTON ORGANIZATIONS BUSY IN UNITED STATES

New York via London, Sept. 7.—Documents seized in a raid on some pro-German organisations have revealed a plot to destroy the western crops by wrecking implements, and also copper and other mining works. It is alleged that German-American firms have been financing this conspiracy.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

I. W. W. Suffers Under Searchlight

Chicago via New York, Sept. 6.—The Federal Grand Jury has begun a sweeping inquiry into the activities of certain Pro-German organizations under the guise of labour or socialistic movement. Simultaneously, the headquarters of the International Workers of the World here, and in other great cities, were raided, where documentary evidences were seized.

New York via London, Sept. 6.—The Police have raided pro-German organizations in Chicago and other cities whence seditious propaganda has been issuing under Socialistic guise. The Secretary of the International Workers of the World has been arrested.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Gompers Speaks for Labour

Minneapolis (Minnesota), Sept. 5.—Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, at the opening of the conference of the American Alliance for Labour Domocracy, announced labour's declaration of principles, pledging their moral and material aid to the Government in the prosecution of the war, and the inauguration of a campaign against disloyal propaganda in the United States.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

HUN PROPAGANDA BUSY

London, Sept. 6.—Reuter states that evidence continues to reach this country that the German propaganda is engaged in trying to create an impression in various quarters that the troops from Great Britain are allowing soldiers from Overseas to do more than their share in fighting. As every attempt of the enemy to cause dissension needs to be dealt with, it may be stated that official figures show that of British troops in France the proportion is six from Motherland to one from Overseas. Casualties throughout the war show the proportion at almost six to one Dominion troops. Casualties for one month since July 31, including the Lens fighting, which was mainly Canadian, show that the British sustained nine casualties to one among the Oversea troops.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

NEW ISSUE OF U.S. WAR BONDS

Washington, Sept. 7.—The House of Representatives has unanimously ratified the issue of war bonds to the amount of 11,358 million dollars.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Representatives Unanimously Vote the Bonds

Washington, Sept. 7.—Without a dissenting vote the House of Representatives has ratified the issuance of eleven billion and 538 million dollars of war bonds.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST SWEDEN

Documents in American Possession Show Scandinavian Government Assisted Germany

Washington via London, Sept. 9.—Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, has published a translation of the Swedish cypher telegrams without comment. The copies of his announcement have been delivered to the Argentine Embassy and the Swedish Legation here.

It is opined that the purpose of the United States of publishing the correspondence is first to show the nature of the relations between Germany and Sweden and second to disclose to Argentina the manner in which the German representative in her capital had been secretly directing the destruction of her shipping and guiding his Government in dealing with Argentina. Diplomatically the German influences have been stronger in Argentina than elsewhere in South America practically the whole of which with the exception of Argentina has sided with the United States in war on the German autocracy.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

The Text of Correspondence

Washington via London, Sept. 9.—Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, has made the following announcements:

"The State Department has secured certain telegrams from Count Luxburg, German Charge d'Affaires at Buenos Aires to the Foreign Office in Berlin which I regret to say were despatched from Buenos Aires by the Swedish Legation as its own official messages addressed to the Swedish Foreign Office in Stockholm. The following is a translation of the German text:

"May, 1917. No. 32. This Government has now released the German and Austrian ships on which hitherto a guard had been placed, in consequence of the settlement of the Monte Protegido case. There has been a great change of the public feeling and the Government will in future only clear the Argentine ships as far as Las Palmas. I beg that small steamer Oranguazo of 31st of January (meaning which sailed on January 31st) of 300 tons which is now nearing Bordeaux with a view to change the flag may be spared if possible, or else sunk without a trace being left (signed) Luxburg.'

"'July 8, 1917. No. 59. I have learned from reliable scurces that the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs who is a notorious ass and Anglophile has declared in a secret session of the Senate that the Argentine Republic would demand from Berlin a promise not to sink any more Argentine ships and that if Berlin would not agree the relations between Argentina and Germany be broken off. I recommend refusal of such a demand, and if necessary by calling in the mediations of Spain. (Signed) Luxburg.'

"'July 9, 1917. No. 64. Without showing any tendency to make concession, postpone the reply to the Argentine Note until the receipt of further reports. A change of the Ministry is probable as regards the Argentine steamers. I recommend either compelling them to turn back or sinking them without leaving any traces or letting them through. They are all quite small. (Signed) Luxburg.'"—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Secretly Helped Submarine Operations

London, Sept. 8.—Documents have been published in Washington which prove the fact that the Swedish Legation in Buenos Aires has acted as a go-between in supplying information to Germany, for the activities of submarines.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

State Department's Report

Washington via London, Sept 9.—The State Department has published official documents showing how the Swedish Legation, in Argentine, acting as a secret means of communications between the German Charge d'Affaires in Buenos Aires and the Berlin Foreign Office, transmitted information about the sailing of ships, and directions as to their destruction by the submarines.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Great Excitement at Buenos Aires

Buenos Aires via London, Sept 9.—The American Embassy has received a confirmation on the telegrams relating to the attitude of the Swedish Legation and the text of the telegrams from Count Luxburg, German Charge d'Affaires at Buenos Aires, advising the German Government to sink the Argentine vessels, leaving no traces. The news has everywhere caused great excitement. Anti-German demostrations are foreseen and the police have taken precautionary measures.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Sensation in Great Britain

London, Sept. 10.—The revelations of the German-Swedish relations made by Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, has caused a sensation in Great Britain.

It appears that the Foreign Office in Stockholm has been acting as a telegraph office for the German government, regularly transmitting the German cipher cables as the Swedish Government messages for the past three years. Thus the German Ministers in various foreign countries have been in free telegraphic communication with Berlin by handing their cipher messages to the Swedish Ministers who signed and despatched them as the Swedish Government messages to Stockholm whence they were sent to Berlin.

Britain Gave Warning Once Before

The British Government learned of the existence of the system in the spring of 1915 and told the Swedish Government that unless the practice ceased, it will be necessary to place restrictions on the Swedish cipher telegrams using the British controlled cables. The Swedish Minister in London after some delay promised that the practice would cease. Similar assurances were given in Stockholm where the Foreign Minister in August, 1915, admitted that it might at one time have been the ground for a complaint, but added that "nothing of the kind had happened for some months and it will not occur again."

It is noteworthy that the discovery and deciphering of the present series of telegrams are due to the watchfulness and skill of the American intelligence service. Thus one of the first acts of the new enemy whom Germany affected to despise has been the exposure of the procedure which affords damning evidence against the German Government and a neutral Government who is charitably regarded as a dupe of Germany. The contents of the published telegrams are a lesson to the neutrals for the value to be placed on the German promises or concessions.

Brutal Treachery of Hun Charge d'Affaires

The German representative at Buenos Aires, while enjoying hospitality of Argentina, is seen advocating the deliberate murder of the Argentine subjects on the high seas with the order to leave no trace of the crime, which made Argentina an enemy of Germany. This consistent and deliberate policy has been applied to other neutrals, especially Norway. Furthermore, the assurance which was apparently given to the Argentine Government that the Argentine ships only clear to Las Palmas shows that the pretended immunity of the Argentine ships accorded with a show of magnanimity by Germany was a pure farce because the immunity was secured by Argentina undertaking that no Argentine vessel be found in the war zone. It will be interesting to hear the Argentine public opinion of the real nature of "diplomatic victory" claimed by the Argentine government.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

SWEDISH FOREIGN OFFICE MAKES ITS EXPLANATIONS

London, Sept. 12.—The Swedish Foreign Office has issued a statement, in which the Government says that all it knows about the Buenos Aires affair has been through the press. The statement, explaining the former practice, says that just after the outbreak of the war, it felt it ought to transmit a telegram of Germany to Kiaochao, regarding the civil population there although Sweden had not then taken over the interests of any other power there, while this year the United States Minister in Stockholm demanded and obtained permission in certain cases to transmit telegrams and letters to and from Turkey, although Sweden had not then taken over the interests of the United States in Turkey.

Sweden's Point of View

In the summer of 1915, Great Britain said that the transmission of telegram between Germany and the United States must cease. The Swedish Minister agreed, but he did not think this debarred the continued transmission of telegrams between other neutral countries and Germany. Hence, Sweden has continued to act as an intermediary between Argentina and Germany. Regarding Lansing's disclosures, the statement points out that the Swedish Minister did not know the cypher contents.

Sweden's Next Steps

The Government believes that the first duty of Sweden must be to confirm the statement of the United States, and next to get an explanation from Germany. If the misuse of the transmission facilities was found to have really occurred, Sweden must take measures to prevent its repetition. No application for the cessation of the transmission of messages between Argentina and Germany has been made hitherto, either by the United States or Great Britain. The statement hints that any such application would have been acceded to.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Sept. 12.—A sharper tone of comments is observed in the papers of Wednesday morning in regard to the Swedish explanation. The Swedish Foreign Office is denounced as feeble and trifling. The papers are confident that it will not appease the resentment of the Swedish people at the treacherous action, which if not disowned or punished will assuredly result in prompt action by the Allies.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Things Looking Serious For Sweden

Washington via London, Sept. 12.—Diplomatists and the American officials are astounded at the Stockholm Foreign Office's view that it was no impropriety for permitting the German representative at Buenos Aires to communicate with Berlin through the Swedish diplomatic channels. The State Department emphasises that Sweden's simple declaration that steps will be taken to prevent the recurrence is not enough. The matter may become a subject of consultation among the Allies. Any hesitation for Sweden to carry remedial measures far enough may result in representations from all the Allies.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

REOPENING OF FUTURE MARKET IN ENGLAND

London, Sept. 10.—A Manchester despatch to the "Times" says that it is understood that arrangements for reopening the future market have been practically completed. It is not expected that the dealings will be wholly unrestricted, but will give sufficient freedom to enable the importers of cotton to hedge purchases.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

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ARGENTINA TAKES STEPS

San Francisco, Sept. 1.—Senor Hipolito Irigoyen, the President of Argentina, has published in the press the revelation of the violation of neutrality by Sweden, which report was received by the Buenos Aires Government from the Washington Government on Saturday. This announcement has startled the German residents there. The Swedish Minister to Buenos Aires is now out of Argentina, but the Foreign Office there is expected to demand an explanation of the Swedish Legation, about its treacherous transmission of cipher messages.—"Asahi."

WASHINGTON ANGERED BY SWEDEN

London, Sept. 10.—The revelation of the Swedish transmission of cipher messages has elicited the most unfavourable feeling in Washington, and Sweden's explanation of the treacherous conduct is hourly awaited, says a telegram from Washington. The papers argue that both the Court and the Government authorities of Sweden have frequently expressed sympathetic inclination toward Germany, insisting that measures should be employed so as to prevent further violation of neutrality by the Swedish authorities.

Sweden has not replied to the question yet, and in view of the general election now going on in Sweden, and in which the conservatives have already lost many seats, the Swedish explanation in connection with this revelation is expected to be delayed.—"Jiji."

NO ACTION ON SWEDEN

London, Sept. 11.—Reuter's News Agency learns that no action is contempleted by the Allies regarding the Swedish disclosures.

It is not a question of a quarrel of the Allies with the Swedish people, who are expected strongly to disavow what has happened, and it is hoped that the Swedish Government will take an early opportunity of explaining the affair. It is well known that there is a small militarist group in Sweden, who might approve of such behaviour as has occurred, but it is confidently expected that the body of the Swedish people will share the view of the world at large, of the iniquitous and barbarous intrigues of Germany.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

THE ARGENTINE SCANDAL

London, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Stockholm reports that the revelation of the violation of neutrality committed by the Swedish Legation, who transmitted the official telegrams exchanged between the German and Argentine Governments, has shocked the Swedish Government. The incident is expected to affect considerably the situation at the next general election in Sweden. M. Bleting, the leader of the Social Democrat party, declares that this is a great disgrace to the honour of Sweden, and the undisputable fact that there was present in Stockholm the recipient of the telegrams, and some representatives of the belligerent countries adds to the gravity of the affair. The Conservative organ "Stockholm Tageblatt," complains of the unfriendly attitude of the American Government, that it would have revealed such matter, without taking the trouble first to request an explanation by the Swedish Government.—"Nichinichi."

S. AFRICAN WOOL FOR JAPAN

Cape Town via London, Sept. 4.—It is officially stated that the Japanese have been permitted to buy wool.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

INTENSIFIED SUBMARINISM NO SURPRISE

London, Sept. 6.—In a conversation with a representative of Reuter's News Agency, a high British naval authority, speaking of submarine warfare, said that it must be remembered that Germany is staking everything on the U-boat warfare and therefore the signs of intensification are not surprising. There are indications that larger submarines approximating to the cruiser type are being turned out.

However, Germany has no prospect of success within the time she is likely to have at her disposal, for with Germany there must be a time limit. In combatting the submarine warfare we are greatly and increasingly helped by the United States and Japan.

As regards the offensive measures against submarines, naturally the precise figures cannot be given, but the outlook is hopeful. We are going ahead at full speed in defensive steps and in the near future there is every prospect of our being able to neutralise our shipping losses.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

GERMAN SUBMARINE TOLLS

London, Sept. 6.—"The Times" naval correspondent writes that yesterday's shipping returns complete the August statistic. It is possible to compare the five weeks of August with the figures for April and June. Total losses of all vessels, including fishing craft, for five weeks in August were 106 giving a weekly average of 21.2 as against 30.6 for June and 44.6 for April. The August average is the lowest yet recorded in bigger ships. The total losses in big ships in five weeks in August were 86 giving an average of 17.2. In June the losses in big ships were 101 with an average of 20.2. In April the losses in big ships were 133 with an average of 26.6. In vessels under 1,600 tons the total for the five weeks was 15 with an average of three whereas in June it was 29 with an average of 5.8 and in April 52 with an average of 10.4. In fishing vessels the same result is recorded and the total number of losses is smaller and the average lower.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Sept. 6.—The Admiralty announces that during the last week, 2384 steamers arrived at British ports while departures were 2432. Twenty steamers over, three under sixteen hundred tons were sunk and nine steamers were unsuccessfully attacked.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Sept. 6.—During the week ending September 2, the arrivals at French ports were 828, the sailings 743. Three steamers over 1,600 tons (none under) were sunk. One vessel was unsuccessfully attacked.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

U-BOAT INTERNED AT CADIZ

Cadiz via London, Sept. 10.—A German submarine "U-293" has entered the harbour owing to the lack of lubricants. She has been immediately interned.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

HUN DIVER ATTACK SCARBOROUGH

London via New York, Sept. 5. (Delayed in transmission).—An enemy submarine bombarded Scarborough yesterday evening. Three persons were killed and five injured. The damage was slight.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

GERMANS AGAIN MAKE AIR ATTACK ON HOSPITAL

London, Sept. 7.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters reports that the Germans made an air attack on the military hospital at Vadelaincourt on Wednesday lasting three and a half hours. Nineteen were killed and twenty six wounded.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

RIBOT SAYS FRANCE WILL NOT COMPROMISE

Paris via New York, Sept. 6.—France will not compromise on the question of the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine, declared M. Ribot, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, in an address on the anniversary of the battle of Marne.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

The Occasion That Evoked Memorable Speech

Paris, Sept. 7.—President Poincare, accompanied by M. Painleve, Minister of War, and General Petain, visited the American army headquarters and inspected the troops. He then proceeded to Champagne where he was joined by several Ministers and some of the foremost Generals. M. Ribot, the Premier, made a speech in which he recalled the intrepid services of Field Marshal Joffre, and Generals Foch, Dubrail, Castelnau, Sarrail, De l'Angle de Cary, Franchedesperet, Callieni, and Maury, who won the battle of the Marne of which this was the third anniversary. The date of the Marne, he said, would remain a famous one in history marking a decisive moment in the history of humanity. France was not fighting to conquer territory, she only wanted the provinces which had been torn from her and on this she would have no compromise. The demand for the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine was not a question which could be submitted to the discussion of diplomatists. It was the one great condition for the establishment of the rights of nations and which would guarantee peace against fresh violence.

In demanding reparation for the ruin inflicted, France would not ask that Germany be made to pay a punitive sum, but she would be compelled to repair the evil done to France. It rested with the German people to give the guarantees of a lasting peace by freeing themselves from the tyranny of military despotism. If Germany refuses to become a peaceful democracy she runs the risk of her economic interests being affected, for she cannot complain of other nations seeking to protect themselves to the utmost degree.

M. Ribot concluded with an expression to friends and allies of France's unbreakable confidence in the ultimate success of the common task.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

NEW FRENCH CABINET NOW FORMING

Paris, Sept. 6.—Several papers anticipate that an immediate Cabinet crisis will take place.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Paris via London, Sept. 8.—The Cabinet has resigned. President Poincare has asked M. Ribot to reconstruct the Cabinet.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Paris via New York, Sept 8 (Delayed in transmission).—The Ribot Ministry has decided on resignation. President Poincare has requested the Minister to withhold the resignations, until he communicates with the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Paris, Sept. 10.—An unexpected hitch has occurred in the cabinet-making. M. Ribot has abandoned the task owing to the refusal of the Socialists to participate. This meant the dropping of General Painleve and M. Thomas, two most prominent ex-Ministers, who are bound to accept the decisions of the party.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Paris, Sept. 11.—General Painleve has agreed to form a non-party, national Cabinet, directing all forces of the nation to the vigorous prosecution of the war.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

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THE LATEST GERMAN TERMS OF PEACE

New York via London, Sept. 12.—The latest German peace terms which have been circulating in the diplomatic circles of Washington in the past fortnight, have now been published. They are not regarded seriously, especially as different sets of terms have been apparently distributed. But the common feature of all of them is a suggestion that Germany is willing to restore Belgium and Northern France if Great Britain defrays the cost for the restoration by purchasing the German colonies. Other items of the terms are the independence of Alsace-Lorraine, the restoration of Serbia and Rumania, making Trieste a free port, disarmament, international police, freedom of the seas, with Great Britain controlling the Dover Channel until the Channel tunnel is built.

The chief motive for the publication of the terms is believed to be Germany's fear in the vastness of the American war preparations, which she has come to realise now.

New German Label "Sunk Without Trace"

The phrase "sunk without trace" in a Luxburg's telegram which is giving zest to these preparations, promises to be a rival of the words "scrap of paper" as emblematic of the German mind and methods.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

GERMANY THIRSTING AND HUNGERING FOR PEACE

London, Sept. 9.—A despatch from Copenhagen says that great sensation has been caused in Germany owing to the declaration of Chancellor Michaelis that Germany will shortly be able to publish her peace terms.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

PEACE BY UNDERSTANDING

Amsterdam, Sept. 7.—Schiedemann in the "Vorwaerts" declares that a gigantic majority of the Germans favour peace by an understanding. He urges the Government to publicly repudiate the pan-German aims and criticises the evasiveness of the Chancellor's policy.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

SPLIT AMONG SOCIALISTS

Zurich via London, Sept. 7.—According to the "Mannheim Volkstimm," a new split has occurred among the Governmental Socialists, especially the South German party leaders, owing to the latter approving President Wilson's viewpoint in reply to the Papal note.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

KAISER TELEGRAMS GENUINE

Amsterdam via London, Sept. 7.—A Berlin message confirms the authenticity of the Kaiser-Tsar telegrams of 1904-5, but maintains that the Kaiser's attitude is justified, because Britain refused to allow Germany to coal Rodjestvensky's fleet.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

GREAT BRITAIN ENDORSES WILSON

Washington via London, Sept 9.—Great Britain has advised the United States that President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace proposals is in effect that of Great Britain's reply.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

SIXTY THREE NEW SHIPS

London, Sept. 5.—The Lloyd's register shows that sixty three new British ships most of which are large steamers will be added to the register within six weeks.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

LORD ROBERT CECIL ON WILSON'S STAND

London, (Received in Tokyo, Sept. 7).—With regard to a passage in President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace proposal, in which Mr. Wilson declared that no durable peace could be established under political or economic restrictions that profit some countries, but injure others, some of the radical press took it, in their comment on the reply, as if the President of the United States held that the resolutions of the Paris Economic Conference were incompatible with permanent peace. But, the London papers on September 2, printed an interview with Lord Robert Cecil, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, by Reuter's correspondent. It runs substantially as follows:

Wilson's Reply Does Not Conflict

"Between President Wilson's reply and the Allies' economic policy declared at the Paris Conference, I can see nothing that conflicts. The Paris resolutions are wholly defensive, not aggressive at all. The Allies have adopted these resolutions in recognition of the necessity of devising means for restoring their economic existence after the war, and to cope with the aggressive and militaristic economic policy which the enemy may follow. The Central European Economic Alliance, which Germany is planning to organize with her allies, is proof of how really dangerous the enemy's economic policy is. We believe that economic questions are no less important than purely military or naval strategy in the present war.

Must Guard Our Economics and Thwart Foes'

Consequently, while it is necessary that we maintain and cultivate the economic power of the Allies, we must at the same time endeavour to frustrate by all legitimate means the economic aggression of the enemy countries. Germany will be thus effectively made to see the folly of the statesmen belonging to the military clique. She will also be shown that war gains do not compensate the economic losses.

One Little Miscalculation

"Germany in her vain glory, boasts of the wide area of territory she has occupied, but she forgets the fact that her employment of a militaristic policy and her violations of the rights of international law of non-combatants, and of neutrals, have as a result, swung various countries, financially and economically superior to her, into the camp of the Allies. Countries that have hitherto maintained neutrality, now show signs of reaching the end of their forebearance. If the war is to continue many months longer it will not be going too far to say that all the rest of the world is likely to line up against the Central Empires.

"Thus we are able to make two observations. The first: military power is to-day no longer the whole of any question. Granting that Germany may win victory after victory, as claimed by the Kaiser and his generals, nonetheless the future prospect of Germany will become only increasingly darker. The second: the foregoing review of the situations shows us a method of solving the greatest world problem—to prevent war in the future.

Difficulties in Way of War Prevention

The greatest difficulty facing the proposed League of Nations, and other ideas of like nature, is to devise the most effective method with which recalcitrant nations, who attempt to break the peace, may be dealt. Students of the question well know the difficulties that must attend the employment of combined force in such a case. If a kind of international league is formed, and it is so arranged that this league shall financially and economically isolate any nation that threatens to inflict calamitous trouble on the world through unlawful means, then the peace of the world will be firmly assured. This is a matter worth studying by those who are for the complete termination of the present state of international anarchism."

LATEST NEWS FROM CHINA

Mrs. Feng's Death

Peking, Sept. 11.—Madame Feng Kuo-chang died from two weeks' illness. She had been attended by an old-fashioned Chinese doctor and also a foreign doctor. The deceased was formerly a tutor to Yuan Shih-kai's family. Members of the Cabinet called on the President and sympathised with him in his bereavement.

Confucian Fete Day

A mandate announces the twenty second of September as the date of offering sacrifices to Confucius. The President will personally conduct the ceremony. The Ministry of the Interior has been ordered to make preparations for the occasion.—KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE.

Reply to the Allies

The Government is considering its reply to the Allies' decisions.—KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE.

GERMAN BANKER ARRESTED IN THE CHINESE CAPITAL

Peking, Sept. 10.—H. Cordes, Manager of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank, Peking, was arrested on Saturday, on complaint of Mr. Wang Ko-ming, Manager for Chinese affairs of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, for the concealment of books of the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank. The warrant was vised by the Netherlands Minister. Alfred J. Eggeling, agent for the same German bank in Peking, was not arrested this morning. It is believed, however, that he was later taken into custody, although the report is not yet confirmed.

M. Conty, French Minister, left Peking this morning. Members of the Cabinet, diplomats and French nationals saw him off at the station.

Fu Laing-tso was welcomed on his arrival at Changsha. The Japanese will take over the Austrian glacis there.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

TWO MILLION TAELS HANDED OVER TO CHINA

Peking, Sept. 6.—The objection by the Italian Minister having been waived, the customs surplus of two million taels has been paid over to the Chinese Government. The report that the salt surplus of three million taels has been handed over, is premature, as no formal decision has been made yet. The diplomatic body seems to have agreed to the permission for increasing customs tariff. The Russian Minister is still without instructions on the subject from his Government. The diplomatic body has also practically agreed to sanction the postponement of the payment of the Boxer indemnities for five years. The Russian Minister is postponing only one-third.

Boundary Demand Withdrawn

The Italian Minister has withdrawn his demand for the boundary rectification of the Italian concession in Tientsin.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

U.S. BAN COIN, BULLION, EXPORT

Washington, Sept. 8.—President Wilson prohibits the exportation of coin, bullion and currency after September, except under licence for the purpose of conserving the gold supply, which Japan, Mexico and Spain have drawn heavily upon.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

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EFFECT OF ISHII MISSION IN U.S.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Viscount Ishii, special envoy, and members of his mission were the guests of President Wilson at the reviewing stand of the White House to-day when thirty thousand drafted men of the District of Columbia marched through the streets of the Capital. The President himself and members of the Cabinet headed the line of march.—KOKUSAI SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE.

New York, Sept. 5.—Last week's scene in the Senate was repeated on an enlarged scale to-day. The Ishii Mission, at the invitation of the Speaker, addressed the Lower House. The reception was remarkably demonstrative. The galleries and floor were literally packed. Mr. Champ Clark, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, paid a tribute to Viscount Ishii and Japan on the development of Japan's loyal assistance as an ally, throughout the war. He was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause.

Viscount Ishii, on rising, was obliged to wait for a considerable period until handclapping had ceased. His address was eloquent, and forcefulness was indicated by punctuations for prolonged applause. The tenor of his speech was similar to that delivered before the Senate. He dwelt more strongly upon the menace of German intrigue, and the necessity of rooting out the evil forces in both countries. He said that the present occasion would never be forgotten. We must safegard our future good relations and act as guarantee for our mutual pledges. Japan was ready to do her full quota and to co-operate with America. He was confident that the United States would stand by Japan. The conclusion of his speech was again marked by tremendous applause, which lengthily continued from both the galleries and floor.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Conferences between the Japanese mission and American officials have been opened. These conferences are principally concerned in supplying Japan with steel, to facilitate her enormous shipbuilding plans.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

New York, Sept. 9.—Rumours are current here to the effect that Viscount Ishii, Japan's special envoy, is negotiating with America for the cancellation of the embargo on the export of steel and iron, and as a counter-proposal has proposed to offer those Japanese vessels under construction at the domestic dock yards for the use of the allies. The representatives of the Japanese export merchants in New York held a meeting at the Nippon Club yesterday, and passed a resolution to approach the American Government with the request for the permission on the export of the steel contracted for previous to the enforcement of the embargo, stating as the reason that the steel production in America exceeds the quantity required for the use of the American Government. A committee of eighteen, specially appointed, started for Washington to-night to interview the authorities.—"Asahi."

Washington, Sept. 10.—Viscount Ishii had another conference with Secretary Lansing this afternoon. The conference was held at "A" room of the State Department and lasted for about an hour, nobody being allowed to attend. While at the first conference the discussion was confined to the mere outline of the subjects, to-day's conference is stated to have touched the details of the subjects, though the results of the discussions are unknown. It is, however, understood that the conference included some questions relating to financial affairs with regard to China and an exchange of views on the questions pending between Japan and America at the same time.—"Asahi."

Washington, Sept. 10 (Delayed in transmission).—The regular conference between Viscount Ishii, Japan's special envoy, and Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, will commence on Monday and continue throughout the week. The mission is more deeply impressed by the country's desire to eradicate the misunderstandings which has been illustrated by the remarkable widespread newspaper endorsement of Japan's position shown by Viscount Ishii's utterance. America is evidently commencing to understand the extent of the German treacherous propaganda.

The startling disclosures of the Swedish treachery made by the State Department shows that the Swedes acted as a go-between urging the destruction of the Argentine vessels. It is believed here that the developments will lead to severances of relations between America and Sweden.

Some newspapers are strongly urging the liberality in dealing with Japan, especially in connection with the embargo. The Washington "Post" in a powerful editorial points out that Japan is entitled to the fullest confidence and comments upon the cordiality of reception from California to Washington and its evident sincerity. Viscount Ishii says that both countries must co-operate for mutual advantage. The "Post's" position is especially significant because the paper has recently been anti-Japan.—KOKUSAI SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE.

Washington via London, Sept. 12.—At the conference between Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, and Viscount Ishii, Japan's Special Envoy, it has been arranged that Japan's maritime and economic resources will be concentrated for the production and transportation of equipment for Russia.—KOKUSAI-DIRECT SERVICE.

STRONG BID FOR JAPAN'S ARMY FOR EUROPE

London, Sept. 10.—The correspondent at Milan of the "Daily Chronicle" says that the Russian debacle is the occasion of an important inspired appeal in to-day's issue of the "Corriere della Sera" for the intervention of the Japanese army and quotes from the article as follows:

It is wellnigh incredible that the Entente Powers should actually be postponing the supreme battles of the war in order to await the arrival of the troops of a great nation overseas which started only a few months ago to transform its commercial population into soldiers, whereas the Entente Powers have been steadily declining during the past three years the use of a strong, well-equipped army endowed with perhaps the most martial spirit on earth. There will come a time when this missed opportunity of Japanese aid will be considered the worst error of the Allies. There are no insurmountable material difficulties, for the same ships which are to convey to Europe the Stars and Stripes could have brought across the Rising Sun. It is not needful to know the secrets of diplomacy to divine that the leading allied states feared that they would have to pay too heavy a price for the Far Eastern help, but they have not reflected that a speedier victory would have been won and that the saving of innumerable lives would have largely compensated them for the granting of territory or the addition of prestige to our valiant Ally. What, alas! they have done is to apply to the tremendous tragedy of a world war habits formed on a parliamentary basis. Not a single responsible statesman among the Allies had the timely insight to urge a straightforward bid for Japan's intervention, while nobody of eminence in the political world has shown himself capable of wrenching from the Entente so salutary a measure.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

GREAT ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MISSION

The Government appointed nine officials on Thursday to be despatched to foregin countries to investigate economic and financial conditions. Baron T. Megata is the chairman of the commission, and the other members are Mr. S. Matsumoto of the Department of Finance, Mr. T. Sakaguchi, of the Department of Finance, Baron Bunkichi Ito, of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. S. Hishida of the Chosen Government, Messrs. Chozo Koike, Kenjiro Matsumoto, Yoshitaro Yamashita and Uyekichi Yoneyama.

Four members are business men, and it is reported that still other business men may be appointed. Mr. Koike represents the Fujita-gumi, Mr. Matsumoto the Yasuda Bank, Mr. Yamashita the Sumitomo family, and Mr. Yoneyama the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

In connection with the dispatch of the special economic and financial mission to the United States, the Cabinet gave out Thursday a statement of the official reason for the tour just decided on. The establishment of the new organization has been decided, it states, in view of the necessity of investigating the financial and economic arrangements of the Powers, adopted in connection with the great international struggle going on in Europe, and studying such measures as will contribute to the future development of the Empire. The plan is not limited to the United States, but in view of the close economic and other relations binding Japan and the United States, the Government has decided to dispatch the first mission to that country, selecting a number of able and experienced financial and economic experts from among those both in the service of the Government and private financial life, under the chairmanship of Baron Tanetaro Megata.

America's Impressive War Measures

The United States is participating in the European war on the side of the Allies with strong determination, and to facilitate the prosecution of the war, the American Government has formulated various financial and economic arrangements on an extensive and imposing scale, the enforcement and operation of which, will work an extensive change, and develop quite a new aspect in the economic and industrial situation of the world.

The scheme is not only effective for bringing about closer and friendlier relationship between the two nations, by establishing a perfect understanding of will and intention, and finding points of harmony and co-operation in economic and industrial affairs in future, but it is expected greatly to contribute to the development and solidification of the industrial and monetary circles of this country. In the war, as well as in the post-bellum period, the United States will surely rise to be a great centre of the world's money markets, and to consolidate economic relationship and establish the basis of economic co-operation is a matter of urgent importance, for promoting and enhancing the economical position of this Empire. Such is, in short, the reason for the decision made by the Government, and for the furtherance of this purpose it has selected a comparatively large number of experts on financial and economic affairs from private life, as members of the mission, because success depends very much upon the co-operation of official and private circles.

Points to be Taken Up

So far the official explanation of the dispatch of the special mission to the United States. But it is further learned that as implied in the previsions of the Imperial ordinance promulgated Thursday in connection with the creation of the new committee, the mission is of very grave significance,

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HOW THE WAR WAITS ON AMERICA

Mr. Frank H. Simonds, one of the acutest students of the war, surveys the meaning of the present pause in the War in the "American Review," and shows how it waits on the arrival of the troops of the United States in France.

The British Successes

"Remember," he says, "that the British have now to their credit a long series of local successes. They have in the last year captured at least 75,000 German prisoners, probably nearer 100,000, with a loss of less than 10,000 prisoners themselves. They have taken between 400 and 500 guns without losing a single piece, and they have driven the Germans back at all points when they have attacked. They have established an artillery superiority frankly conceded by the Germans.

"And here, for the present, it would seem the western situation must stand. It is waiting, I believe, for the arrival of sufficient American troops to give the Allies in the West that numerical superiority in reserves necessary to bear the great losses incident to a general, sustained offensive like the Somme, which cost the British and the French not less than 750,000 killed and wounded, and the Germans between 600,000 and 700,000.

The Present Pause

"To me the present pause means that the French and British High Commands have definitely laid aside all thought of a victory —a decision—in 1917 and mean, aside from local attacks designed to improve their positions drive the Germans out of high land and down to the plain, as at Arras and Ypres, to await another year—and America.

"This means that the British are satisfied that the submarine menace will not win the war. It must mean that they are convinced that, despite great losses, it will not bring starvation this year or next. It must mean that the Allies believe they can face the hazards of another year of war better than the colossal expense in lives and an effort to get a decision this year, with Russia out and America unready.

"Unless all signs fail, American troops will be in the battle line when the real great advance begins. The arrival of General Pershing in France is the first sign. We have been promised by the Administration that an American division will follow soon.

A Million Americans

"But it will be a case of many divisions. We should have, to play any useful part next summer, at least half a million men on the western line. And if the war goes into 1919—as now seems probable—we shall need a million. For this, I think, the French and British will wait. France, looking to the future, to the continued existence of the race, can make no more great sacrifices. Even the British are beginning to face the problem of men. When we come they will do their full share, but until we come neither will dare to make great payments in human life for small gains.

The Real Achievement

"We may accept the statement of French and British military authorities that they have deprived the Gerhans of all chance of making a western oflensive this year as probably correct. This is the real achievement of the British and French attacks. They have consumed German reserves in great quantities, perhaps in sufficient numbers to keep the Germans on the defensive in the West. Not improbably the Italians have done the same in the case of Austria.

"But, on the other hand, we may accept the German assertion that their position in the West has, despite local fractures, endured the great storm of the Anglo-French attack. The preparations of more than six months have not sufficed to permit the Allies to get a decision in the West, for the very simple reason that German numbers and munitions remain adequate to hold the western front.

"We shall see, I believe, one or two more blows like that struck at Arras and that later delivered at Ypres, one quite probably about La Bassée. The Arras blow was so successful at the outset that it led the British forward into a sustained effort profitable because of the losses imposed upon the Germans, but bringing no subsequent progress to warrant insistence.

Demoralising the Enemy

"On the other hand, the Ypres blow, like those of the French last year at Verdun, was a brilliant, complete and rapid achievement of a local objective; it gave the British an admirable position; it turned the Germans out of one of the best positions on the whole front and it resulted in the capture of prisoners and guns and the demoralisation of a section of the enemy front—temporary, but of permanent moral value.

A Four Years' War

"No one in Paris or London, or for that matter in Washington, now well informed, expects the war will be shorter than four years," concludes Mr. Simonds.

"But 1919 is now becoming more and more a possibility. The belief that American aid is indispensable to a real defeat of Germany goes hand in hand with the belief that America cannot be ready next year, that we shall take as long as the British to get large and well-equipped armies to France. The Battle of the Somme opened just twenty-three months after the outbreak of the world war. Twenty-three months from April of this year would mean March, 1919. And it was only at the Somme that the 'new' British armies began—it took another year to learn the lesson which has made the victories of Arras and Third Ypres possible."

"America will be greater in this war than she has ever been," says the Observer. "She will show that, like ourselves, she is stimulated by the magnitude of her problems and that no difficulty can daunt her. She will make up for any weakness on the side of Russia by her own grit. She will be more than equal to the best hopes of herself that she has ever cherished.

And Then—

"Long is the war, but the longer it lasts the more and not the less necessary is a thorough issue. There can be no return to the old nightmare of competitive armaments, contingent terrorism, longpending threats of another catastrophe which would be even worse than this.

"Let British but hold firm, as she will, through the first half of the twelve months before us and let the fourth year in its second half prove the period of America's full intervention as a first-class fighting-power, and then, despite all disappointments, all suffering, even through the prolongation of this fearful ordeal, until the German people are made sick of war for ever and turn their hearts again to other things, a 'soul of goodness in things evil' will be revealed," concludes the Observer.

Remember All This

"Let the man who merely requires a pencil and a piece of paper in order to win the war remember certain things," says the New York Nation.

"Somewhere in the Australian hinterland railway trackage is being pulled up in order to be laid down again in the desert of Sinai or along the Tigris or in Albania or near the White Sea or in the sector of Arras.

"Given a shipload of iron ore, it is for some one to decide whether that iron is to be shell, or barbed wire, or steel helmet, or aeroplane engine, or anti-submarine net, or boat anchor, or travelling crane, or farm tractor for the raising of potatoes to feed the crew of the ship that brings Chinese coolies from Canton to Marseilles to handle other masses of iron ore at the Creusot armament factories.

"And when you multiply the task by the number of departments, War, Admiralty Agriculture, and Subsistence, when the problem develops into one of determining whether a man can be best used for throwing hand-grenades at Bullecourt or ploughing in Sussex or unloading wheat at Liverpool or manufacturing boots for the Russian armies in Rumania, it becomes plain how inadequate is the ordinary pencil stub and newspaper margin for winning the war out of hand."

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covering such important points as the solution of the pending question of the American embargo on the export of steel and iron, the bar on the exportation of gold and silver specie and bullion, the economic rapprochement between Japan and America for the economic exploitation of China, the common economic support to be given to the Allies by Japan and America, and various other matters, binding them as members of the Allied group. Viewed only from the fact that the mission includes among its members, besides prominent officials like Baron Ito, Mr. Matsumoto and Mr. Sakaguchi, many private financiers representing the leading mine owners of Japan, such as the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Yasukawa, Kuhara, Sumitomo, and Furukawa, is a matter quite without precedent, and is in itself very significant.

To Be Absent Three Months

Baron Megata and party expect to leave on or about the 15th of October, probably taking the Korea Maru, and will stay in America for about three months. It is further learned that the Government will dispatch another mission of similar capacity to the various Allies, if thought necessary.

Baron Megata, who was appointed Chief of the special mission yesterday, repaired to the Premier's official residence in the afternoon with all members of the committee, and conferred with him on important affairs relating to their undertaking. Baron Megata will say but little about the nature of the mission entrusted to him and his colleagues.

PARLIAMENTARY VISITORS TO U.S.

The five Parliamentary visitors to the United States, with Dr. T. Masao as doyen, will leave Yokohama by the T.K.K. liner Shinyo Maru on the 18th inst. After spending two weeks in San Francisco and adjacent points, they will go East. In New York they will stay a week, and then visit Boston, Philadelphia and Washington. They will also see the southern States, and embark homeward on the Tenyo Maru, from San Francisco November 30th, and arrive at Yokohama December 17th.

On this visit to America, Dr. Masao will carry a congratulatory address and a gift to Prof. Baldwin of Yale, signed and subscribed to by his former pupils in Japan, in connection with his 77th birthday, on the 17th of last February.

GERMANY'S WAR BREAD

Zurich, Switzerland, Aug. 20.—Five members of the minority Socialist party of the German Reichstag are reported to have given notice that they will ask the Chancellor if he is aware the bread now being supplied to the German people is composed as follows: 24 per cent. flour, 21 per cent. lupine, 17 per cent. chestnut, 14 per cent. acorns, 12 per cent. bark of trees, 6 per cent. wood shavings, 4 per cent. potato peel, 2 per cent. of a miscellaneous indefinable mixture.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

CHINA'S REQUESTS ALLOWED

The question whether China will join the Entente Powers or not, is to be decided by China alone; and no other nation should influence her, says the "Jiji." If China finds it to her benefit to join the Entente, she will do so on her own initiative and consequently, the Entente Powers do not need to consider any conditions to make her join them.

China desires the revision of the tariff rate, the postponement of the Boxer indemnity payment, and the abolishment of the treaty restricting the entrance of Chinese soldiers within twenty ri of Tientsin. But the "Jiji" says that these wishes of China should be considered separately from her joining the Entente. However, to propose these changes, at this moment is most advantageous for China, and it is natural that she makes it when she may be about to join the Entente.

The present tariff rate of China is five per cent, but the standard of the price of commodities is the average price of three years from 1897, and when it is compared with the present market price, it is exceedingly low, and it is not strange that China desires a five per cent duty upon the present valuations.

There is no reason whatever to oppose the wish as under the present regulation, the duty is in some cases only three per cent on the value. A recent report says that the Foreign Ministers at Peking have agreed to comply with the request.

It is necessary that the questions of China's joining the Entente, and the tariff revision should be considered as two separate problems, as the tariff revision would take place even were there no question of her joining the Entente, and it is absolutely necessary to increase the revenue of China to make the financial condition of the Government stronger.

The "Jiji" says that the revision of the Chinese tariff will effect trade with China, and Japan would especially suffer, and even though the Japanese Government consent to the revision of the tariff, it should take proper measures to protect Japanese interests, by considering the effect of the revision, and consulting with the Japanese traders. It may become necessary that the enforcement of the revised tariff should be postponed for a certain period of time.

The Entente Powers should consent to China's wish to revise the tariff and make China satisfied, and the postponement of the Boxer indemnity payment will not cause any effect on them, probably, except Russia, and so agreement is likely.

INDUSTRIAL LOANS TO CHINA

Not only is it necessary to invest Japanese capital in China, to develop the natural resources of that country, but it is an ideal plan to utilize the surplus money Japan holds to-day, says the "Jiji." But the efforts of the Japanese Government and public in this direction have been conflicting with the interest of the Quadruple Loan. Many loans and investments discussed by the Japanese are commercial and industrial loans in appearance, but in truth they are used for the political purposes. These loans made for the benefit of China, will be harmful to the peace and order of the country. The "Jiji" hopes that the Japanese Government and public will give careful consideration to these investments.

The imperative necessity in China to-day is to establish the Central Government firmly, but a large amount of money is required to make it sound. Such a sum can only be obtained from the Quadruple Loan Group, as it has the privilege of supplying China with all money necessary for the political improvements, England, France and Russia, are unable at present to give any attention to loans to China, and consequently Japan, has to represent the four Powers, and the recent decision to lend 10,000,000 taels to China as a part of the Four Power Loan, by Japan, was made with that understanding.

While Japan should not forget that China needs money for political improvements, and must supply her with the necessary funds, the Japanese public should give their attention not to the political, but to the purely commercial and industrial loans. The development of the hidden natural resources will benefit China as well as Japan, and only because Japan did not possess sufficient surplus money in the past, the development of such resources was not attempted by Japanese business men. But the present is an ideal moment to invest money in China, as the country has an abundance of it.

Recently Mr. Yasukawa arranged with Chinese capitalists to work the Chinese iron mines, under partnership agreement, and the "Jiji" says that such an investment will not only benefit Japan, but also China, and such investments by more of the Japanese capitalists are desired for the sake of the welfare of both China and Japan. The investment of the Japanese money in China at present, will also serve to lower the cost of living here, and so will bring a twofold benefit to the country.

TERAUCHI CABINET AND CHINA

It has been decided that the Entente Powers will agree to the revision of the Chinese tariff, and the postponement of the Boxer indemnity payment for five years, and the "Nichinichi" says that the financial condition of China has obtained a sudden prosperity. The revision of tariff will bring forty per cent more income to the Chinese Government, and the annual revenue is expected to be 100,000,000 taels. The postponement of the Boxer indemnity means the postponement of the payment of 25,000,000 taels a year. It will mean that the Chinese Government will have about 50,000,000 taels more income, on account of the success of the recent negotiations. Furthermore, a loan of 100,000,000 taels will be made shortly, and the financial condition of China will become brighter still.

The Terauchi Government regards General Tuan Chi-jui as the only man who could govern the country successfully, and has shown the most friendly attitude to him. The Terauchi Cabinet invited China to participate in the war, and proposed the revision of tariff to increase the Chinese revenue, and also endeavoured to loan 100,000,000 taels to China.

The "Nichinichi" believes that General Tuan Chi-jui is her leading statesman, but it does not believe that the successful unification of entire China and proper administration can be attained by General Tuan. The Terauchi Cabinet is over-estimating the power and influence of General Tuan.

In the south, there still exists the Canton Government, and south China is in fact an enemy to Peking, and it can not be stated whether the south may not rise against the north. Moreover the Tuan Cabinet is not yet soundly established, and there are still conflicts between President Feng and General Tuan. Premier Tuan will not yield to the oppression of the south, and if necessary, will use military force to suppress it. In that case all money obtained by loans by the revision of the tariff and the postponement of the indemnity payment, will be used for military purposes.

Financial prosperity may cause yet unnecessary disturbance in China, and the paper does not think it advisable that the Terauchi Cabinet should have so much confidence in Tuan's administration.

SURPRISED U.S. STOPS GOLD EXPORT

The "Tokyo Asahi" is surprised to receive the report that the United States has decided to prohibit the export of gold coins and bars. The paper agrees that prohibition of the export is the best and most effective way to prevent the gold from leaving the country. Since the outbreak of the European war, all belligerent nations have taken steps to prevent gold coins from leaving.

But the paper says that the United States possesses an enormous amount of gold coins and a sufficient supply of materials, and her export always exceeded the import, and it is beyond its understanding why she adopted such a policy of a sudden.

The war expenditures of the United States will naturally reach an enormous amount, but the sum spent on the war will not leave the country, as the United States has all necessary supplies at home.

The United States has been famous as an export nation, and sent out more than she imported, and in the last three years the balance in favor of the export reached a tremendous figure. Consequently even though the United States has entered the war, it can not be expected that a large amount of gold coins would be exported to other nations.

The Reuter report says that the United States Government decided on the prohibition, owing to the large exports to Japan, Spain, and Mexico recently. The "Asahi" says that there is a tendency at present for American coins to go to those countries, but the total amount of such exports is so small compared with the general surplus of export over import, that in the opinion of the paper, the matter seems to be exaggerated by the United States Government, in adopting the new measure.

WILL AFFECT JAPANESE TRADE

At any rate, the prohibition of the export of gold coins and bars will greatly affect the Japanese trade with the United States. If the import and export between Japan and the United States were of similar amount, the prohibition of the gold coin export would not cause any serious effect, but the trade between the two countries is one-sided. According to the statistics of last year, the export from the United States to Japan was 102,000,000 yen, but the export from Japan to the United States was 204,000,000, and consequently Japan has to receive 100,000,000 yen in gold coins from the United States every year. Besides this amount, there are the remittances of the Japanese settlers in the United States to their families here, so Japan has to receive enormous amount of gold coins from the United States to settle the account between the two countries.

The move means that although the United States purchases articles from Japan, she will not pay for them. In future Japan will not be able to export articles to the United States over the amount of the American products imported to Japan.

Japanese businessmen and industries are now suffering from the American ban on the export of iron and steel, and again the prohibition of the export of gold coins will make the Japanese suffer. The "Asahi regrets that while Viscount Ishii and party is receiving their unprecedented welcome in the United States, the American Government decides upon a policy that will cause suffering to Japan.

U.S. COIN BAN'S EFFECTS HERE

The United States Government has announced that the export of gold and silver would not be allowed without special permit, which will be given by the Federal Reserve Board, and the apparent reason for this prevention is to stop the export of gold and silver to Japan, Mexico and Spain, but the "Hochi" says that there must be deeper reason for such a step.

The export of the United States rapidly increased since the outbreak of the war, and a large amount of currency has entered the country. Since January the import of gold coins to the United States was 1,060,000,000 yen, while the export was only 600,000,000 yen. There seems, therefore, to be no ground for prohibiting the export of gold and silver coins.

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Some say that the new policy of the United States is for the purpose of preparing for the issue of future national bonds, and of preventing the entrance of gold coins to Germany and Austria. But the "Hochi" says that these reasons are not satisfactory. The paper believes that the United States has stopped the outflow of gold and silver, in order to encourage the export and restrict the increase of import, to prepare for the future increase of war expenditure, and to make New York the world's money market.

It has been the wish of the Americans to move the center of the world money market from London to New York. It is probable the United States reasoned that by stopping the export of gold coins, she would make the foreign countries invest their money in the United States, thus making New York the world's financial center.

Whatever the cause of the recent prohibition be, says the "Hochi," it will affect the Japanese trade with the United States. However, the paper believes that by the proper activity of the Government and bankers, the situation can be bettered, and it is not likely that general exports to the United States will greatly diminish on account of the prohibition. The investment in foreign countries will also serve to solve the question. Also it will be advisable for the Japanese Government to open negotiations with the United States authorities to obtain a special permit to allow a certain amount of gold coins to be exported to Japan.

COIN MORE SILVER

Realizing the advance of the price of silver, the Government has prohibited the export of silver cions and metal, without the permission of the Minister of Finance, which is an ideal and necessary plan, says the "Chugai Shogyo".

Since July the price of silver has suddenly risen, and it long ago passed the 40 shillings mark, and the Bank of England conceived of a plan to gather silver, and distribut it to other banks, but the scheme could not be properly carried out. At present the price of silver is 47 shillings, and as it became higher than the value of silver coins, there appeared the tendency to export silver coins or melt them to sell at profit. Such practices will decrease the silver coins in circulation, so the Government finally decided to prevent the export of silver and stop the melting of coins.

In 1916, the total product of silver in Japan amounted to 7,200,000 yen, and the import of silver was 1,000,-000 yen, but the export reached 5,700,000 yen. It is necessary therefore to prevent its export. On the other hand, the import of silver has gradually decreased since the beginning of the war. In 1914, the silver import amounted to two million yen, but in 1915 it was reduced to 130,000 yen, and increased to 1,100,000 yen in 1916. Furthermore the import in the first six months of the present year is only 64,000 yen. Thus the prospect of silver import is very poor, and at home the demand for silver coins is ever increasing. The paper says that the mere prevention of the export of silver will not relieve matters. It will be necessary that more silver should be coined and circulated in the country.

MILITARY CO-OPERATION IF NECESSARY

Although the causes that brought the two countries into the war, may be different in some respects, it is our common aim to punish Germany, which has disregarded humanity and international law, and to destroy Prussian militarism, and in order to insure a permanent peace and accomplish this common aim, Japan and the United States should co-operate, not only financially, but also in military activities, in case of necessity.

Japan has despatched Viscount Ishii as special envoy to the United States, as England and France have done, and the "Jiji" hopes that Viscount Ishii will discuss all matters relating to the war, and will make all necessary arrangements to carry on this war.

Mr. Salisbury said that: "Of all the missions who have visited the capital, none has meant more to the Republic than the representative of loyal Japan," and the mission has been accorded the most hearty welcome by the Government and public of the United States. The "Jiji" is glad that the mission headed by Viscount Ishii, has been so successful, and hopes that by the cordial co-operation between the Governments and public of the two nations, the war will be carried out to a final and absolute victory over Germany.

WHY JAPAN ENTERED WAR

The speech of Viscount Ishii, especially the part in which he said, "We entered into the war not to promote our selfish interests or ill-conceived ambitions. We are in the war, and insist on staying in the war, because we believe our cause is just and only a most complete victory can insure honourable, permanent peace. The criminal plotters against our good neighbours take utmost advantage of every opportunity, but Japan and America, shoulder to shoulder, will move and co-operate to a sure, certain victory. This association for the most serious and most sacred human activities must bring us into closer concord, sealing for all time the bonds of cordial friendship," truly explains the purpose for which Japan entered the war and the attitude of the Japanese people towards the United States.

The "Jiji" believes that the speech will be heartily welcomed by all the Entente Powers, and that the friendly relations between Japan and America will be further strengthened by co-operation in the common aim to destroy the enemies of humanity and civilization.

PERSEVERANCE OF POPE

When the Pope sent the Peace Note to all belligerent powers in an endeavour to bring peace to the world, the whole world criticised the note, and said that the time has not yet come to talk about such a peace. But the "Nichinichi" says that the Pope has not been discouraged by the refusal of almost all belligerent powers to listen to his note, and is now trying to bring out a new proposal, after comparing the replies the Pope has received from the various nations. It is reported that he has determined to fulfil his duty, and he will keep on making efforts, however many times he might be laughed at for so doing.

However, the "Nichinichi" does not think that the Entente Powers and the United States will listen to any peace proposition made by the Pope. The President of the United States has clearly declared that he would not consider any peace talk with the German Kaiser. The United States and the Entente Powers are determined to keep on fighting until Germany is totally defeated. The Pope, who is only an outsider, can not force its conclusion.

Some believe that the declaration by the President of the United States that he would not stop fighting as long as the German Kaiser exists, is an exaggerated statement. But when Germany is defeated, the Kaiser will not be existing, as it can be imagined from recent happenings in Russia. When the Entente forces begin to push back the Germans into their own territory, the German public will rise against the Kaiser, and there will no other way but to resign, or to surrender to the Entente Powers.

Recently there has been no special development in the European fronts, and although the Germans took Riga, it was not because they were strong, but because the Russians were very weak, and not properly organized. Under the present condition, it is not likely that a decisive battle will take place soon. Only when the military preparations of the United States are perfected, can such a battle be expected. It is a question whether the Vatican will keep up its endeavour to bring peace, until that time.

CHINESE TROOPS PROBLEM

When China declared war against Germany and Austria, it was expected there would be no actual fighting, and only the German interests and influence in China would be driven out of the country by the existence of the state of war.

But now Europeans are advising the Chinese to send troops to the European fronts, says the "Kokumin." Even among the Chinese there are many who think that if troops are sent at this moment, it would be easier to obtain the assistance of the European countries and the United States in future, and it would promote the standing of China among the world's great nations.

The question of declaring war against Germany and Austria was decided by China herself, and the problem of sending the Chinese troops to Europe is also to be decided by China herself. However, the "Kokumin" says that the step would not be an easy task. First China must train from 300,000 to 500,-000 soldiers, second, she must plan how to transport them to Europe and thirdly, she must prepare to send supplies to the front. It is said that in the event of the despatch of Chinese troops, the Entente Powers would give supplies, but the problem of supplying the Chinese would be a difficult matter.

The "Kokumin" says that China should carefully consider whether she would send her troops to Europe. Even without sending soldiers, China can serve the Entente powers. Japan has not sent men, but in every other way, she has aided the Entente Powers. The relations between Japan and China are so close that even in this matter of aiding the Entente Powers, the two nations should take harmonious steps.

POLICE AS ART CRITICS

The art exhibition season of Tokyo has just opened, and whenever these exhibitions are held, it is unavoidable that the police and artists have discussions regarding the supervision of these shows, says the "Asahi." This autumn, at the opening of the exhibition of the "Nika-kai" the two bodies have already disagreed. The paper says such disagreement is unavoidable, as at present the ideas and opinions for the police and artists regarding art are at two extremes. The police say that the idea of the general public regarding art is very low, and the exhibition should be supervised from this standpoint.

But the "Asahi" declares that the appreciation of all kinds of art has rapidly developed in the past ten years. The paper admits that the standard of the artists themselves is farther advanced and different from that of the general public. The police should only guard against this difference of conception.

The police, however, are forgetting the fact that the ideas of the public have been advancing, and they do not entertain such a low opinion of art as the police believe. Even if supervision is necessary, the police should not judge the general public from the standard of their own ideas and opinions. The result of the present system of the police judges, is interference with the development of art.

Art is similar to education in enlightening the people, and the public should be encouraged to know more of it and to be able to understand it, but under the present system, it is impossible to cultivate the public. The police may be doing the best they can, but that best regarding art exhibitions has been outrageous, and the paper hopes that they will gain a better and wider knowledge of art, before they supervise the exhibitions.

ISHII'S IMPRESSIVE SPEECH

The "Jiji" is exceedingly happy to learn that the speech Viscount Ishii made in the Senate at Washington has so strongly impressed the Senators and the public of the United States, and believes that as Mr. Salisbury has said, in introducing Viscount Ishii to the Senate, the visit of the special envoy, may cement the friendly relations between Japan and the United States, firmly and eternally.

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ISHIN-KAI'S STRENGTH GROWS

The pending negotiations for the amalgamation of the Ishin-kai party and the Independent camp in the House of Representatives, have been concluded, as the result of which Dr. Ogawa and nine other independent M.P.s are reported to have decided to join the Ishin-kai, which has at present 43 M.P.s as its members. Messrs. Kinoshita and Tsudzue who severed their connections with the Kensei-kai some time ago, are also reported to have decided on entering the Ishin-kai, which is therefore expected to possess altogether 55 M.P.s in near future.

These ten independent M.P.s who will join the Ishin-kai, are a part of the Independent camp, and this amalgamation will probably be announced prior to the convocation of the 40th session of the Diet this winter. The new Ishin-kai is understood as likely to support the Terauchi administration.

RARE BELLS FROM CHINA

Ten rare and invaluable ancient Chinese bronze bells have been recently purchased by Mr. Totaro Haraguchi, a Japanese engaged in money exchange business at Tsingtau from Mr. Chin, a Chinese, who comes of a noted family at Weihsien in Shantung province. It is said that the father of Mr. Chin, being a great connoisseur of metal objects d'art, had succeeded in collecting those ten unique bronze bells, of great fame. In spite of this fact, Mr. Chin, successor to this eminent scholar, has been recently obliged to part with these valuable family treasures, in consequence of heavily getting into debt as a result of taking part in the revolutionary and other political movements. The professors of the Kyoto Imperial University, who are versed in matters about these antiques, are said to be most agreeably surprised with these bells and declare that they are productions of 2700 years ago.

FIRE AT KOBE STEEL WORKS

About half past two Wednesday afternoon a fire broke out on the premises of the workshop in the compound of the Kobe Steel Works at Wakinohama, near Kobe. Owing to the strong wind the flames spread to the whole building and consumed the entire premises which was a spacious factory, the flames being extinguished at half past three. As the place is a centre of manufacturing industry with many large factories in the close neighbourhood a great sensation prevailed for a time.

NEW HEAD OF IMPERIAL ACADEMY

It is learned that there is now the strongest probability of Dr. Baron Nobushige Hozumi, professor of the Tokyo Imperial University, being elected President of the Imperial Academy in Tokyo, in succession to the late Dr. Baron Kikuchi, through whose death the Presidency of the association has been left vacant.

And it is also reported that seeing that two vacancies in the membership have been created by the deaths of Drs. Kikuchi and Hoshino, the election of the new members to fill the gaps will be held shortly.

SWEDISH JOURNAL ON JAPAN'S AIMS

A very misleading and childish article on Japan recently appeared in a Stockholm paper, and the gist of this sensational story has been sent by its special correspondent at Stockholm, to the "Yorodzu." The correspondent is a Swede, and the story is all the more interesting, since the Swedish treacherous transmission of cipher messages to Germany have been brought to light. The article was published in the Stockholm "Aftenblattet." under the caption "Latest News about the East," and the correspondent adds that it is believed likely to evoke much interest in certain quarters in Japan. It opens by saying that there is one thing lacking in the reasons for America's intervention in the European War, and then referring to Japan, says: "This ambitious country not only aspires to unite all Asia into one domain, but also is now sparing no efforts in order to place all Asia under her sway. The position of Russia in the Far East, either in military or economical influence, has been entirely eclipsed by Japan, while the state of China has become more favorable for Japan's future interference. Japan, therefore, is sure to prosecute her great programme unless she is threatened by a stronger power or embarrassed by protests. Great Britain, France, and Germany are not now in a position to enable them to interfere with this programme, and they have to look on only as outsiders. But the United States of America is in an entirely different position, and everybody understands that so long as Japan's relations with her Allies are friendly and cordial, she will not take any action against America. This is the one reason why America entered the war." So argues the paper in a sensational tone, and concludes the article by saying, "The doubts and enmity existing between the yellow and white races will exert great influence upon this war, and it is very evident that they are not an influence aiding the Allies."

FORESTS OF SOUTH MANCHURIA

Dr. Koyama, Professor of Dendrology in the North-Eastern University, who has just returned from South Manchuria after three years' service with the South Manchurian Railway Company, draws a glowing picture of the dendrological wealth of the country which he has thoroughly investigated with a special view to determining its industrial possibilities, says the "Kobe Herald." The Professor affirms that there is a tract of land there covered with thick forest measuring 2,000,000 chobu (4,900,000 acres). Its value is simply incalculable and the world has hitherto taken no notice of it. The timber which can be produced is estimated at 1,300,000,000 koku (13,000,000,000 cubic feet), and the Company proposes to publish a book on this subject with the object of making the natural wealth of South Manchuria better known. He thinks that the members of the Committee for the preservation of old shrines and temples will be particularly interested to learn of the enormous value of South Manchuria as a source for the supply of timber.

RESTORATION OF MERCHANT SHIPPING

Figures of the new tonnage built during the six months from October, 1916, to April, 1917, were published by the Bureau Veritas and reproduced in the Paris "Temps" recently. No distinction is made in the figures between steamers and sailing vessels, but the number of the latter cannot be large:—

	No. of Ships.	Gross Tonnage.
Great Britain	261	686,946
United States	150	484,381
Holland	103	190,619
Japan	46	128,913
France	42	61,988
Italy	20	34,051
Norway	42	34,044
Denmark	20	26,343
Sweden	26	20,023
Spain	7	4,422
Chile	3	823
Russia	5	750
Portugal	3	216
Total	728	1,667,524

The losses caused by German submarines are obviously much in excess of these figures, but we know that shipbuilding is largely on the increase, both in our own country and the United States. Incidentally, we may note the relatively high average of tonnage per vessel in these two countries and in Japan. No figures, as the "Temps" notes, can be given for Germany, Austria, or Turkey. But the output of the two last-named States can only be trifling, and the smallness of that of Germany, which was already probable on other grounds, is sufficiently indicated by the provisions recently given in our columns of the Shipping Subsidy Bill.

TROUBLE AT COTTON SPINNING MILL

About two hundred operatives in the employ of the Hinode Cotton Spinning Company in Himeji City, Hyogo prefecture, stopped work on Tuesday following the dismissal of about ten of their fellow workers, which step the company took to prevent a threatened strike. The rebellious workmen made a raid on the office of the company on Tuesday, and this brought a force of policemen to the scene at once. The trouble is, however, reported to be still pending.

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ODDS AND ENDS FROM THE VERNACULAR PRESS

H.I.H. Prince Fushimi Jr. is a zealous philatelist, and his collection is one of the most famous in this country. Postage and revenue stamps were not first issued by the Japanese Government till 1871, and philately is naturally not so much in vogue in Japan as in the West. The most rare and coveted Japanese stamps are those of 20 sen, issued in February, 1874, and are valued at two hundred yen apiece among stamp-collectors. The noted philatelists of this country include Mr. Fujiwara, of the Japan Hypothec Bank, Mr. Shibata, of the Mitsukoshi Department Store, Baron Kobayakawa, and Mr. Yamauchi, of Osaka, whose collections each contain more than ten thousand stamps of great value.

Dr. Seimaro Shimura, a prominent dentist in Tokyo, studied dental science in America, but unlike many of his profession, he is very broad-minded. One thing well-known about Dr. Shimura is his wonderfully dexterous feat of standing on his head. This summer Dr. Shimura with his beloved son essayed an ascent of Mount Fuji, and successfully reached the snow-capped top of the peerless mountain. All the world lay prostrate at his feet, so felt Dr. Shimura when he found himself on the summit, and could hardly keep quiet for joy and excitement. Three cheers of "banzai" he shouted at the top of his voice, and in order to commemorate the occasion resolved to accomplish his favourite feat of standing on his head up there. He made a round of the crater to find a proper spot, and at last found it on the edge of a precipice. There he successfully performed his dexterous trick, which was enough to knock the breath out of many mountaineers assembling to see it. Dr. Shimura had his feat recorded by a photograph.

The filial piety of General Oseko, the ex-Director of the Peers' School, which post he filled as successor to General Nogi, is very well known. He is so solicitous about the welfare and health of his aged parents at Kagoshima, his native place, that he now and then returns there to inquire after their health. This summer too he was spending his holidays under his paternal roof, when there came to Kagoshima General Okubo and Vice-Admiral Ijichi to attend the third anniversary of the death of Marshal Kawamura, held there. The people of Kagoshima welcomed these three illustrious visitors, who all hail from their city, and gave a banquet in their honour. To please the guests elaborate dishes were prepared and excellent rice-wine brought in, but General Oseko did not take up his chop-sticks to partake of the feast. The hosts were prepared and excellent rice-wine brought the General one after another to honor the occasion by eating and drinking his share. "I am embarrassed," replied General Oseko "with these dishes. I can tell you I would be quite satisfied with steamed potatoes."

It is remarkable that Premier Count Terauchi never tells his chauffeur of his destination when he goes out in a motor car. His car leaves his residence and the chauffeur does not know where to go, till reaching the corner of a street, the Premier gives the word of command, "Turn to the right," or "Turn to the left," as the case may be, and his car moves on. "Stop!" the Premier cries and his destination is reached. This reflects, in a way, the individuality of the distinguished soldier statesman of Japan.

5TH ANNIVERSARY OF NOGI'S DEATH

The memorial service for the fifth anniversary of the death of General Count Nogi and Countess Nogi was held Thursday morning at eight o'clock in the Nogi residence, Akasaka, with Shinto rites. Baron Sakatani and Mr. B. Nakano read the memorial address. Among those present were, Field Marshal Count Terauchi, General Ichinohe, General Uyeda, Lieutenant-General Nitahara, Lieutenant-General Kawai, Lieutenant-General Yamane, Lieutenant-General Nagaoka, Viscount Ogasawara, Baron Shibusawa, Baron Yamane, Dr. Hojo, President of the Peers' School, and others.

After the conclusion of the service, those present proceeded to the tombs of Count and Countess Nogi in Aoyama Cemetery, where were also gathered, Admiral Count Togo, Marquis Inouye, Viscount Kaneko, Count Kodama, Marshal Oku and others, to pay their respects to the memory of the Count and Countess.

When these officials left the cemetery, the general public began to visit the tombs, and a large number of middle and primary school children paid their respects there.

At the Peers' School, a memorial service was held in the morning, and President Hojo and the Princes and Princesses who are attending the school were present, together with the entire student body. Later those of the primary grade visited the cemetery.

At the Senshu University, Kanda, a lecture meeting was held Thursday afternoon, in honour of the General, and Mr. Matsumoto, Director of the Girls' Department of the Peers' School, Vice-Admiral Mori and Dr. S. Murakami spoke on the meaning of the life of General Nogi.

NOTED SCHOLAR DIES

Dr. Tsune Hoshino, Chief Professor of the College of Literature of the Tokyo Imperial University, died monday afternoon at his residence, Omote-machi, Koishikawa, at the age of 79, from meningitis. In his youth he studied Chinese classics under the famous Toin Shionoya, and in 1888 was made professor of the College of Literature. He was one of the most renowned authorities on Chinese history, philosophy, and literature. H.I.M. the Emperor was on Sunday pleased to order promotion and honor for him. The funeral will be held at Aoyama Cemetery on the afternoon of the 13th inst.

AN IRISH PLAY AT THE SHINTOMI

Japanese theatre-goers apparently appreciate Irish dramas, in view of the great success of the September bill at the Shintomi Theatre, Kyobashi. The programme is proving a big attraction for many playgoers, on account of its own excellence, and also because of a group of very talented actors of the new school seen there. The feature of the bill is "Reigen" or "Special Providence," a play in three scenes, adapted by Dr. Shoyo Tsubouchi from the drama of Synge, a noted Irish playwright.

Tale of Mutual Disillusionment

"Reigen" depicts the uncontrollable disappointments and despair of a beggar, who had his blindness healed miraculously by the blessing of Providence. The beggar is tormented with the ugliness of his wife, whom he could see for the first time in his life, and the same is the case with his wife whose blindness was healed at the same time. She deserts her husband in her disappointment, and the beggar, who is now cared for by a blacksmith, greatly regrets the new gift of power of sight. He looks back to the beggary and inner satisfaction of his blind days, at the gate of a temple. This role is taken by Mr. Togi, the leader of the "Mumei-kai" troupe, whose appearance on the Shintomi stage together with Messrs. Ii, Kawai and Kitamura, is a matter of great interest. Mr. Togi as the beggar, is as natural and convincing as the author's lines permit. Mr. Kawai as the beggar's wife shows a deep study of her character.

The bill contains another three act play of the new school, while the former "Reigen" is of old. It is entitled "Mikumi-no-Sakazuki" and is full of exciting scenes. Messrs. Ii, Kawai, Kitamura and Goto, who are the stars of the new school, play well, but "Reigen" is the greater attraction.

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The Japan Daily Mail.

Weekly Edition

毎土曜日　　一回發行

No. 38]　REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER.　TOKYO, SEPTEMBER 22, 1917.　明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可　Vol. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

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and

THE JAPAN TIMES

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NEWS & NOTES

Mr. A. Segawa, Japanese Consul-General, has returned to Hankow.

Silver in London has further advanced to 53½d., but it is stationary in New York.

Dr. Yokobori, was appointed Director of the Akita Mining College Wednesday.

The Japanese colony at Manila has opened a school for the education of their children.

Mr. E. B. Weirum has been appointed Honorary Japanese Consul at Brisbane.

The authorities concerned in Yokohama have authorized an increase of sampan charges there.

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has declared an interim dividend of 14 per cent per annum.

The Frawley Company will open a week's season at the Gaiety, Yokohama, to-day next with "Fair and Warmer."

The Yokohama Butchers' Union announces an advance in the price of meat from to-day, to some extent.

Mons. Conty, French Minister in Peking, left Shanghai on Tuesday for Marseilles by the M.M. liner Cordillere

The Yoshizawa Shoten's collection of genre-pictures by Utamaro has been on exhibition at its building near Shimbashi bridge.

The Japanese warship Chiyoda, which made Chefoo on Tuesday morning from Port Arthur, was to leave for Chinwangtao Wednesday.

An officer of the M.B.K. chartered boat Kosoku Maru has been indicted for having opened tobacco boxes sealed by Customs officials.

Owing to damage sustained to her bottom, the U.S. gunboat Monocasy, which recently passed through Hankow for Ichang, has had to steam back to Shanghai.

Nineteen British officers and men left Hankow on Tuesday for restoring the armament, of the Widgeon and another gunboat interned at Chunking until recently.

Captain F. Hayley Bell, who has recently returned to France, after being badly wounded, has been promoted Lieut.-Colonel. He is the first man from Shanghai, excepting those in the army before the war, to attain so high a rank.

Mr. Roland S. Morris, the new American Ambassador to Tokyo, left San Francisco Thursday by the Pacific Mail Venezuela, due at Yokohama on October 14th.

Mayor Mitchel of New York has announced that street-corner agitators will be promptly arrested, if they talk against the Allies.

It is reported that honors and promotions will be ordered for some 300 of the military officers and civil officials at the end of this month.

The cargo-boat Shinten Maru, 2,037 tons gross, will be launched at the Yokohama Dockyard on the 29th inst. for the Kishimoto Kisen Kaisha.

The Government of Portuguese India have issued a decree prohibiting travellers leaving that territory from taking with them more than five rupees in silver.

Owing to the subsidence of the disquiet in Petrograd, Dr. M. Adachi, Japanese Minister to Belgium, and other diplomats will leave Harbin early next week.

A conference on some important matters regarding the Peers' hereditary property was held at the Imperial Palace Wednesday morning, Prince Tokugawa presiding.

The opening of the Chemical Exhibition at Shinobazu Pond, Uyeno was celebrated at the main building Thursday morning at 9.45.

German or Austrian subjects cannot reside or walk in the international settlements in Shanghai on or after October 6th, without certificates issued by the International Municipal Council.

Foreign warships now staying at Shanghai are the French gunboats Decidee and D. de Lagree, British gunboats Kinsha and Woodcock, American gunboats Palos and Samar, and the Japanese gunboat Sumida.

A scheme is being mooted to establish a shipbuilding company on the Yalu river, with a capital of half a million yen. It is said that the shipyards will build only wooden vessels.

The regulations for the inspection of export silk textiles were gazetted last Saturday. Offices for such inspection are established in Yokohama and a few other silk ndustrial centres.

In connection with the Nippon Race Club meetings to be held on October 26th and 27th and November 2nd and 3rd, the Horse Breeding Bureau has donated a subsidy of 12,000 yen.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Six students of the Women's University's dormitory at Mejiro were taken with enteric fever on Tuesday: the patients were removed to the Eiraku Hospital near by.

Mr. Celestino Frigerio, Doctor of Economical and Commercial Science, has been appointed Commercial Attache to the Italian Embassy, in place of Dr. C. de Cavazzani, transferred to India.

A reception will be given by the Teikoku Aviation Association at the Seiyoken, Tsukiji, in honour of Lieutenant-Commander Isobe, who returned to Japan on leave from France, the other day.

Madame Shoyen Ikeda, a celebrated female artist, wife of Mr. Terukata Ikeda who is one of the master artists in this country, is now reported to be lying seriously ill with intestinal catarrh.

General Nagaoka who is zealously devoting himself to the progress of Japan's aviation, and the diffusion of knowledge of aviation among the people, will start on a tour in Korea and Manchuria, leaving Tokyo next Tuesday.

The Osaka "Asahi" reports that the Imperial Paper-Thread Company has been organized in Kyoto, being capitalized at 700,000 yen. It is stated that the Company has for its object the manufacture of paper-thread, as its name implies.

Talk is abroad that Viscount Tajiri, President of the Board of Audit, will shortly be appointed member of the Privy Council and that Mr. Arai will then succeed Viscount Tajiri as President of the Board of Audit. We give the report for what it is worth.

Admiral Austen M. Knight, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Asiatic Squadron, arrived at Peking on Monday night, and will spend about ten days there. Four officers and 300 marines from the Brooklyn are also said to have gone up to Peking from Chinwangtao.

The Yokohama Electric Railway Co. has obtained permission for surveying for the extension of its line to Hodogaya from Nishitobe. The Yokohama Water Works are also expected to include Hodogaya within their jurisdiction.

A clock in the tower of the Yokohama Municipal Hall, hitherto not in working order, is expected to be satisfactorily reinstalled in two months or so, by equipping a new motor, instead of a dry battery, which proved to be responsible for the clock's past inertness.

It is reported that, as the outer building of the Meiji Jingu Shrine, Yoyogi, the late Prince Ito's memorial hall, donated by the Emperor Meiji at Omori, will be removed to Yoyogi, and a fine picture gallery will be installed, where famous paintings by the artists in the reign of the late Emperor Meiji will be preserved.

In connection with the reported establishment of a tuberculosis sanatorium in Aokimachi, Kanagawa prefecture, a delegation of the local populace presented remonstrances to Mayor Ando of Yokohama. It was formerly planned for Negishi, and evoked similar objections there.

On Monday morning about 3.30 o'clock, one of the big crucibles in the Government Iron Works at Yawata, Fukuoka Prefecture suddenly burst, and six operatives at work near by were more or less injured as a result. The cause of the accident is attributed to the age of the crucible.

With a view to presenting in the next session of the Diet, a bill for reissuing tickets for pari mutuels, which have long been under ban, the Horse Administration Bureau is now planning the motion. The point of the bill is to procure good monetary resources for the improvement of horse-breeding, by issuing the pool-tickets as a taxation on gambling. Not only turf men, but likewise the general public seem to be interested in this problem, which has been called for by the present war.

Enemy subjects expected at Yokohama about the 23rd or 24th inst. from Shanghai by the Dutch liner Oranje are now reported to be about ninety in all. They include the Austrian Minister in Peking and the German and Austrian Consuls-General in Shanghai.

As is apparent from a letter now received from Penang, British Chambers of Commerce presumably either at home or in the colonies, should no longer publish information as to the destination of trade until further notice, in accordance with the wishes of His Majesty's Government.

According to a report brought by the s.s. Siberia from Honolulu, the steamer Nichigo Maru, which left Yokohama the first part of July for Honolulu with twenty thousand tubs of "shoyu" for the Japanese in Hawaii, had not reached there up to September 10th, and it is feared that she has been wrecked in a storm. Japanese residents in Hawaii have suffered from the lack of "shoyu," and the manufacturers chartered the Nichigo Maru, to carry a big shipment. It was expected that she would reach her destination in about thirty days.

The famous Morrison library, purchased by Baron Iwasaki and handed over to Mr. Ishida, the Baron's representative, by Dr. Morrison in Peking the other day, is reported due at Yokohama Monday next, by the N.Y.K. boat Takasago Maru. It is said that the library contains over 20,000 volumes and weighs about thirteen tons.

It is anticipated that on reaching Tokyo, the noted library will probably be housed by Baron Iwasaki in a structure accessible to all serious students and readers here.

A new bridge, of the most modern type, to be named Takahashi, will be in the near future built over the Kamejima river in Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. The construction of the new bridge will probably be started in a few days, and is expected to be finished by next spring. The total cost, it is said, is 94,370 yen. The completion of the bridge, moreover, will greatly facilitate the traffic between the region of Fukagawa and Honjo ward, and Nihombashi and Kyobashi Wards, the centre of business and trade of the city.

A plan is said to be afoot to erect a civilian aviation school at Onuma-mura, Oosato-gori, Saitama Prefecture, the chief promoter being Lieutenant Nakajima. He was a well known aviator in the naval aviation corps, and since he was placed on the waiting list, has been engaged in the construction of aeroplanes in his native place, Ojima-machi, Gumma Prefecture. It is said that the site for the school is on the Tone river, and covers about 250,000 tsubo. Lieutenant Nakajima hopes to train a number of civilian airmen there.

Answering the question which apparently has arisen in the United States as to whether James W. Gerard, former American Ambassador to Germany, is entitled to the prefix "Sir" before his name, by reason of King George's conferring on him the Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, officials of the College of Arms, the official authority on matters of heraldry, said: "The former ambassador at present is J. W. Gerard, G.C.B. He will not be a sir unless he receives the accolade from the King."

It is reported from Nagasaki that White, one of the two American criminals who escaped at Nagasaki, as reported the other day, from the U.S. transport Thomas on which he was being conveyed from Manila to America, was arrested by the Nagasaki police on Tuesday night, and is now under examination. It is said that the deserter got as far as Kobe where he was given some money by the American Consul and returned to Nagasaki only to be brought under arrest. He is reported to be of German blood.

Another school disturbance on a smaller scale than the one which recently broke out at Waseda University is now reported at the Narita Middle School, Chiba Prefecture. The present disturbance was raised by the students of the 3rd, 4th and 5th year grades as a result of the resignation of Mr. Banri Nishikawa, one of the teachers at the institution, which is believed by the agitating students to have been caused by some of the faculty of the school from their private enmity to the former. It is alleged that fresh fuel to the disturbance was added by the bitter harangue delivered against his supposed opponents by Mr. Nishikawa on his departure before the students assembled at the station.

The Mitsubishi Dockyard and Engine Works at Nagasaki has decided to build a new hospital at Akunoura to replace the structure which has done service for the past twenty years. The new building will consist of three storeys with accommodation for 150 patients. Electric lifts, an X-Rays room, radium and electric treatment wards, a radium bath, and other modern developments of medical science will be installed. The building alone, which will be mainly of brick, will cost 250,000 yen and will be completed by next June. The Dockyard also maintains a hospital at Funatsu-machi, in the city, for the benefit of its employees and their families and the opening of the new hospital will greatly enlarge the scope of the work done in that direction.

A Fukuoka despatch reports that Horst, seven year old son of the late Lieutenant Von Sardern who committed suicide at Fukuoka where he was detained as a prisoner of war, from grief over the murder of his wife Irma, will be taken home on board the Dutch steamer Oranje, via America. The boy, who became an orphan by the tragic death of his parents, has been kept in charge of Mr. von Schroeder, a German missionary in Tokyo since his parents' death. The steamer Oranje entered Nagasaki Thursday morning from Shanghai with the Austrian Minister to Peking, who withdrew from there as the result of the declaration of war, and a large number of Austrians resident in China, both official and private. The wife of Colonel Sacse, who is an inmate of the Fukuoka prisoners detension camp, is also among the passengers of the steamer having embarked at Shanghai and is returning home. Young Horst will embark on the Oranje at Kobe to-day, and will be taken home in charge of Mrs. Sacse.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

"WHY ITALY ENTERED THE GREAT WAR"

Mr. Luigi Carnovale, an Italian writer of Chicago, has just published an interesting book entitled, "Why Italy entered the Great War," which is printed both in English and Italian. His former book on Italian immigrants in North America has won him a reputation as a student of international affairs, and as a capable writer.

In the present volume, Mr. Carnovale tells the history of the oppression of the Italian people by Austria, in most realistic descriptions. He states that since the early days of the nineteenth century, the Italians were maltreated by the Austrians, and innocent babies and women were massacred by Austrian soldiers. The repeated struggles of the Italians against this tyranny were fought with the sacrifice of much life and property until the success of the revolution led by Garibaldi. Also he tells in detail the history of Friuli, Istria, Trieste, Trentino and Dalmatia, which were inhabited by the Italian people, and were conquered by Austria.

After stating the historical facts showing the enmity of the Italians against the Austrians, he tells why Italy entered the great war.

In discussing the causes which brought Italy into the present conflict in Europe, he says that there are seven reasons. They are, 1, patriotism, 2, irredentism, 3, an unreturned visit, 4, national cohesion, 5, fear of isolation, 6, the right to travel, and 7, human solidarity.

Some Causes Enumerated

He says that the stories of Austrian tyranny, "were constantly recalled to mind by the nationalist literature, extending even to the daily papers. These facts were the spiritual nutriment, if not the only food, of the ideality which kept the entire peninsula alive and vibrating in its rising political unity. This accumulation of things in their ceaseless rhythmical repetition could not do other than rekindle and keep permanently burning, in a people so passionate as the Italians, the old hatred against the Austrians." This patriotism, mixed with the hatred of the Austrians, was the first of the reasons which brought Italy into the war.

Again the history of the oppression of the Italian people in Trieste, Trentino, and Dalmatia justifies the entrance of Italy. "It was a question" he says, "with the Italians of how to liberate thousands of their blood relations who were oppressed in their own homes (that is, on ground geographically, historically, and morally Italian) by a stranger's tyranny that the Italians themselves knew only two well. Italy, unsupported, had never been able (without risk to her own territorial integrity, or worse) to attack Austria alone, as that country was superior to her in number of inhabitants, in wealth, in her army, in the natural fortifications of her boundaries, and because she was sure of the support of Germany. Italy was obliged to attack the enemy at the opportune and propitious moment; and that moment came when the enemy was engulfed in the great war, and when the historic fates seemed to will that her martyrology, synthesized in the binomial Trent-Trieste, should finally enter into its last phase."

Royal Visit Ignored

Thirdly he says that the Emperor Francis Joseph never returned the visit that King Humbert I and Queen Margherita of Savoy officially made him at Vienna in 1882, and says that there was a reason for the unreturned visit. He writes: "The taking of the eternal city by the Italian soldiers on September 20, 1870, was always considered by the Vatican as a violent and sacrilegious usurpation. And the Vatican considered the Kings of Italy as usurpers. And the Italian people were also considered usurpers by that same Vatican. Francis Joseph, rabid Catholic that he was, openly approved the anti-Italian attitude of the papal government, and with full consciousness and of set purpose, he failed to observe the rules of Galateo (book of manners), and the duties imposed on him by the Alliance."

Real Cohesion in Italy

The fourth reason was the national cohesion and military efficiency of Italy. Italy was formerly regarded by foreigners as a country lacking national cohesion and military efficiency, and was often alluded to as a country of the dead. However in ancient times, Italy had shown remarkable cohesion and military efficiency. Mr. Carnovale says that the Italian people forced intervention in the great war on Austria, to prove that they, the people, because of one of those natural laws (law of continuity)—which eludes the ignorant—can always recloth themselves in the virtues of their ancestors; to prove that they can, when they will, rise (like the eternal Arabian phoenix) from the ashes of their ages of civilization.

The Fear of Isolation

The fifth reason was the fear of isolation. If the Central Powers should win the war, Italy would remain at the mercy of these two nations, made bolder by their recent victories. She would again have become the slave of Austria, and England, France and Russia, whom she had abandoned and left defeated and humiliated, would not have done other than laugh at her with hate and scorn. With the nations of the Entente victorious, Italy would have been obliged to submit to their masterful influence, as punishment for her neutrality. She would have been so blocked on all sides in the Mediterranean, that she could not had free access even to her African colonies. In order to escape from these misfortunes, the Italian people enforced on the Government of Victor Emmanuel III armed intervention by the nation.

Sixthly, Italy had entered into the war to protect the right of her people to travel, a liberty which has been threatened by the tyranny of Germany and Austria, and the Italians prefered to fight for their liberty than submit to tyranny.

The Italians, Mr. Carnovale says, always had sympathy for the weak and oppressed, and these sentiments have been the foundation of their life, and this also was the seventh reason for entering the war. The tyranny of Germany and Austria against little Serbia and Belgium has roused the sympathy of the Italians, who could not see these people trodden under their merciless feet.

"The Italian people know well that after the great war, they will have no other reward than that of starvation, scorn and oblivion worse than before. But of what importance is this? With spirits eminently poetic and philosophic, at the same time, inured to every privation, to every ingratitude, to every sorrow, they will be convinced of having opened the war, with their purest blood—given the present order of things, the only way that could lead to the longed-for universal peace. And such knowledge will be sufficient to render them content, happy, and blessed."

N.Y.K. WITHDRAWS BEST BOATS

Mainly with a view to save loss through the submarine attacks on the latest and best merchant vessels running on the European tute steamers are selected.
route, the Communications Department has advised the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to withdraw the steamers Fushimi, Suwa, Kashima and Katori, and to transfer them to service on the American line. The negotiations thereanent have been settled recently, and the Company has come to the decision to withdraw those steamers, and replace them with substitutes, which will be selected from among the liners on other routes. The decision will be enforced as soon as the substi

MR. P. LECKOS ISSUES COMPREHENSIVE REPORT

"The Report for the Development of Relations of Amity, Commerce and Navigation between Japan and Greece," is a very interesting and informative booklet, specially written by Mr. Polybios P. Leckos, who is now in Tokyo, charged with duties of Commercial Attache by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Greece. He is also general representative of the Liberal Press of Athens, which represents the opinions and views of the Greek Government under Mr. Venizelos. Mr. Leckos arrived in this country about the middle of August to follow commercial and financial movements here, and study all questions concerning the promotion of tradal relations between Japan and Greece, and after making various studies and investigations here, he undertook the composition of the abovestated report, in which he points out measures he deems important for the development of closer relations of amity, commerce and navigation. Mr. Leckos has unofficially presented his report to the Japanese Government through Mr. Nakashoji, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and several hundred copies of this valuable booklet have been widely distributed among prominent Japanese officials and private people engaged in various lines.

Key to Study of Greek Conditions

Mr. Leckos is to be commended for having furnished the Japanese public, during his brief stay, with such information, believed likely to prove the key to many Japanese to the study of Greek commercial and financial conditions. In this connection there must not be overlooked the great assistance rendered to the author by Mr. Niko P. Miliaressy, Greek Consul here, for he has helped Mr. Leckos much in the discharging of his mission, and also in the editing of the present announcement.

Permanent Commercial Exhibit

In his report, Mr. Leckos suggests many ideas and steps to be employed to foster closer relations, but first of all he proposes the organization of a great permanent exhibition in Athens after the close of the war, with its shelves containing general Japanese articles. He says: "Unhappily Japan has not come to any direct commercial transactions with Greece and the other Balkan States, although several lines of Japanese goods are imported through New York, Liverpool, London, Marseilles, Trieste, etc., but they are overcharged at least 50 per cent. on account of expenses of commissions, carriage, warehousing, etc. and are therefore unable to compete against goods from Europe. The opinion of the commercial world of Greece and other Balkan States, is that it would be very easy, after a proper preparation and propaganda, to develop direct commercial relations and transactions with them, which, according to very moderate calculations, could bring to Japan 33,500,000 yen a year." According to the opinion of Mr. Leckos, a great part of the goods imported to Greece and the other Balkan States from Europe and America, can effectively be supplied and replaced by the industry of Japan, by applying various energetic measures. The opening of a Japanese exhibition in Athens is said to be very indispensable for the success of this movement, and he says that it will surely become the centre of advertisement of Japanese products, and will serve well as a means of promoting intercourse between Japan and the merchants of Greece and the Near East and all the Balkan States, because Athens-Piraeus is the most central and important commercial port of the entire Balkan peninsula, Asia Minor and the Black Sea.

Practical Suggestions

The author then gives almost all necessary details in connection with the organization of this exhibition, about the suitable site for the construction of its buildings, about the

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plans and the management of the exhibition, about the articles to be shown there, about practical means of advertising it, etc. and it appears that all the necessary measures for this proposed undertaking are mentioned with great care in his present report.

Mr. Leckos then points out some other kindred problems, the simultaneous execution of which, he believes, would greatly help the success of the Japanese exhibition in Athens. The first of these questions is that the Japanese steamers on the European line should include the port of Piraeus en route to Marseilles from Port-Said, and vice versa. Mr. Leckos says that Mr. Asano, President of the T.K.K. has informed him of his intention of establishing after the war such a line of communication. In this connection, Mr. Leckos says: "This new line has many advantages, as much for the steamship companies as for the extension of the trade between Japan and Greece. Travellers going to Europe will save about five days, because landing at Piraeus they can immediately find a train for Europe. Also travellers leaving Egypt for Greece, who number many thousands yearly, mostly Greeks, would undoubtedly prefer to travel by the steamers of the N.Y.K. or T.K.K. In Egypt, there reside about 150,000 Greeks, most of whom come to Athens to pass the Christmas and Easter holidays, the beginning of summer and the dull period of the cotton business. The advent of Japanese ships would also incite many people in Greece to visit Japan, to enjoy the beauties of the country and the courtesy of the people, and also in Japan many people would become desirous of visiting Athens, where they would find a warm reception and characteristic hospitality, and will enjoy many interesting things."

Japan-Hellenic Association

The author also dwells on the immediate necessity of forming a Japan-Hellenic Association with the president for Japan, Premier Count Terauchi, and for Greece, Premier Venizelos. He says that he is sure that Mr. Venizelos would accept the post with pleasure, and that moreover the Ministers of National Economy, Foreign Affairs, Finance and Interior and several other important persons in Greece would also be willing to become members of the Council of this Association. He expresses his hope in this connection, that the Japanese Government will appoint from this time in Athens-Piraeus an honorary consul among the leading business men there.

Greece Financially Prosperous

The last chapter of Mr. Leckos' report is very informative and interesting, for here he gives the financial points of the Greece of to-day. He says: "Greece presents to-day excellent financial health, and is consequently a country fit for commercial exchange under the best conditions. Two factors have chiefly contributed to this financial welfare of formerly poor Greece; first the continual sending of money from the Greek immigrants, especially from the 500,000 in America who are remitting yearly to Greece 70-90 million francs, and second the wonderfully flourishing Greek commercial navigation. The progress of navigation has been astonishing, two favorable occasions having contributed to it; first during the period of two or three years before the present war, and second during the continuance of the war. 434,000,000 yen represent to-day the real increase of the wealth of Greek shipowners. In 1907 the tonnage of the merchant steamers under the Greek flag amounted to 355,883 tons, and in 1914 it reached 832,312 tons, an increase of 183 per cent. The value of goods which Greece exported during last year amounted to about 150,000,000 francs, and this would have been still larger, if there had not been declared the naval blockade of Greece, which began on December 1. Greece imported last year goods to a value of about 180,000,000 francs, and it must be noted that this concerns the goods imported only into old Greece, and not her new possessions, Macedonia, Crete, Chios, Samos and Mytilene. The United States of America occupies to-day the first place in the export trade in Greece, whilst she occupied the tenth place in 1910. We do not know what will be the future of Greece, nor the form of government which will be adopted in the Balkan Peninsula and the Near East after the war. But at all events it will remain an incontestable fact that all these countries, though at a lower degree of development which has been pushed down still lower on account of the war, can be developed richly, and that consequently there can be a very wide field of Japanese industrial penetration."

An Apostle of Things Japanese

In conclusion, Mr. Leckos says that once back in Greece, he will give lectures in Athens-Piraeus, as an apostle of a Japan-Hellenic association, the commercial, industrial and civilizing system of the Japanese, their valiant army and navy, together with projections of various pictures of the most important establishments and landscapes of Japan, and will also prepare a special and very extensive work, in costly edition, with the title "The National Wealth of Japan," which he will distribute freely among all prominent persons in Greece. At any rate the report written by Mr. Leckos is well worth studying, and prepared in attractive style will be found interesting and instructive by all to whom copies have been presented.

THE INTERNED SHIPS CONFISCATED BY CHINA

The anxiety with which the ultimate decision as to the use of the enemy ships confiscated by China continues to be watched is proportionate to the urgent need of merchants for shipping to Europe. That the ships, 12 in number and aggregating some 30,000 tons, have been acquired by a newly formed Chinese syndicate from the Government, is apparently beyond dispute. The originator of this syndicate, it is an open secret, is Mr. Chang Chien, the well known Chekiang merchant. Mr. Chang is one of the most remarkable men in China to-day, combining the unusual distinctions of being a first-class business man and a scholar of considerable attainments. He was for awhile Minister of Commerce under President Yuan Shih-kai and if we are not mistaken, was founder of the National Conservancy Bureau.

Re-charter Forbidden

But whether Mr. Chang's syndicate will, or would even be able to run the ships adequately on its own account is altogether another matter. There is practically no Chinese mercantile marine to foreign countries, although Chinese ships occasionally go to Vladivostok we believe. Furthermore, China does not yet possess the proper rules and regulations for the running of such a marine, the China Merchants' ships being subject to Customs regulations for coastwise and river traffic.

When Mr. F. M. Sah, Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, received the news of the acquisition of the ships by Mr. Chang Chien's syndicate last Wednesday it was at first emphatically stated that there was to be no question of recharter. Competition for the ships it was pointed out had been particularly keen; at one time it was actually affirmed that certain Japanese companies had acquired them; and the Government was determined that they should be run by Chinese, under the Chinese flag, in Chinese interests.

Regret in the Capital

This news, as our Peking correspondent pointed out in the letter published on Monday, caused no small dissatisfaction in foreign circles in the capital, the Allies having offered either to buy the ships outright for the £2,000,000 at which they are valued or to hire them at *pro rata* prices.

"The present (wrote our correspondent), when China is impecunious and ships have a fancy value, is hardly the time for her to organize a large company with a scratch lot of vessels, most of them unsuited for trans-Pacific traffic. As China cannot send troops to fight for international law, nor can she supply money, nor is there anything she can give the Allies that they are not getting from her already, it is a little surprising that she does not do the one small thing that would help to forward the object for which she declared war."

Subsequently to this letter having been written (August 28) it became apparent that the actual management of the ships was still undecided and there is reason to believe that negotiations for a sub-charter in some form that would respect the natural desire of the Chinese to see their flag flying are still proceeding.

The Japanese Rumour

In a telegram published yesterday morning our Peking correspondent quoted a Chinese newspaper report that the ships had been sub-chartered to the Mitsu Bishi Kaisha, adding:—

In an official Japanese quarter I learn that a prominent Japanese shipping company has made proposals for the sub-charter of some of the vessels, but it is believed to be untrue that any arrangement has been concluded.

In point of fact the Chinese Press report appears to be a rehash of one that was reproduced from Japanese papers by the "Japan Chronicle" of August 30, both the name of the Mitsu Bishi and the amount of charter, 3,000,000 yen, being there mentioned, although the story differed slightly in other respects.

Now if the Japanese offer is accepted, there is reason to believe that it will not be without the concurrence of the other Allies, and that ships will in any case be preserved for the China trade, as indeed they naturally should be, both for the great needs of that trade and because the ships belong to China.

The Case for Co-operation

But nothing definite has yet been decided, and the moment is, therefore, opportune to urge that the Chinese Government will see its way to coming to terms with the Allies to secure the use of the ships to trade between China and Europe with their co-operation. The management of ocean vessels is a highly technical matter, in which it is no offence to say that the Chinese lack experience; and while they are making the necessary arrangements, much valuable time would be lost. It ought to be easy enough to strike a bargain which would satisfy Chinese amour propre, would help to instil the necessary experience for the future development of a Chinese mercantile marine and would prove highly profitable to both sides.—"N.C. Daily News."

SILVER SMUGGLED FROM JAPAN

The recent shortage of small coins in Tokyo and elsewhere, which has been often complained of by many businessmen and other people, has been recently found to be the result of manipulations by a number of bank clerks in the city. These speculators are said to have been gathering as much as possible of silver and copper coins, through certain agents in the city for some months past, for the purpose of exporting them in the shape of bullion to China, and thence to other foreign countries, in view of the rising value of their metal.

How Silver is Smuggled Out

These schemers, moreover, have already sent abroad the metal to the amount of 60,000 yen to China and other countries, by packing them a few at a time in small tins made to appear like ordinary food tins. But the police have already discovered this fact, and are now making energetic investigations into the matter.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

London, Sept. 11.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters telegraphing to-day says, that, although we now seldom hear anything about attrition, this process is being employed against the enemy in a greater measure than ever.

The soldiers who fought on the Somme last year are of the opinion that the principal difference between the Battle of the Somme and the present offensive is as follows:—We took a lot of prisoners on the Somme but did not kill so very many of the enemy, while in Flanders we are taking comparatively few prisoners but are killing a great number of Boches. In other words attrition is going on apace. The causes of this difference are not difficult to determine. The enemy on the Somme manned his trenches in mass to resist our attacks and as General Von Arnim complained the German soldiers frequently showed an over-readiness to surrender. Moreover they had the cover of a wonderful system of deep dugouts which protected them from our shell fire, but which also proved traps when the British came over the top.

The conditions in Flanders are totally different. Instead of massed resistance we get defence in depth, aiming as far as possible at concealment and disconnected tactical points. Moreover the Germans are now following their traditional policy of swift counter-attacks more vigorously than ever with the result that our great artillery preponderance is most costly to them.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London Sept. 12.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig on Tuesday evening reports that the Northumberlands have gained further 400 yards of the enemy trench in the neighbourhood of Villeret, and captured several prisoners. Their casualties were light. Our fire drove off the enemy in a close formation attacking our new positions. Later, we repulsed two bombing attacks directed against our right flank. We are consolidating our captured trenches.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Sept. 14.—Marshal Haig in his Thursday evening communique, states that after an hour's heavy bombardment, enemy raiders entered our trenches east of Bullecourt. We drove out the enemy after sharp fighting. They left a number of dead, and also prisoners. We successfully raided in the neighbourhood of Oppy. The enemy early this morning heavily bombarded a mile front, north and northwest of Langemarck, and attacked with considerable strength. We repulsed the attack after fierce fighting, inflicting severe losses upon the enemy.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Sept. 15.—French Friday evening communique reports:

On the right bank of the Meuse, after a violent bombardment, the Germans have attacked our positions recently captured in the north of Cauriers Wood, penetrating our advanced line on a front of five-hundred metres. The fighting still continues.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Paris via London, Sept. 15.—The afternoon communique reports that we drove out the enemy from the greater portion of the trench elements north of Cautieres wood which he penetrated September 14.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Sept. 15.—Field-Marshal Haig reports:

We have progressed and secured a number of prisoners in the neighbourhood of the Winnipeg cross-roads, northeastward of St. Julien. The enemy's artillery has been active in the Lens sector. There has been a considerable reciprocal artillery duel eastward of Ypres.—KOKUSAI REUTRE.

London, Sept. 15.—Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters writes that Thursday's attack at the northwest of Langemarck was a considerable affair. Unusually heavy artillery fire warned our troops so that when the Germans came on they met such an outburst of rifle and machinegun fire that they wavered, but the fighting was so dense and the assualting waves of the attack reached to close quarters, resulting in a fierce hand to hand fighting. Our main line stood firm. The enemy suffered heavy losses.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Sept. 16.—Sir Douglas Haig reports that the British carried out a successful operation north of Inverness Copse and captured an enemy strong point, with thirty six prisoners. The Durhams successfully raided west of Cherisy and captured twenty two prisoners. The Portuguese repulsed raiders in the neighbourhood of Neuvechapelle.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

Rome, Sept. 11.—An Italian communique issued on September 11, says that along the whole front, the activities of both armies was confined to the artillery. West of lake Garda, the enemy, after an intense artillery preparation, attacked our advanced posts between the Concee valley and Lake Ledre, succeeding in gaining a footing at one of them, but he was immediately driven out. At the mouth of the Timivo, the storming parties which, with the support of infantry waves, moved against our position on the extreme right wing, were repulsed and put to flight with severe losses by our efficacious barrage of fire.

In Albania, on September 10, our parties, supporting the operations of the French troops in the Devole valley, carried the enemy trench on Mipdroaam (southeast of Berat), capturing prisoners.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Rome, Sept. 12.—An Italian communique issued September 12 states:

The enemy yesterday made a series of furious attacks against our lines on the Bainsizza plateau but the attacks were at once repulsed by our troops.

After having kept under the most violent fire for several hours the positions occupied by us along the crest of Monte San Gabriele and on the western slope of the mountain, descending towards Salcone, the enemy launched an attack from the east and south. Bitter fighting which began at dawn became more terrible around the western edge of the table land of Calcrina and finally toward midday the enemy was beaten and repulsed, giving up his fruitless attempts.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Sept. 13.—An Austrian official report dated September 12 claims the Italian offensive has failed and declares that the Italian losses are 230,000 including 20,000 prisoners.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Rome, Sept. 13.—An Italian communique issued on September 13 says that in the northeast of Gorizia the enemy, by employing units recently sent to the front, renewed his attempts yesterday to dislodge us from Monte Gabrielle, with greater intensity and larger forces. His furious attacks were successful in a few advanced posts, but were stopped at our main line, which was stubbornly defended by the gallant troops of the eleventh division, and could not be shaken or penetrated.

On the Trentino front, during actions at our advanced posts, enemy patrols were put to flight.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down by our anti-aircraft fire, and fell in the neighbourhood of Bueno.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, via London, Sept. 13.—The War Minister in an interview with a Reuter representative stated that Italy has now mobilized more than 4,200,000 fighting men. Austria had more than twice as many troops on the Italian front at the beginning, besides two-thirds of the best artillery and abundance of munitions. The Italian front is 400 miles long, which is about equal to the entire western front.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Rome, Sept 14.—An Italian communique issued on the fourteenth of September, says that along the whole front there was heavy rain, and the fighting was greatly impeded.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Washington via New York, Sept. 14.—The Italian Embassy here announces the capture of Hill Dol giving them the top of Mount San Gabrielle.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, Sept. 15.—An Italian communique issued September 15 says: The intensity of the artillery activity was noticeable in some sections of the Trentino and Julian fronts. Near Log, in the northern zone of the Bainsizza plateau, we rectified our line by advancing, and captured some prisoners. On the Carso, the enemy's lines of communication were bombarded by our airmen with about three tons of bombs. During an aerial combat an enemy aeroplane was brought down in flames, and fell in the Auzza torrent. The pilots were killed.

Rome, Sept. 16.—An Italian communique of September 16 says:

Yesterday on the Bainsizza Plateau the gallant Sassari brigade, with splended elan, gained ground on the south-eastern margin, capturing 17 officers, more than 400 men and some machine-guns.

Troops massed in the Ravnica area (East of Monte San Gabriele) were bombarded with about two and a half tons of bombs by two of our air squadrons.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, Sept. 17.—An Italian communique of September 17 says:

On the Trentino front in the Guidicaria valley enemy parties who were attempting to approach our advanced posts were dispersed with rifle fire.

In Carnia greater activity of the enemy artillery provoked a brisk reaction on the part of our artillery in the valley of the Rivers But and Fella.

On the Bainsizza Plateau on the nights of the 15th and 16th of this month, the enemy attempted with four successive counter-attacks to re-occupy the ground which had been lost the day before. He was constantly repulsed by the defenders who captured 73 prisoners including two officers.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, Sept. 18.—The Italian communique of September 18 reports: In the south-eastern area of the Bainsizza plateau the enemy counterattacks were promptly repulsed.

On the Carso front brisk artillery duels and frequent harassing fire are continuing.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

ON THE RUSSIAN FRONTS

Petrograd via New York, Sept 10 (Delayed in transmission).—General Korniloff has ordered his troops to detrain at the railroad station at Duo and then to march in order to besiege Petrograd. The Government infantry is advancing to oppose General Korniloff's forces.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Sept. 11.—A Russian official report says that in the direction of Riga in the region of Pskov, our rearguard is holding back attacks on the Burtnek line.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

London, Sept. 12.—A French eastern communique says: The Russians and French extended their advance to the region northwest of the Lake Malick, occupying the villages of Grabovica and Premisti and the Cerava height. We captured 150 prisoners and three guns.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Sept. 14.—A Russian official report of Thursday, states that in the direction of Riga the Russian advanced detachments, fighting their way forward, have occupied Mulis village in the coast region, captured Pelne south of the Pskov road, with prisoners and booty, and advanced on Rentzon and toward the south. —KOKUSAI REUTER.

CELEBRATES MARNE ANNIVERSARY

Paris, Sept, 6.—The Paris edition of the "New York Herald" on the occasion of the anniversary of the battle of the Marne writes:

"To-day, the sixth of September, will be commemorated under the auspices of the French Government, represented by President Poincare, Premier Ribot, and Painleve, at the anniversary which is precious not alone to France but to all civilization. Three years ago we saw the opening of the formidable battle of the Marne, which definitely broke the German offensive.

44 Years of Hun Preparations Crushed

"It did more than that. It shattered the Hohenzollerns' every hope of establishing their hegemony over Europe, and nullified all the forty-four years of German military preparations, and saved the nations of the old world and the new from the most brutal and abject domination that has ever existed. It is no exaggeration to say that Germany lost the war on the Marne. To appreciate the full truth of this, one has only to try and imagine the situation which would exist to-day if the heroic Franco-British army had lost the battle.

To Whom World Owes Gratitude

"Nothing in that case would have prevented the German occupation of Paris, and although that would not have ended the war, who can fail to see the dire consequences of the occupation? It is the Franco-British victory three years ago September 5-11, 1914, that won the war for the Allies. It gave France time to remodel and recomplete her armament, gave England time to raise, equip and train the millions of soldiers, who are now pressing the enemy so vigorously and successfully that it paved the way for the entry into the war of Italy, Rumania and the United States. It saved the world from servitude. The gratitude of all free men is due to the sublime troops that broke Germany's power three years ago on the Marne."—KOKUSAI HAVAS.

NEARLY A MILLION WAR PENSIONERS IN BRITAIN

London, Sept. 14.—Mr. Hodge, the Minister of Pensions, in his speech delivered in London, says that nearly one million pension receivers are now enlisted in the books of pensions of his Ministry and the number is increasing by hundreds weekly.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

BRITISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

London, Sept. 13.—The increase of exports from the United Kingdom for August was 2,083,292 pounds sterling and that of imports, 24,475,976 as compared with August last year. —KOKUSAI REUTER.

BRITAIN OPTIMISTIC OVER SUBMARINISM

London, Sept. 14.—The following incidents were taken from the Admiralty records, illuminating as showing the growing success of the offensive measures against the German submarines.

Illustrative Incidents: No. 1

One of our naval auxiliary forces was struck by a torpedo in the engine-room, flooding several compartments. Then a periscope and conning tower appeared. We fired several shots, hitting both the periscope and conning tower. We observed that several men came out from the hatch abaft the conning tower. The submarine wallowed along the stern and almost submerged, squirting out oil from her sides. The crew waved to surrender. We ceased fire, upon which the submarine started off with fair speed. We fired again. The enemy submarine fell on her side and slowly disappeared, with her end up. Two survivors were picked up. Our ship reached a harbour.

Second Incident

One of our small craft sighted a submarine at a distance ten-thousand yards. The enemy came near and suddenly submerged. Shortly afterwards the periscope appeared close to the starboard bow of our ship for a few seconds, and then re-disappeared. We ported the helm, circled round and dropped two explosive charges which caused two explosions, the latter shaking us from stem to stern. The water blackened over a large area, and a considerable quantity of thick oil and flotsam came up to the surface.

Third Incident

One of our submarines saw an enemy submarine at a distance of two miles to starboard. We dived. The enemy altered his course. We lost him, but his apparent objective being conjectured, we steered for a chance to cut him off.

We picked up him at our port-bow, steering as we surmised. We fired a torpedo a few seconds later. The enemy was seen with his stern out of the water, surrounded by smoke and his conning tower half-submerged. A minute afterwards the enemy submarine disappeared.

Fourth Incident

A seaplane seeing a submarine manœuvring to fire torpedo at a merchantman, descended to the spot. The submarine submerged. The seaplane dropped three bombs. Five minutes later a large upheaval like a huge bubble rising above the sealevel was noticed where the bombs dropped. There was no further sign of submarine to be seen.

Fifth Incident

A patrol-vessel noticed that a considerable foam was travelling in parallel with her. She crossed on the foam-maker and dropped a bomb on the most likely point. Then another two more patrol-craft arrived at the scene. They also dropped bombs. Thick brown oil rose on the surface for twelve hours afterwards.

Sixth Incident

One of our naval forces hearing sound of gun-fire, steered to the position and sighted an enemy submarine. We fired on and hit her. A large explosion resulted and nothing more was seen of the enemy.

Seventh Incident

Two enemy submarines attacked our defensively armed vessel which was fired at by a torpedo at a close range, but it missed. The ship then sank one of the submarines. The other attacked again, but sustained damage and was driven off.

Eighth Incident

Another defensively armed vessel encountered a submarine. The ship fired, hitting the submarine twice, causing her to disappear vertically. The sea appeared to be boiling for a considerable time afterward.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

SINK WITHOUT LEAVING TRACE POLICY AT WORK

London, Sept. 13.—It is evident that the U-boat murderers are striving to carry out in their general practice the policy advocated by Luxburg, to sink without leaving a trace. An authoritative statement gives the following latest instances of cold-blooded murders on the high seas.

Offspring of Kultur

The schooner "Jane Williamson" was attacked by a submarine on September 10, off Cornwall, and shelled till she sank. The crew of six took to the boat, whereupon the submarine shelled the ship-wrecked crew and three were killed. The master and the mate and one seaman were picked up the following morning seriously wounded.

The schooner "William" was attacked on September 11, and was sunk by gunfire from a submarine. The crew were fired on with shrapnel while in an open boat, and one was wounded.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

ONLY ONE HUN DIVER SUNK

Washington, Sept. 10.—Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, announces that only one German submarine was destroyed in the engagement with the merchantships. The mistake was due to a typographical error in the cablegram.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Earlier Dispatch Gave Number at Six

Washington, Sept. 10.—The Navy Department announces that according to advices from Paris, six German submarines are believed to have been destroyed on the French coast on September 5, when the submarines attacked a fleet of merchantmen of which two steamers were sunk.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Washington via London, Sept. 12.—It is officially stated that six submarines attacked a fleet of merchantmen on the French coast on September 5. Two merchantmen were lost and probably one submarine was sunk. —KOKUSAI-REUTER.

ENGLAND LOSES 18 MERCHANTMEN

London, Sept. 13.—The Admiralty announces that during the last week there were 2,744 arrivals at, and 2,868 sailings from British ports. Twelve merchantmen over 1,600 tons and six under the same tonnage were sunk, and twelve were unsuccessfully attacked. Four fishing vessels were lost.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

SHIPPING IN FRENCH PORTS

Paris, Sept. 13.—During last week 1047 vessels sailed from and 1005 arrived at French ports. One vessel above and five below sixteen hundred tons were sunk, while three vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

ITALY'S SHIPPING LOSSES

Rome via London, Sept 13.—The Italian official report says: During the week ending on September 9, there were 544 arrivals at and 460 sailings from Italian ports. No ships were lost.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Sept. 15.—A high British Navy authority, in a statement to Reuter, says: "We optimistically regard the German submarinism. Time is on our side and the ultimate success is assured. Despite a loud talk in Germany, there is no evidence that the Germans have adopted new U-boat tactics. Good results have been obtained in the last three months in the destruction of submarines. The German high command has now fixed early October as the latest and the third definite date for compelling Great Britain to surrender."—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ANTI-GERMAN RIOTING IN ARGENTINE CAPITAL

Buenos Aires via New York, Sept. 12 (Delayed in Transmission).—The passports for the German Charge d'Affaires have been handed to the German Legation.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Buenos Aires via London, Sept. 13.—A great crowd has set fire to a German club and attempted to set fire to the offices of a pro-German journal union. It attacked the German legation, consulate and shops and made a demonstration before the house of the Foreign Minister, cheering him and execrating Count Luxburg, the German Charge d'Affaires, and Germany. Street orators demanded a rupture with Germany.

Buenos Aires via New York, Sept. 13 (Delayed in Transmission).—A violent anti-German rioting broke out on Wednesday evening, a thousand Argentinians participating. The mobs burned several blocks of German business houses, a German club, a German newspaper and many other buildings, and attacked the police who were attempting to quench the flames.

Extraordinary precautions are being taken to protect the German Minister, Count Luxburg, when he arrives on Thursday.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Amsterdam via London, Sept. 14.—The "Vossische Zeitung" states that Captain Arturo Celery, Argentine Naval Attache, has been telegraphically recalled.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Amsterdam via London, Sept. 15.—According to a report from Berlin, Herr Kuehlmann has asked the Argentine Legation to request permission for Count Luxburg to return to Berlin and to secure for him a safe-conduct on the voyage.—KOKUSAI REUTR.

Washington via London, Sept. 15.—The State Department has published correspondence between Von Eckhardt, the German Minister in Mexico City, and the Chancellor, in which the former recommends the secret bestowal of a decoration on Cronholm, the Swedish Charge d'Affaires, who was formerly in Peking and Tokyo, for transmitting messages on behalf of the German legations.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Washington via London, Sept. 15.—The following is an extract of the letter of Von Eckhardt, the German Minister in Mexico, to the Chancellor, dated August 3, 1916: "Since Cronholm, Swedish Charge d'Affaires, arrived here he did not disguise his sympathy for Germany. He is the only diplomat through whom information from the hostile camp is obtainable." Von Eckhardt in this letter emphasises that the bestowal of a decoration on Cronholm would openly make the enemy suspicious, hence it must be postponed till after the war. The Swedish Charge d'Affaires at Washington, in an interview stated that Cronholm was dismissed in January. The Charge d'Affaires has refused to discuss the cause.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Stockholm via London, Sept. 15.—Ewerloef, Secretary-General of the Foreign Office has been removed, presumably in connection with the Luxburg affair.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Buenos Aires via London, Sept. 18.—A semi-official statement declares that in addition to using the Swedish Legation in Argentina for the transmission of his messages, Count Luxburg, German Minister to Argentina, has tried to induce an Argentine official "to commit a serious treasonable offence" the nature of which cannot yet be revealed.

The Argentine Minister at Berlin telegraphs that the German Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs declared that Germany regrets the Luxburg affair and disapproves Count Luxburg's telegrams.

The Argentine Government considers that the above declaration of the German Under Secretary is insufficient and awaits a formal note.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY VERY DAMAGING TO SWEDEN

New York via London, Sept. 16.—The accidental smashing of a packing case at the Brooklyn pier has led to a remarkable discovery by the customs officers in regard to three hundred cases of nails consigned to Sweden. Each nail was fitted with a lead cap easily removable and contained enough lead for the manufacture of a rifle bullet. The shipping license did not mention the lead.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Washington via London, Sept. 16.—Secretary of State Lansing only published the letter of von Eckhardt, the German Minister to Mexico, after the unsatisfactory Swedish reply to Argentine on the recent disclosures.

The British newspapers assume that Sweden, in view of her new position, will realize the need of a more adequate statement on her position, and declare that the removal of the Secretary of the Foreign Office is insufficient. Much more is needed to allay the suspicion regarding the sources of Germany's information.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF GERMAN INTRIGUE WITH CRONHOLM OUT

Washington via New York, Sept. 14 (Delayed in transmission).—Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, has published another chapter of the German intrigue in neutral countries, and among neutral diplomats, in the form of a letter to the Imperial German Chancellor from the notorious Von Eckhardt, the German Minister to Mexico.

News from "Hostile Camp"

The letter discloses that Folke Cronholm, the then Swedish Charge d'Affaires in Mexico, was depended on to furnish Von Eckhardt with information from "a hostile camp," and also to transmit communications to Berlin. Von Eckhardt also desired in the letter that the Kaiser would secretly award Cronholm with an Order of the Crown. The letter states that Cronholm was formerly in Peking and Tokyo.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

TRANSPARENT HUN TRICK

London, Sept. 16.—A well-informed correspondent of the "Observer" says:

"The authorities of the Downing Street have not failed to note the latest move of certain officials in Berlin to put the responsibility for peace manoeuvres and the onus for the continuation of the war upon the British Government. They are aware that Kuehlmann is leading the German people to believe that certain offers of peace emanate from the British source, whereas they are really German proposals. The intention of this manoeuvre is to prepare the German public for an answer soon to be delivered to the Papal note, and by attributing the proposals to the British, to make the path of the Berlin Government easier. The authorities of this country remain firm on their terms of peace and do not intend to waste time and words in bestowing official attention on such tactics."—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

BRITISH VIEW OF THE SWEDISH DISCLOSURES

London, Sept. 13.—Reuter's News Agency is informed that hitherto the British Foreign Office has no official cognisance of Sweden's reply to the American disclosures. The text of the communique was published in Stockholm and was only received here late last night. Therefore it is impossible to make any statement, but competent quarters feel that the Swedish note is a piece of special pleading. Even if Sweden takes the line that she was unaware of the contents of the messages, it is felt that such absence of knowledge would not relieve the complicity of the Swedish Government in the unneutral action.

The Swedish note clearly shows that the action taken was in the highest degree unneutral, and its character was accentuated in that it was in violation of the definite understandings given earlier by the Swedish Government. Sweden too must know full well that the objection to the transmission of messages through the Swedish official channels did not apply only to transmission to the United States, but it was general. It is impossible to believe that Sweden will be content to allow the imputation upon her honor to remain without taking some action to disavow the guilty parties.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

GERMAN PLOT IN URUGUAY

Montevideo (Uruguay) via London, Sept. 15.—A plot that the German crews have been preparing to sink their vessels, which are lining up in the port, was discovered, and the Government put aboard a group of armed sailors.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

"FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG" IS FRANK

Amsterdam, Sept. 14.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" describes Luxburg's actions as foolishness. Luxburg cannot expect to be trusted again as a diplomatist. His negligence and unintelligence have resulted in serious trouble. The paper complains that the text of the disclosed telegrams, although they must be available, are not published in Germany.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

SWEDEN'S EXPLANATION DISLIKED

London, Sept. 15.—The Allies are dissatisfied with the explanation of the Swedish Government regarding its violation of neutrality, and the Argentine Minister in Sweden has started new actions, demanding further explanation from the Swedish Government.

Swedish Minister Leaves London

The fact that the Swedish Minister in London left for home on furlough when the Buenos Aires affair threatened to assume grave proportions is not without significance. Sweden has promised a reform in its Foreign Office, but it is hardly expected that the Government will punish its diplomats, because according to another document possessed by the American Government, so many are implicated, not only in the present incident but also in a similar disgraceful affair, that the sphere of punishment would be limitless.—"Jiji."

KOTOHIRA'S CREW REACHES VANCOUVER

Vancouver, B. C. via New York, Sept. 13.—A life-boat containing Captain Haruhiko Shibuya and sixteen of the crew of the steamer Kotohira Maru has arrived in Ikeda Bay, Queen Charlotte Islands. The vessel was wrecked on July 27 in Alaskan waters. During the intervening weeks the life-boat has been at sea.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

SWEDISH FOREIGN OFFICE ISSUES STATEMENT

The following communication from the Swedish Minister here has been sent to the Press through the Kokusai News Agency:—

Tokyo, Sept. 15.—I have the honour to communicate the following concerning the transmission of telegrams, dated Stockholm 11th September 1917.

The Swedish Foreign Office have received no communication whatever from the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the United States concerning the transmission of the telegrams mentioned in Mr. Lansing's published declaration. And in consequence the Swedish Government cannot form a definite conclusion in regard to the question in its entirety.

It is true that the Swedish Foreign Office at the beginning of the war permitted one German telegraphic despatch containing information for the civil population at Kiaochow to be transmitted, and that similar services were rendered to the representatives of both sides of the belligerents without any considereration whatever of the fact that Sweden was, or was not, entrusted with the charge of the interests of such a country. This practice led to the transmission of a considerable number of telegrams and letters.

As to how this was viewed by the United States should be proved by the fact that the American Minister at Stockholm requested the Swedish Foreign Office, during the current year, on several occasions to transmit letters and telegrams to and from Turkey. This Sweden did. Such a request from the American Minister was even complied with at a time when Turkey was not yet at war with the United States and when the Swedish Legation at Constantinople had not yet taken over the affairs of the United States in Turkey.

All these telegrams have been transmitted via Germany, and the American Government have by a letter from the American Minister at Stockholm to the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated 14th April 1917, expressed their gratitude for the courtesy thus shown by Sweden.

Already during the summer of 1915 there was a desire expressed by England that the transmission of telegrams between Germany and North America should cease. But no formal demand was made. Nevertheless Mr. Wallenberg, the then Minister for Foreign Affairs, took into consideration and was prepared to meet England's desire.

It is further stated that the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs having conferred about the matter with the British Minister at Stockholm who was well informed of the negotiations in question, did not consider it necessary to object to the transmission of telegrams to neutral countries of which Argentine was and is one. It is for this reason that transmission of telegrams has taken place with said country.

It is to be observed, according to Mr. Lansing's communication to the press, that the telegrams now in question were in cipher and thus impossible to be read by the transmitter. Consequently the Swedish Foreign Office have not been in a position to control the contents. Germany is requested to explain this. Should it be proved that abuses have taken place steps will certainly be taken to provide against their repetition.

Thus it is a fact that no demanche has been taken either from the side of the United States nor by England in order to have the transmission of telegrams between Sweden and Argentina discontinued. Although no such demanche has been taken heretofore or recently from either side the matter has suddenly been brought before the public.

It ought to be conclusive from what is stated above that even a desire expressed, officially or semi-officially, would have been favourably received by the Swedish Government.

COSTA RICA BREAKS OFF WITH GERMANY

San Jose via London, Sept. 18.—The Republic of Costa Rica has broken off diplomatic relations with Germany. The president of Costa Rica has discovered that German residents have been conspiring against the Government, and several Germans were arrested. All the Germans at the Costa Rican ports have been ordered to be interned.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

FRESH CHAPTER OF GERARD'S INDICTMENT

London, Sept. 17.—Ex-Ambassador Gerard, in a further chapter of the revelations he is making in the "Daily Telegraph" pronounces a scathing indictment against Germany. He says that when he returned to America after living in the centre of the world calamity, he felt, for the first time, the utter horror and uselessness of all the misery the Prussian military autocrats had brought upon the world, and what a reckoning there will be in Germany some day, when the plain people realise the truth and when they learn what base motives actuated their rulers in condemning the whole generation to war and death.

Mr. Gerard asks whether it is not a shame that the world should have been so disturbed and that peaceful men should be condemned to lie in mud and filth in the depth of raw winter. He goes on:

"Why must the people of Poland die of hunger, not finding dogs enough in the streets of Lemberg, and why must prisoners of war starve in huts or be working in factories and mines? Why should this horror of ten million dead be inflicted on the world? Because in the dark, cold northern plains of Germany there exists an autocracy, which is deceiving a great people and poisoning their minds from one generation to another and preaching the virtue and necessity of war. Until this autocracy is either wiped out or made powerless there can be no peace on earth. The golden dream of conquest by war was almost accomplished. A little more advance; a few more waggonloads of ammunitions and there would have been no battle of the Marne and no Joffre to hammer back the invading hordes of barbarism."—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

RESULTS OF AMERICA'S 5 MONTHS' PREPARATIONS

London, Sept. 17.—Lord Northcliffe, writing in "The Times" on the American war preparations, points out that, after barely five months' preparation, the United States has closed upon one million and a half soldiers undergoing intensive training. For the upkeep of this force sums of money have been voted which make one's brain reel. For the aeroplane construction one hundred and twenty eight million pounds sterling has been appropriated, and upon the building of merchant ships two hundred and twenty million sterling is to be spent. In all the war expenditure of the United States already amounts to well over one million and six hundred thousand pounds per day. Loans to the Allies account for another two million and four hundred thousand.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

U.S. SENATE PASSES DISPUTED WAR TAX BILL

Washington via London, Sept. 11.—The Senate has passed the war tax bill providing a levy of nearly 2,400 million dollars as compared with 1,800 million dollars passed by the House of Representatives. The bill now returns to the House of Representatives. KOKUSAI-REUTER.

JAPAN'S REPLY TO POPE'S PROPOSAL SENT

The Foreign Office here on Wednesday stated that the reply of the Japanese Government to the peace note of the Pope was unofficially sent to the Vatican, through the British Government, early this week. In it Japan rejected the Pope's proposal.

Japan Appreciative But Disagrees

In this reply Japan stated, it is understood, that she considered it inopportune at this time to discuss peace, though she fully appreciated the lofty ideals of His Holiness in his effort to bring the warring nations to terms. The Japanese Government sent its reply to the Vatican independent of the rest of the Allies. How many, if any, of them besides the United States, have sent in their reply to Rome, is not known. It would be needless, however, to say that Japan and the rest of the Allies are united in the belief that the discussion of peace just now is impossible.

AMERICA'S PEACE TERMS

New York, Sept. 13.—A semi-official report in Washington says that America's peace terms may be as follows:

(1) That Germany should adopt a perfect universal suffrage system and set herself free from the domination of the Hohenzollerns.

(2) That the territories which are the bone of contention should be given the right to decide their own future.

(3 Indemnities for losses, and the restoration of the territories now under occupation.

(4) That the German nation should ostracize the Hohenzollerns.

(5) That Alsace-Lorraine, Bosnia, Herzegovina and Schleswig-Holstein should be permitted to state their own wishes freely.

(6) The establishment of a southern Slav kingdom, by annexing Dalmatia, Fiume, Istria, Trieste and Goritzia.—"Jiji."

HUGE U. S. NAVAL APPROPRIATION

Annapolis via London, Sept. 15.—Mr. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, addressing the naval cadets said that including the estimates under consideration four-hundred million pounds sterling were appropriated to the naval construction during the past year, while the increase of personnel recently have far surpassed the increase of material. The number of ships in commission during the past six months has been trebled.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

U.S. SENATE PASSES WAR CREDIT BILL

Washington via London, Sept. 16.—The Senate has unanimously passed the war credits bill authorising the issue of bonds totalling 11,538,000,000 dollars, which was already passed by the House of Representatives.

Control Entire Sugar Industry

The Government has assumed the control of the entire sugar industry. The manufacture, importation and distribution of sugar will henceforth be conducted by license system.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

IRISH LEADER IN LURCH

Sydney via London, Sept 12.—The Irish Labour leader, Larkin who was proceeding from the United States to Australia on a steamer making its first call at Auckland, was landed by the ship's captain at Pagopago, in the Samoan islands, which are under the American rule. Larkin protested to the Administration but he was told that they had no authority to interfere. Larkin will probably be obliged to return to America. All shipping companies have been warned not to take him to Australia.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT PROCLAIMS REPUBLIC

General Korniloff and Korniloffites are Arrested and Some of them are Killed by Soldiers

Petrograd, Sept. 11.—M. Nekrassoff, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, has announced to the representatives of the press that the rebellious movement organized by General Korniloff has met the censure of almost all the armies and also of the navy. The commanders at various fronts, excepting those of the southwestern front, supported by the military committees and democratic organizations in the armies have declared their adherence to the Provisional Government. General Denkin commanding the southwestern front together with his staff has been arrested at the headquarters by retaining, in the interests of the national defense, the direction of military operations under the most strict control of military committees. The Baltic fleet has emphatically declared in favor of the Provisional Government, and also numerous provinces. Regarding the reconstitution of the Cabinet, all the Ministers retain their portfolios excepting M. Yourenev, the Minister of Communications, and M. Tchernoff, the Minister of Agriculture, both of whom have resigned on general political grounds.—KOKUSAI-WESTNIK.

London, Sept. 12.—Mr. Kerensky, the Premier, has issued the following statement:

The superior officers everywhere acting in agreement with the Government and the Committees at the front have arrested General Denkin together with the headquarters staff, they also have arrested General Erdelli who had broken the army's discipline of obedience, and several of Erdelli's staff have also been arrested. Only small detachments which General Korniloff through deception is leading toward Petrograd remain deluded regarding their advance which has now been arrested. The bond between them has been broken and individual units have sent delegations to Petrograd requesting to have placed under arrest the commander who has betrayed the Government. The Government by energetic measures will defend Petrograd and hope that the bloodshed of civil war will be averted. The Government is receiving evidence of the loyalty of the troops, and the people of all provinces and public organizations have announced their determination to support the Government which is essential in order that the safety of the fatherland may be preserved by the complete unity of action.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Petrograd via London, Sept. 12.—General Korniloff has advanced and his troops have reached Gatchnea, less than twenty miles from the capital.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Petrograd via London, Sept. 12.—Newspapers state that new Generalissimo Klembovsky and General Designe Valouyeff commanding the southwestern and western fronts respectively have joined General Korniloff.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Petrograd via New York, Sept. 12.—The Cossacks, who have formed a part of the army under General Korniloff and despatched against Petrograd sent their delegations to the provisional Government expressing their loyalty thereto.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Petrograd via New York, Sept. 12 (Delayed in Transmission).—General Bonch Bruyovitch has been appointed to succeed General Korniloff, Commander-in-Chief of the armies.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Sept. 12.—It is difficult to reconcile some of the reports from Petrograd. For example, the news that Generals Kaledine, Denign, and Valuyeff are supporting General Korniloff conflicts with Premier Kerensky's statements that the anti-Government movement is collapsing. It should be remembered that hitherto only one side of the story has reached London.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Petrograd, Sept. 13.—The rebellious movements organised by General Korniloff seem to have already been settled. The general opinion is that General Korniloff will not continue his enterprise. The provisional Government has appointed M. Kerensky Generalissimo, and General Alexieff as Chief of the General Staff. Admiral Werderewsky, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic fleet has been appointed Minister of Marine, while General Rouzsky has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Northern front in place of General Klembowsky, who has been released of his functions. General Dragomirov has been appointed Commander-in Chief on the Southwestern front, in place of General Denikine, who has been arrested and submitted to the revolutionary court for high treason.—KOKUSAI WESTNIK.

Petrograd via London, Sept. 13.—The Minister of Labour has stated that Korniloff's adventure has definitely collapsed and his headquarters have surrendered.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Petrograd, via London, Sept. 13.—The Secretariat of the Ukranian Parliament has appealed to all the military Ukranians to support the Provisional Government, and has declared that General Korniloff's victory would bring the Russian democracy to subjection and Ukraine to new enslavement.

The Cadet Party has agreed to participate in the reconstituted Cabinet, if that would avert a civil war. The fixed prices of cereals have doubled owing to the increased cost of transport.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Moscow.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Petrograd via London, Sept. 13.—M. Kerensky has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army, and General Alexieff, Chief of the Staff.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Sept. 13.—A telegram from Petrograd states that Korniloff has expressed his willingness to surrender on terms, but the Government demands unconditional surrender.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Petrograd via London, Sept. 13.—Admiral Verderevsky, the former Commander-in-Chief of the Baltic Fleet, has been appointed Minister of Marine.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Petrograd via London, Sept. 13.—M Skobeleff, the Minister of Labor stated that the Korniloff adventure has definitely collapsed and his headquarters have surrendered. Skobeleff emphasised the necessity of continued vigilance because the criminal activity of General Kaledin indicated new anti-revolution attempts. He further stated that the whole army of the administration would be shortly altered.

The Minister of the Interior stated that, owing to Korniloff's revolt, the Russian fronts were defenceless and without leaders for three days. The severest punishment must be given to Korniloff, and the Government would do nothing to soften his lot.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Petrograd via New York, Sept. 13 (Delayed in Transmission).—The troops of a Moslem division under Korniloff have reached Tsarskoeselo and agreed to abandon their resistance if they are sent home to the Caucasus. M. Kerensky has approved of their request.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Petrograd via New York, Sept. 14, (Delayed in transmission).—General Korniloff in his proclamation professes the highest patriotism, desiring to save Russia from the hands of the Government, which is acting in the interest of the German General Staff.—KOKUSAI-DIRECT SERVICE.

Petrograd, Sept. 14.—General Krimoff, a commander of the Russian troops supporting General Korniloff, arrived here after ordering the troops under his command to lay down arms and submit to the Government. General Krimoff was received by M. Kerensky, immediately returned home, and then committed suicide with a revolver.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Petrograd via London, Sept. 15.—The settlement is continuing. A deputation of the "savage-division," which is regarded as the mainstay of the rebellion, visited M. Kerensky, General Alexieff, and the commander of the division, and tendered them a resolution declaring the fidelity to the Government of all the regiments of the "savage-division." The central committee of the Baltic fleet has telegraphed to M. Kerensky, stating the unanimity of the crews to support the Government. General Kaledin has been arrested near Rostoff. He was formally charged with insubordination.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Petrograd via London, Sept. 15.—General Korniloff and his principal lieutenants have been arrested.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Petrograd via London, Sept. 15.—Kerensky's difficulties have not been finished with the collapse of the revolt. His efforts to establish a National Government were threatened and hampered by a resolution proposed by the Maximalists and passed by the Petrograd Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates by a vote of 279 against 115. The resolution accuses that the middleclass parties, especially the cadets, were in complicity with the revolt, and declares that they must be excluded from the power of government and a government solely representing the proletariats and peasants must be established, which should immediately proclaim a democratic republic, transfer the landowners' estates gratis to peasants' committees, institute workers' control of industrial production and distribution of products, ruthlessly and tax on capital to confiscate war profits.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Sept. 15.—The situation in Russia is far from clear. M. Kerensky continues to dismiss or appoint generals and to deal with the cabinet crisis. The cause of the latter, it is said, is chiefly in the serious food question. Several Ministers resigned, but some of them were subsequently asked to remain in office. Meanwhile, nothing is known of General Korniloff's whereabouts. General Alexieff has been with Korniloff for two days, for the purpose of arranging the terms of surrender.

There is no definite news of what is going on outside of the Petrograd district, but the following telegram sent by General Verkhovsky, Commandant of Moscow, to General Kaledine, hetman of the Don-Cossacks, shows that things are not running smoothly as far as the Cossacks are concerned. The telegram says: "The Cossack elements are proceeding to the Don region. The enemy is pushing on toward Petrograd. (It is unknown how to interpret this; perhaps it means that the Cossacks are declaring war on Russia). I warn you that an unauthorized appearance of the Cossack troops in the Moscow district will be regarded as a sign of revolt."—KOKUSAI REUTER.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Copenhagen via London, Sept. 16.—A telegram from Vibory says that General Orawovski, the commandant at Vibory, General Stefanov and five other officers have been arrested as Korniloffites and taken to the town hall. Thousands of soldiers stormed the building and killed the whole of the seven officers.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Sept 16.—A Russian official report says that a stubborn battle is proceeding on the Pskov road in the region of Zegevold farm. Our troops are showing great firmness and stability, repelling the enemy. Our troops have repulsed attacks in the direction of Focsani northwest of Merechesci.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Sept. 16.—A Rumanian official report states that the Russians have captured an important position in the region of the Pskow high-road near Kronberg farm, but were repulsed (?). They have also captured a wood near Baerzish northwest of Susiatyn. The enemy have withdrawn to a height on the Mychkovtze-Vasilkovtze line.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

New York via London, Sept. 16.—A despatch from the Associated Press correspondent at Petrograd, dated September 14, says that an officer who has arrived from General Korniloff's headquarters at Mohilov, describing the outbreak of the rebellion, says that General Korniloff told a number of picked regiments on September 9 that they were needed to reinforce the Riga front although his real aim was Petrograd. In the same night General Korniloff prepared his first proclamation which is not yet available. Socialist compositors refused to print it, whereupon an officer ordered a detachment of Turcomans to cut down the compositors unless they obeyed. The compositors later received Kerensky's proclamation, which they printed secretly along with Korniloff's. Meantime the local Council of Soldiers and Workmen conducted a vigorous agitation among the striking battalions. Kerensky's proclamation, which the printers heaped on the passing trains filled with soldiers, caused a dissention.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

New York via London, Sept. 16.—The battalion of cavalry of St. George declared that they would die for the Provisional Government.

Another officer states that regiments were summoned to Mohilov, ostensibly to study English bombing methods, and when they arrived they were told that the extremists in Petrograd planned a house to house massacre of the bourgeois and a separate peace, but on reaching Moscow they got Kerensky's proclamations.

The above stories do not tell what has happened in the next few days, but apparently Kerensky's proclamations had the desired effect on the soldiers, who were not too keen to fight.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Petrograd via London, Sept. 16.—The Government has proclaimed Russia a Republic. —KOKUSAI REUTER.

Petrograd via London, Sept. 16.—After a protracted discussion, a war Cabinet of five has probably been formed, consisting of:

M. Kerensky, Premier.

General Verkhovsky, Minister of War.

Admiral Verderevsky, Minister of Marine.

M. Terestchenko, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Nikitin, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Petrograd via London, Sept. 16.—As the result of night long deliberations regarding the formation of a new Cabinet a favourable situation has been reached. The political situation which has been most critical, has appreciably improved.

The Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates mentioned yesterday morning has also passed a resolution declaring secret treaties as void and demanding an immediate proposal of peace to all the belligerents, the cessation of repressive measures, the re-establishment of democratic military organisations and the immediate convocation of the constituent assembly.

M. Kerensky in a manifesto to the army orders the cessation of political disputes, the resumption of the transport of troops according to orders from the General Staff and also the cessation of arrests and dismissals of commanders by the troops.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Petrograd via New York, Sept. 16 (Delayed in transmission).—An official report says that the crisis in the Russian situation has been averted after an all night conference, in the course of which the Cabinet has come to an agreement.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

General Korniloff Arrested for Third Time!

Petrograd via New York, Sept. 16.—Generals Korniloff and Lokomsky were arrested. —KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Petrograd via London, Sept. 17.—A semi-official report says that Kaledin has resigned the position of hetman of the Don-Cossacks.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

PRICE OF ROUBLES NOW 35 TO POUND

London, Sept. 15.—The price of roubles, after touching on forty-three roubles for one pound sterling, has now fallen to thirty-five roubles.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" reports that it is believed that the embargo on the export of gold and silver, except as licenced, will not be permitted to interfere with export of silver toward the Allies. It is suggested that the Treasury Department might sell to India and China 450 million silver dollars, which are now reserved in the vaults, for which the demand is most limited, and the Treasury Department will also give silver certificates for permanent gold backing.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

U.S. EXPORTS BOARD

New York via London, Sept. 17.—In order to conserve the supplies, the Exports Board has issued an order practically prohibiting the export of wheat, flour, sugar, butter, cotton linters (?) iron, steel and many chemicals unless for actual war purposes.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

AMERICA WILL NOT RESTRICT GOLD

Washington via New York, Sept. 11 (Delayed in Transmission).—In connection with the Presidential proclamation for the prohibition of exports of coin, bullion and currency after September 10, it is understood that no general restrictions on gold exports are contemplated, when in settlement of trade balances.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

POSSIBILITIES OF GENERAL REDUCTION OF FREIGHT RATE

Washington, Sept. 14.—Possibilities of the general reduction of the freight rate in the Pacific were discussed in the conference between Viscount Ishii and Mr. Hulley, Chairman of the Shipping Board.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

COTTON ACREAGE IN EGYPT

Alexandria, Sept. 12.—A Government decree limits the cotton acreage to one-third of the whole cultivable area in Egypt, to encourage the cereal growing, leaving about 200,000 feddans under cotton.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

COUNCIL OF WORKMEN AND SOLDIERS' DELEGATES

Petrograd, (Received in Tokyo, Sept. 19). —The Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates seems to know no bounds in its dashes to extremities. The Council wants to drive out from political power the Constitutional Democratic, and other parties, which have had Ministers representing them in the Provisional Government since its formation, claiming that they intrigued with General Korniloff. The compromising and irresponsible Government must be fundamentally reformed, demands the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, for it makes the military commanders and the organs of the nation a center and tools of anti-Revolutionary schemes. The despotism and irresponsibility of the Provisional Government, the "Soviets" declare, they can bear no longer.

A Programme Somewhat Drastic

The Council would have the representatives of the people control the Provisional Government, and make it enforce the following platform:

(1) A democratic republican form of Government must be declared.

(2) Not by Government purchase, but by abolishing the right of ownership, the lands of the country be put in the hands of the committee of agrarians, until it shall be ultimately settled by the Constituent Assembly. and the agricultural populace be assured of farming necessities.

(3) Production and distribution be placed under the control of labourers; petroleum, coal, metal, and other important industries be placed under public ownership; large capital and property be amply taxed; war profits be confiscated so as to save the country from economic disaster.

(4) Secret treaties be all declared null and void, and a general democratic peace be proposed to the belligerents.

A Few More Suggestions

The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council also, has the following programme, which it demands to have immediately enforced:

(1) All kinds of suppression on the laboring class organizations be stopped; capital punishment at the front be abolished; various kinds of movements, and the organizing of democratic organs among the soldiers be allowed; new officers of anti-Revolutionary principle be driven out from the army.

(2) Local organs be made permitted to elect a committee.

(3) Different races in the country be given autonomy, and to begin with, the demands of Finland and Ukraina be satisfied.

(4) The Upper and Lower Houses be dissolved, and the Constituent Assembly speedily convoked.

(5) Nobility and other class distinctions and privileges be abolished, enabling the people to enjoy absolutely equal rights.

SUGAR INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES

Washington, Sept. 16.—A presidential proclamation places the sugar industry of the country under the government control.

With [without?] a dissenting vote, the Senate has authorized the Government to issue eleven billion and a half dollars of bonds for the prosecution of the war.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Note:—The Kokusai Direct service from New York sent on Sept. 9 said: Washington-Without a dissenting vote, the House of Representatives has ratified the issuance of eleven and 538 million dollars of war bonds.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FRANCE'S NEW CABINET IS IMPOSING ARRAY

Paris, Sept. 12.—At one o'clock Wednesday morning Painleve informed President Poincare that he gave up the task of forming a new Cabinet as he failed to form a ministry of national union.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Paris, Sept. 14.—M. Painleve has formed an Inner War Cabinet, consisting of himself, the Ministers of Foreign, Marine and Munitions, as well four Secretaries of State without portfolios. The new Ministry is a strong combination of the Radicals and Moderates.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Paris, Sept. 14.—The new French Ministry is composed of the following:

President of the Cabinet Council and Minister for War, General Painleve.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Ribot.
Minister for Justice, M. Raoul Peret.
Minister for Interior, M. Steeg.
Minister for Marine, M. Chammet.
Minister for Munitions, M. Loucheur.
Minister for Finance, M. Klotz.
Minister for Colonies, M. Rene Besnard.
Minister for Transportation, M. Elaveille.
Minister for Public Instruction, M. Daniel Vincent.
Minister for Labour, M. Renard.
Minister for Commerce, M. Clementel.
Minister for Agriculture, M. Fernard David.
Minister for Food, M. Maurice Long.
Foreign Missions, M. Franklin Bouillon.
Minister without portfolio, M. Batthow.
" M. Bourgeois.
" M. Boumer.
" M. Jead Dupuy.

Eleven Under-Secretaries of State are as follow:

Sanitary Service, M. Justin Godurt.
Military and Civil Aviation, M. Dumesnil.
General Administration, M. Mourier.
Litigious Affairs, Military Justice and Pensions, M. Pierre Masse.
Inventions, M. Breton.
Interior, M. Victor Peytral.
Finances, M. Faul Bourely.
Commerce, M. Gaul Morel.
Merchant Marine and Maritime Transports, M. Demonzie.
Blockade, M. Metin.
Fine Arts, M. Balimier.

All collaborators chosen by the new Premier are men of experience, of whom can be expected active and co-ordinated work, and who, to quote the words used by M. Painleve, will be able to give vigorous impulse to the war. The new Premier has responded to the desires of the country in creating a veritable war committee consisting of the three Ministers of National Defence, that of Foreign Affairs, the heads of the general staffs of war and marine, and four Ministers without portfolios, who are freed from all other responsibilities and who will be able to devote themselves to examination of the questions of military and diplomatic order. M. Painleve also gives satisfaction to the desire so often expressed by the nation, concerning the problems to be met after the war, by creating an economic committee which will be composed of the Ministers of Commerce, and Agriculture, Colonies, Transportation, Munitions, and Food.—KOKUSAI HAVAS.

Paris, via London, Sept. 14.—"Le Temps" says that public opinion welcomes M. Painleve's success in forming the Cabinet and the inclusion of M. Ribot, which typifies the staunchness of the country, irrespective of the disagreements of political rivalries. M. Painleve is entitled to the most liberal support.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

LORD READING IN AMERICA

Atlantic Port via New York, Sept. 12 (Delayed in Transmission).—Lord Reading has arrived from England to discuss the financial affairs.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

CURIOUS PROCLAMATION BY SECEDING SOUTH CHINA

Shanghai, Sept. 13.—The Hongkong "Morning Post" publishes the text of the proclamation on the declaration of war proposed by the Canton Military Government. After a long recital of the evil results of the so-called military interference in politics following China's severance of relations with Germany the text proceeds: "The cause of the delay in the decision to declare war was actually the fault of Tuan's Cabinet which challenged a conflict with the National Parliament without reason.

"Since General Feng Kuo-chang has now declared war in the name of acting President, we consider that if this extraordinary National Assembly, which has just been established, does not clearly express its true attitude towards the war a misunderstanding may exist between us and the friendly Powers resulting in an obstacle to our diplomatic negotiations. We therefore agree that we should follow the traditional principles of peace and respect for humanity in the Extraordinary National Assembly's proclamations in this country and abroad. We will prosecute the war against Germany with the united efforts of the whole country. We members of the National Parliament oppose Germany's attempt to dominate the world by militarism. We are all of the same mind, we are guarding both internal and foreign affairs and we trust that friendly Powers will consider our hardship."—KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE.

EGGELING IN LEGATION QUARTER?

Peking, Sept. 14.—The "Peking Daily News" having claimed that Alfred J. Eggeling, the assistant manager of the Deutche-Asiatische Bank, is hidden in the legation quarter, the Dutch Minister officially denies that Eggeling is in the Netherlands Legation, or that he is aware of Eggeling's whereabouts.

Von Rosthorn, the Austrian Minister to China, who arranged to start for Shanghai to-night, has postponed his departure owing to the delay of his steamer.

160 Austrian marines were interned this morning.

It is reported that large quantities of silver dollars have been sent from Tientsin for the Bank of Communications.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER LEAVES CHINA

Peking, Sept. 16.—Von Rosthorn, the Austrian Minister, departed this morning by a special train, under the escort of a Chinese military guard. A few friends saw off him at the station.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Shanghai, Sept. 18.—Twenty Austrians including Von Rosthorn, the ex-Austrian Minister, and Bernauer, Consul-General at Shanghai, and twenty-nine Germans including Consul-General Kuipping, have sailed by the Oranje for San Francisco.—KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE.

MURDER OF JAPANESE GENDARME

Peking, Sept. 15.—Regarding the Tsian hsien affair, Japanese papers here report that the Chinese were in the wrong, and General the Chinese authorities have admitted that Chang will apologise to the Japanese Consul and pay a certain amount of money as compensation to the family of the murdered Japanese gendarme.—KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE.

ISHII MISSION BUSY WITH ENTERTAINMENTS

Washington, Sept. 13.—The delegation of the City of New York has extended invitation to the Japanese mission headed by Viscount Ishii. The mission has accepted the invitation to be the guest of the Mayor for six days commencing the 26th instant.

On Saturday the Japanese mission will be the guest of Philadelphia, when speeches will be delivered in the Hall of Independence on the occasion of luncheon and dinner to be given there in honour of the mission as the guest of the City.

Ambassador Morris Makes Fine Impression

Ambassador Morris who starts for Tokyo on the same night with his wife and family, will also be present. He has strongly impressed the members of the mission with all of whom he has come in contact, with his fine capacities and broad grasp of the Far Eastern affairs.

Viscount Ishii is also invited to address the Political and Scientific Convention.

His Excellency will be the guest of Newport on Sunday when he will visit Commodore Perry's grave. Thereafter the Japanese mission will spend two days in Boston and then return to Washington to finish the negotiations which are understood to be progressing most favorably.

No Improvement On Cable Situation

The cable situation appears to be showing no improvement. Full rate messages from Tokyo take three days to reach here.—KOKUSAI SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE.

CHINA AND CUSTOMS TARIFF

Peking, Sept. 15.—On the receipt of the reply from the Chinese Government, the commissioners for the revision of the customs tariff will be appointed by the Allies. The conference will assemble at Shanghai.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

THE HONCHUN FRACAS

Chonjin, Sept. 18.—The Chinese Governor of Honchun has decided to recognize the demands of the Japanese Consul there in connection with the recent outrageous act of the Chinese at that place, and is going to take proper proceedings to tender apology for the mischief done. But the Japanese Consul will not perhaps accept the apology of the Chinese Governor, who is reported to have been dismissed in connection with the incident, according to a rumour. The Japanese garrison at Hoiryong, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Kokufu, consisting of two companies of infantry left Hoiryong, and arrived at Chienwen yesterday afternoon, and started for Honchun to-day. It is reported that the telephone wires between Honchun and Chienwen have been cut at various places by Chinese.—"Asahi."

PRESIDENT AND PREMIER AGREED

Peking, Sept. 12.—The differences between the President and the Premier regarding the calling of the national council have now been overcome.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

RUN ON YOKOHAMA SPECIE AT PEKING

Peking, Sept. 15.—The run on the Yokohama Specie Bank yesterday was due to an absurd report that the bank will close down. One hundred thousand dollars was cashed. The run continues to-day.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

BRITAIN CLOSELY FOLLOWS THE ISHII CONFERENCES

London, Sept. 12.—Reuter's News Agency learns that the course of the series of conferences between the Japanese mission now at Washington and the American Government is being followed with much sympathetic interest in Britain. One of the most significant features of the present stage of the great war, it was remarked in an authoritative quarter, is the imperative necessity in which every nation, whether neutral or belligerent, now finds itself of husbanding its resources with the utmost care and foresight, Every nation has been obliged to examine with a thoroughness hitherto undreamt of, into the relative urgency of its various requirements and, having come to a definite view on this subject, has to give attention hardly less detailed and exhaustive to the requirements of those other nations which may be in a position to supply its wants. The embargoes which the American Government has been obliged to place on foodstuffs and such all-important commodities as steel have emphazied this necessity to a marked degree.

Norway for instance, in going over her housekeeping accounts once again, with increased anxiety, realized that in order to secure concessions from America in the matter of provisions and metals she must make some substantial sacrifices and a tentative offer of a million tons of shipping for coastwise trade was forthcoming almost immediately. Holland and Sweden have suggested equivalent concessions in the same spirit.

It is becoming universally recognised that every country involved in or affected by the war feels its own welfare at stake, the immense republic of North America no less than the little kingdom of Denmark. Each has outstanding needs and each has to consider what she can dispense with in order to satisfy them.

The one outstanding need with America as with Great Britain and all the European Allies is tonnage. America has a thousand uses for steel and many of her very greatest industries will have to be starved for the lack of it. Even so President Wilson recognises that steel must be exported in certain quantities and it will be very interesting to see to what extent he will be able to modify the embargo in favour of Japan.

Japan's Representative Not Backward

In Viscount Ishii Japan has a representative who can present her case very efficiently while appreciating to the full the difficulties of America. It may confidently be hoped, therefore, that the conference will end to the mutual satisfaction of both countries.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

VIOLENT STORM STRIKES CHINA

Amoy via Shanghai, Sept. 13.—Last night a violent typhoon caused a great damage. The Japanese steamer Amakusa Maru and the German steamer Keong-wai went ashore. Five steam launches and numerous junks and sampans were destroyed. No foreigners were injured. Forty Chinese were killed or drowned. The damage is not estimated yet.—KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE.

Note:—The Amakusa Maru, 2,526 tons, built in 1901, owned by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

The Keong-wai 1,777 tons, built in 1895, owned by the Norddeutscher Lloyd and registered at Bremen.

DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK

Peking, Sept. 15.—Cordes, Manager of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, who was arrested a few days ago, has been released on bail through Mr. Gilbert Reid. Eggeling is still at large.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

CHINA WANTS TWO HUNDRED MILLION LOAN

Representatives of the Four Powers' Syndicate in Peking—including Japan, England, France and Russia—met on the 13th and 14th, it was learned here Monday, to discuss the second international loan of 200,000,000 yen, which the Chinese Government had proposed when they saw Mr. Liang Chi-chou, the Chinese Minister of Finance, on the 10th, at the latter's invitation. The syndicate's representatives then notified the result of the discussion to their Ministers, respectively, who in turn wired the report on the matter to their respective home Governments. After due consideration and discussions have been completed between the bankers' representatives and the Chinese Government, and the home Governments' approval obtained, the proposal will be referred to the London headquarters of the syndicate for final settlement.

To Be Used For Currency Reform

The Chinese Government proposes to employ this loan as the major part of the funds needed in reforming the currency system of China, the necessity of which has long been felt, not only by China, but all the countries which have commercial and monetary interests in China. The currency system must be reformed by exchanging her silver standard by a gold, by regulating the uncontrolled issuing of bank notes and drafts, by reforming the mints, by unifying coins, and by innumerable other means. The inconvenience suffered by the people, both Chinese and foreign, under the prevailing chaotic monetary system in China is said to be almost unbearable, and the convenience that would be brought about by its reorganization must be equally great.

Officials Here Approve Plan

As to Japan, Government officials interviewed yesterday made no attempt to conceal their whole-hearted sympathy for the proposed reformation of Chinese currency. The Government is believed already to be decided, as a general proposition, in favour of doing the best it could to assist China in realizing the loan, confident that the other Powers concerned share the same sentiment.

The only objection that may be raised is the possibility of the Peking Government's utilizing the money for subjugating the Southerners, or for other purposes of like political nature. But this can be effectively checked, it is declared, by proper supervision and counselling by the Powers' advisers, who are to be appointed, as one of the conditions for advancing the loan.

America May Join Syndicate

As to the probability of the United States' participating in the loan, great hope is being entertained. Hitherto, America has been rather undecided, not declined definitely, to join the Powers' London syndicate in spite of the persistent invitation of first Japan and France, then of Great Britain. Of late, however, there are signs of America's possible change of attitude, as attested by the increase in the number of her influencial financiers who advocate taking part in Chinese loans.

The surplus of the salt gabelle is expected to form part of the security for the loan. The land tax will be avoided in making up the rest; some other things will be sought for that, one of the reasons being the dislike among the people of China to making the land tax security for foreign loans.

CHINA'S MILITARY HELP

Peking, Sept. 18.—Apropos the question of the dispatch of the Chinese troops to the European battlefields to participate on the side of the Allies, which step is based on the request of the French Government, the Chinese Government has decided to comply with the request and send soldiers as part of her general assistance to the Allies. It is reported that the Chinese Government will issue a notification to the Powers formally informing them of the decision together with the answer of joint proposal of the Allies sent to the Chinese Government on the matter. A member of the Chinese Cabinet has declared that though China is not a member of the Allies, her position is the same as theirs and therefore she is bound to assist them in the war. Moreover, since China has declared war against Germany, it is reasonable that she dispatch troops to Europe to fight Germany. The only question that hinders the carrying out of her determination, is the want of arms and other ordnance. Though China arrived at the financial decision today, as a matter of fact the date of the departure of the troops, and their number, must be settled later.—"Asahi."

18 JAPANESE INTERVIEW SATO

Washington, Sept. 10.—Eighteen representatives of the Japanese steel importers, coming here from New York, met Ambassador Sato to-day, when they stated to him their wishes regarding the embargo question affecting their business so seriously. Prior to this meeting, rumours were in circulation in Washington that, in return for America's cancellation of the embargo on steel exports, the Japanese Embassy nearly accepted her proposal that those Japanese vessels under construction, or already ordered, should be employed for the use of the Allies. If such a proposal were made, it is evident that the Japanese shipbuilders and shipowners would hardly entertain it, and they are of opinion that if America wants those Japanese vessels immediately, she had better purchase them from the Japanese shipowners at the ruling market price.

Truth of U. S. Steel Production

The true state of steel production in America is now as follows. The American Government sometime ago requested the steel manufacturers in the country to state their productive power, and the answer stated that the steel plate production totals 1,500,000 tons a year. This production hardly exceeds the quantity required in the new American shipbuilding programme, and hence the embargo on exportation. It was found afterwards, however, that this quantity stated by the steel manufacturers is far from being accurate. It is said that they made allowances of their production in presenting their reports to the Government, for fear that if they stated it accurately, the Government would buy up all their steel plates at a price far lower than the market price. According to reliable investigations, the steel plate made in America amounts at least to 3,500,000 tons per year, and can be increased to 5,000,000 tons, if efforts are made, so that it exceeds the quantity required for the use of the country, which can therefore naturally export steel. Under these circumstances, a number of steel exporters in America are now trying to find measures wherewith to release the embargo, as they see that they will find it difficult to dispose of their surplus production, in case the ban continues long. The eighteen representatives who met Ambassador Sato fully explained to him the above circumstances, and requested him not to spare his efforts in order to mitigate the embargo, and to let the Japanese obtain the American steel manufactured before the promulgation of the embargo order. Ambassador Sato promised the committee to meet their wishes.

Big Cut in American Freight

The U. S. Shipping Bureau will shortly decide to lower the ocean freight rates on the American steamers by from 65¢ to 75¢. It is expected that simultaneously with this announcement, the American authorities will open negotiations with other countries for the unification of their freight rates on the basis of the American standard.—"Asahi."

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

TOO MANY MISSIONS

For the purpose of studying economic problems abroad, the Japanese Government has just appointed several committee to be despatched to foreign countries. Baron Megata has been selected Chairman of the Committee for the United States, and considering the recent attitude of the United States Government toward Japan, the "Yorozu" believes it necessary to despatch such a commission. But the paper says that the Japanese Government now delights in creating many official positions and appointing to them a large number of people.

When Viscount Ishii was appointed as the Special Envoy to the United States, there was the grave question of the ban on the export of iron and steel. Japanese industries would suffer greatly from the effect of such an embargo, and the Japanese public counted on the diplomatic ability of Viscount Ishii to make a satisfactory arrangement with the United States authorities for the lifting of the ban. But contrary to this expectation since the arrival of Viscount Ishii in the United States, the ban on the export of iron and steel was further extended, and also the export of silver to Japan from the United States was prohibited.

It is needless to state that the effect of the ban on the export of iron and steel will hinder the development of the Japanese steel-using industries, but if special permission is not obtained to import the American silver, the money market of Japan will experience great difficulty. The amount of iron and steel exported to Japan is only ten per cent of the total product of the United States, and it is not likely that a ten per cent export would so restrict the supply in the United States as to cause any difficulty. Also the amount of silver imported to Japan from the United States is so small that it will not effect the American money market. It is believed that these steps were taken by the United States authorities as they did not understand the true condition here and in that case it will not be meaningless to despatch such a commission as that recently appointed.

However, according to the explanation made by the Japanese Government authorities, the commission will not touch upon these practical matters, and it will only exchange opinions with American financiers. If it is only for the purpose of exchanging views with the Americans to plan for the after-war economic policy, there are already many Japanese officials in the United States to look after such matters. And for the purpose of studying after-war economic situation, there are many investigation bureaux in Japan.

The Japanese Government has recently issued regulations covering the market price of commodities, patent rights during the war, and the Government undertaking of re-insurance, and it is also contemplating the issue of a regulation to unify the merchant marine, and the Government seemed to be, proud of its policy relative to these matters. The "Yorozu" says, however, that this only shows the near-sightedness of the Government. When the war broke out, it only gave attention to the increase of production, and had not given any thought to the increase of cost of living and distribution of materials and products.

Surprised by the recent suffering of the people, from the high cost of living, and the repeated strikes in many factories, the Government suddenly took up the policy of restricting economic freedom, which is only the intention of covering its own nearsightedness temporarily.

The paper says that the Government failed to catch the fundamental principles, and is only dealing with minor details. The success of the new commission to the United States is not counted upon much by the public, on account of the failure of the many missions despatched before, and the recent establishment of too many committee on various subjects.

NEW SHIPPING REGULATIONS

A new regulation governing the merchant marine is said to be under consideration by the Government, and since it was announced, the ship owners, shipbuilders, and those engaged in the transportation business, have risen against the plan, and their representatives have been calling upon the members of Parliament to state their opinion. On September 15th, they are to hold a mass meeting to vote against such a policy, says the "Hochi."

The details of the new regulation are not yet known, but the "Hochi" believes that the Government intends to prevent the sale and charter of ships without special permission, to restrict the lines and freight rates when necessary, and to give power to the Minister of Communications to commandeer ships and shipbuilding yards when deemed necessary.

The restriction of the sale and charter of ships to foreigners, and also the supervision of the freight rate is absolutely necessary to increase the cargo space and prevent the increase of the freight rate, and the "Hochi" has been advocating such a policy. It is to be welcomed that the Government has begun to see the necessity of such regulations, even at such a late date.

But one thing the paper can not understand, is the attitude of Baron Den, Minister of Communications. Until quite recently Baron Den has been declaring that the restriction of the sale and charter of ships and the freight rate is quite unnecessary, but suddenly he has changed his opinion and intends to take an opposite step. The paper considers that there must be an important influence behind his sudden change of his opinion.

It is said that the restriction of the sale and charter of ships and freight rates is to be made under the persuasion of the Entente Powers. In that case the restriction will not be for the purpose of increasing the cargo space to carry Japanese products, and the freight rate. Although it may lower the cost of commodities to some extent it will be solely for the purpose of lowering the charter rate and make it easier for foreign countries to charter Japanese ships.

Therefore, the "Hochi" says the reported regulation will benefit the Entente Powers slightly, and will bring disadvantages to Japan. Some say that this measure is to be taken in return for the permission of importing iron and steel from the United States, but the arrangement can be made by submitting to the United States the use of ships built, with material imported from there hereafter.

The intended regulation will give a further blow to the Japanese shipping interests, and the paper hopes that the Government will adopt some measure to protect them.

ILLEGAL SUGAR PRICES

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce had issued a law to punish merchants who obtain illegally enormous profits, and the "Asahi" says that its purpose is to prevent the unnatural advance of the prices of articles necessary for the daily life of the people. The paper believes that if the regulation was really issued for such a purpose the Government should at once punish the sugar manufacturing companies of Japan, for forming a trust in order to obtain tremendous prices. The recent artificial advance in the price of sugar should not pass unmolested.

Recently the sugar manufacturing industry in Formosa has made wonderful development. The crop of last year was unprecedentedly large, and it is believed that the harvest of this season will be even greater. The total production of sugar in Formosa has so increased now that the output far exceeds the consumption in Japan, and a large quantity is now being exported to foreign countries. Although there is such an abundant supply, the price of sugar is steadily increasing, and centrifugal sugar, which was quoted at 15 yen per hundred pounds before the war, is now sold at twenty yen. While such a situation is strange, the paper says that there are sufficient causes for the increase of the price of sugar, despite the greater production.

A consumption tax of from two to nine yen on one hundred pounds of sugar is levied, and crystal, and cube sugars are taxed ten yen per one hundred pounds. That imported to Japan from foreign countries is taxed from 2.50 to 7.40 yen per one hundred pounds. These high rates of custom duty and consumption tax, will naturally raise the market price of sugar, but as stated, the production in Formosa is above the total consumption of the country, and consequently the price of sugar would fall under ordinary conditions.

The reports of the good prospects of the sugar industry in Formosa made the Japanese public think several years ago, that when sufficient was produced there the price would be so lowered that foreign sugar would not be able to compete with the domestic goods.

But the "Asahi" says that the shrewd manufacturers of Japan have formed a trust, and are selling here at an enormous price, and exporting at a ridiculously low price. By restricting the supply given to domestic market, they are managing to keep up their high price of sugar. Consequently, however much the production of sugar increases in Japan, it will be impossible to enjoy lower prices under the system maintained by local manufacturers.

The "Asahi" says that the reason the Formosan Government has encouraged the sugar manufacturing industry was not for the purpose of selling cheap sugar to foreign countries. To lower the price in Japan, the paper urges that the custom duty should be lowered, so that the public may purchase cheap sugar from foreign countries.

The "Asahi" hopes that the Government will take proper steps toward the sugar manufacturing companies which are illegally harvesting a large profit at the expense of the public interest and welfare. They are monopolizing the sugar market of the country, and should be justly punished by the recent law.

CHINA'S SOLDIERS

China has sounded the opinion of the Japanese Government on the despatch of her troops to Europe, and it is reported that Japan has approved the plan, says the "Jiji." The question of despatching Chinese was encouraged by the French authorities.

Sometime ago it was reported that the remaining troops of General Chang Hsun would be sent to the European fronts, but the "Jiji" is strongly opposed to the plan of sending such untrained and barbarous soldiers, as they would hurt the reputation of the Oriental nations. The "Jiji" has no objection whatever to the plan of sending troops, but can not help wondering what sort of soldiers China intends to send.

If China is thinking of comparatively well trained soldiers, the "Jiji" has no objection. But the new troops, which have been organized to crush the revolutionary movement, are the most ill-trained soldiers in China, and although the Chinese Government is desirous of dissolving the army, they fear that when they are disbanded, they may cause another disturbance, and if only to escape this she sends these soldiers, it will be quite undesirable. The paper hopes that as China decided to send men, she will select only those best trained to help the Entente forces, and should not despatch soldiers undesirable from the political standpoint in China.

It is said that she will send twenty or thirty thousand soldiers, but such a small number will not be of any aid to the Entente. However, considering the present condition of China, and especially the difficulty of trans-

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porting them, it would be an enormous undertaking for China. One point the "Jiji" hopes that China will not forget, is the preparation to maintain twenty thousand soldiers always at the front. Complete measures to fill up the vacancies and keep the Chinese troops at the front well equipped, are absolutely necessary. Without these preparations, the despatch of the Chinese troops would become meaningless.

STOPPING OF S. SEA LINES

For the purpose of saving the expenditure amounting to a few hundred thousand yen, the Navy Department has just decided to suspend the steamship lines to the South Sea Islands, which are under the Japanese control at present, says the "Hochi."

These islands were obtained after a vigorous naval campaign against the German fleet, and some of them would be valuable as a naval base, which was why the Germans obtained possession of the islands at great sacrifice. Even arguing that the islands have very small value as naval bases, they have many valuable natural products, and economically should not be cut off from Japan. At the encouragement of the Government many business men invested their capital there, and there are at present a larger number of the Japanese, and the suspension of the steamship lines will leave these Japanese stranded.

If the lines to these islands are discontinued without proper cause, the expansion of Japan in this part of the world will be stopped. From every point of view, the suspension of these steamship lines is not right, says the "Hochi." Furthermore it is reported that the naval authorities are doing so simply on account of the expense. If the Naval Department has not sufficient ships or funds to run the lines, it should demand more money, and build more ships to carry on the intercourse between these islands and Japan. The "Hochi" fails to understand why the Naval Department intends to act so at the sacrifice of the Japanese capital invested there, and the future development of the Japanese in the South Seas.

SHORT-SIGHTED CHINA POLICY

On September 8th, the conference of the foreign representatives at Peking decided not to ask the Chinese Government to enter the London and Paris conferences of the Entente Powers, and also accepted the three Chinese demands to revise the tariff rate, to postpone the payment of the Boxer indemnity for five years, and to allow the entrance of the Chinese soldiers within a three mile limit of Tientisn, when the sanction of the foreign representative is obtained, or when the soldiers are brought to carry out regulations covering the Germans and Austrians during the war. When these decisions were announced by the French Minister to the Chinese Government, they were deeply appreciated by the Chinese authorities, says the "Hochi."

The Chinese Government places more value on the supply of funds and consent for her three demands, than on participation in the war. Especially the revision of the tariff as it will bring a large revenue to the Chinese Government, and will place the finances of China on a much stronger foundation.

The "Hochi" attacks the attitude of the Japanese Government regarding this problem, and says that the repeated loans to China will pile up debts upon her, and finally she will not be able to save herself. Such a condition is not only regrettable for the sake of China, but it will also affect Japan. However, the Japanese Government consented to give 100,000,000 yen as the first payment of the big loan, and has also consented to the revision of the tariff rate.

On the other hand, the special privileges Japan has obtained in China have not been developed. From the standpoint of the Japanese, the financial condition of China needs not to be considered, and it might be better to give as many loans to China as she desires, and thus increasing the purchasing power of the Chinese, sell more to her. But the "Hochi" says that the safety of Japan can be only secured when she is able to obtain raw materials from China, and only when China is safe and peaceful, will Japan be able to enjoy peace. If the Japanese Government merely follows the example of other nations, it is regrettable for both China and Japan. The paper strongly hopes that Baron Hayashi, our Minister to Peking, will consider the welfare of China and Japan, not from merely outside appearances, but from the standpoint of a sound foundation for the future.

CHINA'S MONEY SYSTEM

To establish the finances of China on a sound basis, the "Hochi" proposed the supply of the proper funds by Japan, the establishment of a central bank in China, and the forming of a gold standard. On September 11, the Chinese Minister of Finance held a conference with the Japanese, British, French and Russian Ministers, and said that in order to re-organize her money system, China desires to obtain a loan of 100,000,000 yen, on the security of the surplus of the salt tax, and will consent to have foreign advisors as superintendents. But to install the gold standard at once, would mean an enormous expenditure, and first the Chinese Government must understand the standardization of the silver coins, for which the Government asked the approval of Japan, France, England and Russia.

The "Hochi" says that if the report is true, the Japanese Government should at once approve the plan, and allow China to improve her money system. At present there are many different denominations of coins, which vary in shape, weight and quality, and the Chinese themselves are feeling great inconvenience. The difficulty foreigners experience in handling Chinese money is beyond any description. This complicated system has prevented the expansion of trade and the investment of foreign capital in China.

All foreign countries recognized the necessity of the standardization of Chinese money, and in the treaty concluded between China and England in 1902, and the treaty made between Japan and China, and also between the United States and China in 1903, China agreed to the improvement of her money system. But no attempt has been made by the Chinese Government in this direction.

Three years after the establishment of the Chinese Republic, a silver standard was planned, but it was not actually carried out, and at present China has no money standard at all. The "Hochi" says that as it would incur double expenditure and trouble to establish a silver, and then change to a gold, standard, the Japanese Government should assist China to adopt the gold standard at once. As China knows the benefit of the gold standard, it could be easily carried out with the aid of the Government here.

CHINA'S PLAN UNPRACTICAL

The Chinese Government has decided on Sept. 8. to despatch troops to Europe, and it is reported that the Government has announced the decision to the French Minister at Peking. Several days ago it was reported that the French authorities had remarked that if China would despatch soldiers to Europe, France would supply uniforms and arms, and would also transport them to Europe, and give them similar treatment to that given the Russian soldiers in France. Judging from these two reports, the "Nichinichi" says that the negotiations between the French and Chinese Governments are progressing.

Even during the period when China stood neutral, she sent her men as coolies to the European fronts, and it is not to be wondered that now she intends to send troops, as she has entered the war. But the "Nichinichi" doubts whether China can successfully carry out her plan to aid the Entente Powers, and says that it seems as if China is merely trying to win their good feeling by deciding on this plan.

It is said that China intends to recruit one thousand men from each province, sending twenty thousand to Europe, and the Peking Government is now negotiating with all the provinces on the matter. Even if the Central Government may desire to recruit men, the southern provinces will not obey the order, and others may not find it possible to recruit one thousand soldiers. At any rate the despatch of the Chinese troops to Europe is a grave point for Japan, and can not be lightly treated by the Japanese.

REASONS AGAINST THE DESPATCH

Firstly, the "Nichinichi" wished that more Chinese coolies be sent to Europe, but these coolies are not reflecting well upon the Chinese people, and the despatch of Chinese troops would bring disgrace on oriental countries. Secondly, the paper desires to ask who are going to train the twenty thousand recruits in China, and says that it will be impossible for them to give any better service than as mere coolies in the European fronts. Thirdly, China should realize that the despatch of these men does not stop with the raising of the twenty thousand, as it is necessary to supply reserves to fill up the number lost in battles. Fourthly, China can not even handle the internal disturbances, the whole of China is still in a chaotic state, and there is no practical police system, and while the country is under such a condition, to plan the despatch of an army abroad, is beyond the understanding of the paper. Fifthly, China's participation in the war, and the present plan of sending troops to Europe, are policies of General Tuan Chi-jui, to increase his power, and if the despatch is actually made, it will invite the rising of the opposition parties.

The "Nichinichi" says that the question should be carefully considered both by Japan and China. It does not oppose the Chinese intention to send troops to Europe to help the Entente Powers, but the paper believes that if the matter is brought up by the politicians of China only for the purpose of increasing their power, further disturbances in China will result.

JAPANESE PEOPLE AND THE WAR

The effect of the war is spreading, and Japan, which had long been enjoying the advantageous financial effects of the war, has just begun to feel contrary results, says the "Yorozu." As the war continues, the burden Japan has to bear will undoubtedly increase, and she does not hesitate to bear the burden, but it is necessary to make preparations to meet it.

It has been known from the beginning that the war would not bring good fortune to Japan exclusively. All neutral nations of Europe not in the war, are suffering from its effects, as much as the belligerent powers. Japan has been regarded as harvesting only profits, and other nations began to suspect her.

Japan as a nation, is true to the Entente Powers, and intends to do her best to carry out the purpose of the war, but here there are politicians and wealthy people who are not considering anything but their own pockets, and the practice of these people has no equal in the world. The recently appointed members of the Investigation Committee, who are to be despatched to the United States, represent only the Government and the autocratic millionaires, and are not representing the people of the country. The "Yorozu" says that it is absolutely necessary that the fact that the public of Japan is in sympathy with the cause of the Entente Powers, and desires to give any and all aid, should be made known to people abroad.

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MANCHURIAN TREATMENT OF JAPANESE SERIOUS

The Japanese Government may be compelled formally to take up with the Peking Government the question of the maltreatment of Japanese in Manchuria, in order to put a stop once for all to violent acts on the part of the Chinese bandits and authorities, which tend to increase in intensity and frequency. Warnings sounded by Baron Hayashi, Japanese Minister to Peking, seem to have borne no fruit so far, and incidents arising from the bigoted anti-Japanese sentiment of the Chinese in Manchuria, especially in the mountainous and remote parts of the country, are becoming more frequent, threatening the security of life and property. Besides constituting a violation of the treaty provision guaranteeing the right of domicile, these incidents, if allowed to go on, will only serve to foster bitter feeling between the Japanese and Chinese there. The Japanese Government considers this state of thing inimical to Japanese-Chinese friendship and may ask the Peking authorities to see if they cannot adopt some measure to put a stop to it.

Four Incidents in a Week

Within a week, from the 10th to 16th, four incidents involving the imprisonment, murder, and wounding of Japanese gendarmes and civilians, took place at four different places in Manchuria. The first occurred at Shwengmiatze on the evening of the 10th, when a body of mounted bandits attacked the Japanese railway guards, wounding one O-ohisa, who later succumbed. The second incident took place in Chi-an Hsien, involving the murder of one Japanese gendarme and the imprisonment of several at the hands of the Chinese police. The third occurred at Chinchow, resulting in the murder of one Teramachi, who attempted to mediate in a quarrel between a Japanese resident of the place and Chinese soldiers. The fourth incident was the assault by the Chinese police on the Japanese consulate at Honchun, Wangchin Hsien, when a Japanese policeman was seriously wounded.

Two Main Causes

These affairs are only those that have appeared in press dispatches, and it is believed that there are many others that have not come to the knowledge of the public. Two main motives are attributed for these incidents: that of the illegally hostile treatment of Korean-Japanese by the local Chinese authorities, and that of the feebleness of the Chinese authorities in subduing the mounted bandits.

The above enumerated cases are in the process of settlement by the Japanese and Chinese officials of the localities concerned. But it is thought that the local settlement will in no way be a sufficient guarantee against their future recurrency, and the Peking Government will be called upon by Japan to take steps, with a view to driving a hatchet at the root of the tree.

A 6,803 VOLUME "BIBLE"

A 6,803-volume Buddhist "Bible" has recently been presented to H.I.M. the Emperor by Premier Count Terauchi. These Scriptures were the other day brought from Korea, and will be kept in a building to be constructed shortly in Kyoto. It should be noted that these were the other day reprinted by order of Count Terauchi from the antique printing-blocks of the Buddhist Scriptures, which have been preserved for the past seven hundred years at an old Korean temple called Kaiinji, in the Kaya mountains, over ten miles distant from Kinsen Station, on the railway line between Fusan and Seoul.

AMERICA MAY JOIN CHINA LOAN GROUP

Now that the deliberation on the 200,000,000 yen loan to China by the Four-Powers Syndicate has been referred to its London headquarters, the Syndicate will set itself to invite American bankers to participate in the big international loan. There is said to be quite a strong opinion in Government circles at Washington that America should be represented in extending to China international credit, as well as in private circles in America among bankers and financiers. The Four-Powers Syndicate is confident that it will succeed in inducing America to join it in financially assisting China.

U.S. and Japan May Advance All

Should the American bankers decide to take part in advancing the second series of the international loan, it is probable that during the continuance of the war, the American and Japanese bankers may furnish the whole amount of the loan, fifty-fifty, in behalf of the rest of the Syndicate. This participation of America, however, is not to alter in the least the agreement reached in January this year at London among the four Powers' bankers, relative to the questions of appointing Japanese advisors to supervise the disposition of the money to be lent, of the security, of interest rate, etc. If American bankers are to join the undertaking, they are expected to do so with this condition understood.

In case America should refuse to accept the Syndicate's invitation, Japan may be asked to supply the entire amount of the loan, the adjustment of the share each member of the Syndicate takes, to be made after the conclusion of the war.

POOR STATUS OF A MAYOR

The City Council of Tokyo appointed eleven committees on the thirteenth to select the successor to the late Baron Okuda and at present Dr. Kitakuro Ikki, Admiral Baron Uriu and Mr. Tatsuo Yamamoto are reported to be the possible candidates for the position of the Mayor of the capital.

Rules Make Selection Difficult

It is said that the selection is very difficult, on account of the present rules govering cities. Although Tokyo is now one of the largest cities in the world, and the capital of the country, it is under the superintendence of the Governor of Tokyo-fu, and officially the position of the Mayor of Tokyo is lower than the chiefs of the districts in the remotest parts of the country. While in England, the Lord Mayor of London stands next to the Prime Minister in official position, it is not so in Japan. At the time of the coronation of the present Emperor, the Mayors of Tokyo and Kyoto were specially permitted to attend the ceremony, but being only mayors, their place in the ceremony was below the chiefs of districts. Mayor Okuda possessed a decoration of the first order, and under ordinary conditions would have occupied a much higher seat, but as the Mayor of Tokyo, his seat was the last in the lines of the thousands of officials.

Under such conditions, it is difficult to appoint a capable man. Leading citizens of Tokyo hope that the city will be made independent of Tokyo-fu, so that the burden of the citizens will be lessened, and the proper position can be given to its Mayor.

Although Admiral Baron Uriu, and Mr. Yamamoto and Dr. Ikki have been named as candidates, it is still uncertain whether these men, who are regarded as suitable and able men, will consent to occupy the position under the circumstances.

JAPAN'S NAVY MAY GUARD IMMENSE SPHERE

The Navy of Japan may probably take up the task of patrolling the whole sphere of the Pacific Ocean, besides the Indian Ocean and Australian waters, which Japan is now guarding. This is because the Pacific naval forces of the United States are likely to be withdrawn soon, and transferred to service in the Atlantic. This will be one of the results, it is believed in a well known quarter here, of the conference now being held at Washington between the Japanese Special Mission, headed by Viscount Ishii and the American Government.

According to a story said to have emanated from a reliable source, the Navy Department here is already engaged in preparing the supply of coal needed for the Japanese warships to be added to the list of patrols. The Navy Department is said to be preparing to have a fixed quantity of coal supplied each month at a certain point.

Sphere Extends to American Coast

The enlarged sphere of patrol duty of the Japanese Navy is said to extend as far as the western coasts of the Western Hemisphere, from Alaska in the North down to South America. This extra region, added to the Northern Pacific, the Australian waters, and to the Indian Ocean, whose peace and safety Japan has already been guarding, makes the vastness of the sphere this country has to "police" staggering.

U. S. Navy to go to Atlantic

The Washington Government is said to have for some time been planning to transfer its Pacific Fleet and Asiatic Fleet to the Atlantic service, as the need of more warships in that part of the world came to be felt, on account of America's determination to take an active part in the war. That there existed a certain understanding in this connection between the Japanese and the American Goverments when Japan dispatched the Special Mission to Washington, may be inferred from the fact that the mission has as its member Vice-Admiral Takeshita, representing the Navy Department.

With the withdrawal of the American Navy from the Pacific, what few warships of the other Allies are left in the Pacific will also be ordered to leave for somewhere else, it is said, thus placing nearly two-thirds of the water surface of the world under the sole guardianship of Japan.

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IMPERIAL THEATRE'S PRESENT ATTRACTIONS

The bill at the Imperial Theater for the last part of September, will satisfy the public, which was somewhat disappointed with the programme for the first half of the month. All pieces in the new bill have been well selected, and their execution was delightfully well done. Mlle Marie Sterlicg, of the Opera Comique, Paris, is still giving her beautiful dances, adding a pleasant variety.

"Inukubo." a scene from "Yehon Taikoki," "Ningyo no Iye," and "Kotobuki Utsubo Zaru," are the pieces now at the Imperial.

The Shogun Who Loved Dogs

"Inukubo" is a drama woven around Shogun Tsunayoshi, who loved dogs so much that he issued an order that any one who killed a dog, would be punished with death. Tojiro Inagaki, second son of a Daimyo, was disowned by the family on account of his disreputable acts and dissipated life. The son of his brother, who is the head of the family, accidentally kills a dog of a neighbour, and he is about to kill himself rather than receive punishment at the hands of authorities. Tojiro suddenly returns home, although he was told not to enter the house, and offers to try to save his nephew, as he is friendly with the physician who will come to examine the dead dog. The physician was formerly a character of the underworld, and in gambling dens Tojiro had made his acquaintance, and believes that he can be bribed to make the statement that the dog died of some disease. Tojiro asks his mother to give him two hundred ryo to bribe the physician, but his mother refuses, saying that it is nothing but a miserable plan of Tojiro to obtain money for his own use. The young master of the family is about to commit suicide, but Tojiro strongly urges him to wait, as he has a plan to make the physician state that the dog had died naturally. He hurries out of the house and meets the physician on the road. He appeals to him to make the desired statement, but the doctor wants two hundred ryo. Without any money then, Tojiro finally makes the physician consent to receive the money afterwards. His nephew was saved, and his family rescued from humiliation and disgrace.

But after receiving the money to pay the physician, Tojiro refuses to pay him, and in the fourth act, Tojiro (played by Kanya) and the physician (by Yennosuke) argue and finally begin to fight. This scene is most dramatically staged and realistic. Up a steep flights of stone steps, and down the side of a hill, the two fight for the possession of the money given Tojiro by his family to pay the physician. It is really dangerous for the actors themselves, and finally, when the physician takes possession of the money, Tojiro seizes his sword and kills him. As the sword strikes his body the shower of gold falls from the hands of the physician, into the valley below.

Realizing that he could not escape from the capital, Tojiro decides to kill himself, but his sweetheart wishes to die with him. Tojiro kills her, but before he succeeds in finishing himself off he was arrested. Kanya is the "whole show" in this play and his recent improvement in acting was heartily applauded by the audience.

The single scene from "Taikoki" is not interesting, unless the audience is told the entire story. The scene staged at the Imperial is the death of the mother of Akechi Mitsuhide, who on the point of dying, advises Mitsuhide to give up his plan of defeating Mashiba Hisayoshi. Mitsuhide, mistaking his mother for Hisayoshi, kills her with a bamboo spear. In this scene, Miss Kaku Murata, as the wife of Mitsuhide, won much praise.

"Ningyo no Iye" (Doll's House) is a comedy. The wives of two naval officers, who are neighbours, see the "Doll's House" by Ibsen at a theater, and they were quite impressed by the similarity of their positions with that of Nora. Moreover Miss Taka Shimamura, their friend, who has advanced ideas regarding women's position and work advises them strongly to obtain divorce from their respective husbands, in order not to remain mere dolls. Upon their return to their houses from the ships, the two naval officers find that their wives are demanding divorce. At first they could not understand the situation, but finally see that Miss Shimamura was the cause of it all, and to settle the matter speedily and satisfactorily, they arrange to propose to Miss Shimamura in order to arouse the jealousy of their wives. The plan succeeds and Miss Shimamura is on the point of accepting one of them, when his wife appears and tries to take back her husband. Finally the two wives carried off their husbands triumphantly, agreeing to be contented with being mere dolls. Miss Shimamura, becoming angry and disappointed, throws about the furniture.

"Kotobuki Utsubo Zaru" is a dancing play, in which Kanya is the feature. Little Danko Ichikawa plays the part of a monkey exceedingly well.

Mlle Sterlicg delighted the entire audience with her dancing. Her programme for the rest of the month is as follows:

From the 14th to 16th, Egyptian Dance by Lugini, and "Aphrodite" by Fillip Chi; from the 17th to 19th, "Idylle" by Matchietti, and "Dance Macabre" by Chopin; from the 20th to 22nd, a variation from Faust, by Gounod, and "Bachanale" by Dvorak; and from the 23rd to 25th, "Manon," a fantasy, by Cheminade and "The Night of Valpurgis," by Gounod.

A BIG STRIDE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION

The Sino-Japanese Society, recently organized in Tokyo by a number of politicians and others interested in Chinese affairs, with the object of helping the promotion of the friendly relations between Japan and China, has just issued a manifesto, stating the objects for which the Society came into existence, and outlining the aims cherished. On Sunday Mr. Mitsuru Tōyama, one of the founders of this Society, who is well known as a veteran advocate of Sino-Japanese intimacy, visited Premier Count Terauchi at the latter's private residence, and told him of the recent manifesto, copies of which have been dispatched to the authorities concerned, the leaders of the political parties and other quarters.

Main Points of Lengthy Document

The paper is a very lengthy one, suggesting to the authorities and the public various measures to be employed to foster closer friendship between the two traditionally intimate countries, and may be boiled down to the following points:

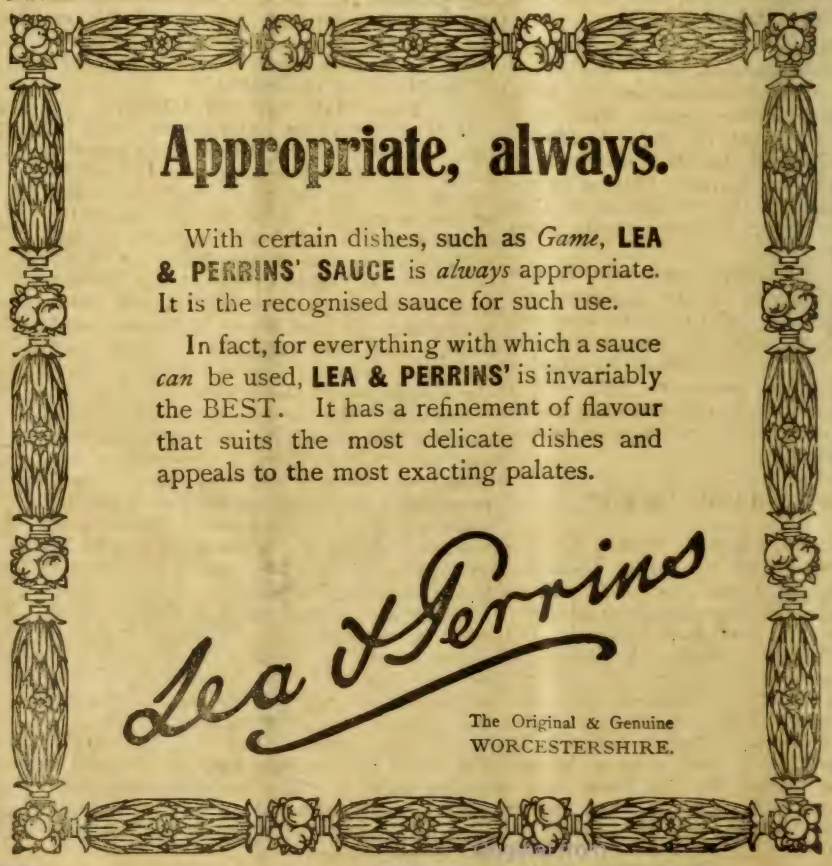
(1) Let the Chinese people settle all the Chinese questions by themselves.

(2) The Powers should not be allowed to interfere with the internal politics of China, and Japan who has a special position in the Far East should remain strictly just and upright, watching the attitude of the Powers towards China.

(3) Japan should try to foster cordial relations, not with part of China, but with the whole of united China; to give assistance to men of power who do not win the popular support, is only to add fuel to the fire of political strife in China.

(4) Sino-Japanese economic co-operation is a matter of supreme importance, and without it the two countries would not be able to exist together.

The manifesto states in conclusion: "The Sino-Japanese questions are not merely problems between Japan and China, but have a far-reaching significance. We can not rely only on the Japanese authorities and Chinese statesmen for the accomplishment of the task of bringing the true significance of Sino-Japanese intimacy home to the hearts of the nations, because the problems are so important as to decide the future destiny of our forty million compatriots and four hundred million brethren in our neighbouring republic. We have established the Sino-Japanese Society in order to arouse public opinion as well as awaken the nation to the importance of this problem."



東京市麹町區内幸町壹丁目五番地
發行所 ジヤパン タイムス社
編輯兼發行人 松尾邦之助
印刷人 廣瀬太次郎

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

059.52
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The Japan Daily Mail.

WEEKLY EDITION

每土曜日 一回發行

No. 39] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, SEPTEMBER 29, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

. WEEKLY EDITION

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

THE JAPAN MAIL

and

THE JAPAN TIMES

Both Weekly Editions

Six Months.....Yen 5.50

One Year.....Yen 10.00

Subscription Rates

Single Copies.....Sen 15 each

Single Copies (back numbers) Sen.. 25 each

One Month.....Sen .50

Three Months.....Yen 1.50

Six Months.....Yen 3.00

One Year.....Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

The Keio and Meiji nines will meet on October 7th and 14th, 2 p.m.

Singapore proposes to establish the censorship of cinema films.

The opening to foreign trade of Kagoshima is likely to be carried into effect in the next fiscal year

A Hankow dispatch to the "Asahi" says that the Japanese warship Toba arrived at Hankow on Sunday.

Mr. Vassilieff, the retiring Russian Consul, left Dairen on Monday by the S.S. Amakusa Maru for Japan.

A Peking special attributes the recent run on the Yokohama Specie Bank's branch to German insinuations.

The building of an extensive wireless station at Hozan, Formosa, will be shortly commenced.

Mr. Martin Ramming has arrived at Tokyo as Secretary-Interpreter of the Russian Embassy, in succession to Mr. P. Vaskevitch.

From the first of next month charges of public bath houses in Tokyo will be raised by one sen owing to a rise in the prices of coal.

Leaving Honolulu on the 20th inst., the Tokyo Nautical College training schooner Taisei Maru is due at Shinagawa Bay by the end of October.

It is reported that the city of Sapporo in Hokkaido is laying a fine boulevard, to run through the heart of the city. Such a plan is unprecedented in Japan.

It is reported that the Mitsu Bishi Bank will shortly establish a branch office in Shanhai. Official permission to the establishment has been recently given.

Eggs have been going up considerably of late, as Chinese eggs do not now come so abundantly as heretofore, owing to the steady advance of silver.

Dr. Seichi Kinoshita, professor at the medical college of the Tokyo Imperial University has recently resigned and Dr. Yuichi Iwase has been appointed in his stead.

Capt. M. Otani has been appointed Commander of the T.K.K. South American liner Anyo Maru, in place of Capt. Y. Watanabe, who is on furlough.

Mr. Eitzen, Norwegian Consul-General in Shanghai, is understood to have been appointed Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo. He will shortly come here.

The Yokohama office of the China Mail S.S. Co., at present at 72, Yamashita-cho, will be removed to No. 78, close to the Kelly & Walsh bookstore, on October 1st.

The N Y.K. str. Sanuki Maru, which sent down an enemy submarine in the English channel on June 15th, arrived at Muroran on Tuesday on her way to Vladivostock.

Dr. M. Akiyama, designated Civil Governor of Tsingtau, arrived there on Monday. The official regulations of the Tsingtau Civil Government will be gazetted on the 1st prox.

Chevalier Marchetti Ferrante, former Councillor of the Italian Embassy, who recently left Tokyo for home, is to be transferred to the Foreign Office at Rome.

Mr. Skinner Turner, Assistant Judge of the British Supreme Court for China, and Mrs. Turner have been spending a brief vacation in South Manchuria, making Dairen their headquarters.

Two Japanese engineers are to be stationed in Hongkong, as in Shanghai, for the surveying of "water-lines of fully-laden ships." They are to be assisted by a clerk and an assistant engineer.

Assistant Professor Takemura, of the College of Engineering of the Tokyo Imperial University, has been ordered to proceed to America to prosecute his studies for two years.

There is a rumour to the effect that America will prohibit the import of raw silk, too. Some parties point out that raw silk in America is now a daily necessary, but not a luxury.

The Tokyo City Council at its Wednesday's meeting decided to build a memorial monument at the place in the Aoyama parade ground, where the late Emperor Meiji's funeral services were performed.

Mr. S. E. Clements, Manager of Reuter's Telegram Co., London, who has been staying in China and Japan, left Yokohama homeward bound by the Canadian mail.

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Dr. Sayce, of Oxford University, an authority on archaeology, gives two or three technical lectures at the Kyoto University on literature of the ancient Babylonians Monday afternoons, beginning October 1st.

Four Doctors candidates have been accepted for doctorate and the degree was conferred the m at the Department of Education. These persons are Drs. Eikichi Hiratsuka, Gibi Kuwata, Shojin Tahara, and Hikoshiro Matsumoto.

Colonel Tatarinoff has arrived at Peking as the Military Attache to the Russian Legation there, in place of Colonel Blonsky who returns to Mukden. Colonel Tatarinoff was formerly in Tokyo and Peking in 1910 and 1911.

The school for the Blind at Koishikawa, Tokyo has recently established a new course of handicraftsmanship and for the accommodation of students in this new course a class-room is now being built. The class will begin on the first of next month.

It is reported that a fatal accident took place in the manœuvres carried out by some battalions of the First Division in the vicinity of Mt. Fuji on the 19th inst. A dispatch from Gotemba says the use of powdered charcoal in a machine gun was the cause of the tragedy.

Mr. M. Odagiri, Director of the Yokohama Specie Bank, stationed in Peking, will shortly leave for Tokyo on business connected with the quadruple loan. Assistant Manager K. Takenouchi goes to Peking from the Bank's head office as Mr. Odagiri's temporary substitute.

Osaka Station is now reaping enormous profits, owing to the marked increase of passengers of late. For the last three weeks, the station has had an income of 173,453 yen from passenger traffic and the transportation business, an increase of 58,036 yen over the figures of the corresponding period last year.

Dr. G. E. Morrison, British advisor to the Chinese Government, whose library has been bought by Baron K. Iwasaki, recently took the residence formerly occupied by Li Yuanhung, ex-President. He will shortly leave Peking for London. The 350,000 yen for the library will, it is reported, be delivered to him at London.

Through the good offices of Governor of Yamanashi Ken, millionaires and other influential persons in Tokyo, hailing from that Prefecture, met recently at the Imperial Hotel to discuss plans for the laying of an excursion railway around the northern foot of Mount Fuji.

An interesting exhibition of films will be given at the Gaiety, Yokohama, on October 5th, under the auspices of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas and the American Association of Japan, the proceeds going toward the "American War Relief Fund." The films are mostly of the war, but includes one of the Ishii Embassy in the States.

The subscription rates of 17 leading Japanese papers published in Tokyo will be raised by upwards of ten per cent. from next month, owing to the high price of paper and other commodities. It is to be noted that the "Japan Times" and the "Japan Daily Mail" will be the only papers in Tokyo of which the subscription rates remain the same.

The inflammatory sheet entitled "La Correspondence Politique de L'Europe Centrale", printed at Zurich, has begun to appear again in the Far East. Under the pretence of conveying an absolutely impartial statement of news, it carries on German propaganda in the most insidious form.

The departure of the Pacific Mail Ecuador for San Francisco, from Yokohama, was postponed till 10 a.m. last Sunday. Dr. R. B. Teusler and family and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Sharkey left for home by this vessel.

The style recently introduced to Japan of coins with a hole in the centre is becoming popular in other lands. The French Minister of Finance has deposited a proposal for a law authorizing the issue of 25, 10 and 5 centime pieces in bronze, coated with nickel. The type is destined to be that of the latest nickel coin with a round hole in its centre.

It is reported that a special course in Buddhism will shortly be instituted in the College of Literature, Tokyo Imperial University. With this innovation, Dr. Sensei Murakami, a well-known authority on Buddhism in this country, now a lecturer at the abovementioned College will probably be appointed its chief.

The Chemical Industrial Exhibition at Uyeno Park, which was opened on the 20th inst. is now daily attracting an immense number of visitors. On Tuesday, there were about seven thousand visitors despite the rainy weather. Many of the wonderful devices exhibited there are proving very good attractions.

In connection with the sealing by the police of the German Consulate-General in Shanghai, it has turned out that most of the doors had been sealed beforehand by the Dutch Consul-General. The police had placed temporary seals on the doors, and were asking further instructions as to the procedure to be followed. How this interference by the Dutch Consul-General will be treated by the Chinese Government, remains to be seen.

The former North German Lloyd liner Prinzess Alice, definitely assigned to the Pacific Mail and now undergoing repairs at Olangapo, will be ready to sail for San Francisco by December 1st. All the German boats interned in the Philippines left at the disposal of the Federal Shipping Board, have already been divided between the Robert Dollar and the Pacific Mail lines. Besides the Prinzess Alice, the Pacific Mail has obtained the Rajah, Tubingen, Coblenz and Sambia.

The Yokohama Americans will play the Tokyo Americans to-day, at 2 p.m. on the Yokohama Municipal Park Grounds, and taking advantage of the fact that there are two American teams playing, it has been decided to sell tickets for the game at 1 yen each, the entire proceeds to go to the American War Relief Fund. A good game is promised, as the Yokohama team is out to regain the laurels lost by the Y.C. & A.C. team on the Fourth of July.

The promoters of a jointstock company for electric car service at the foot of Mount Fuji, between Otsuki and Shimobe, met at the Imperial Hotel on Tuesday evening. Mr Kinroku Ono, Mr. Kaichiro Nedzu, Mr W Amemiya, Mr. K. Wakao, and five other prominent men of business have been selected as the organising committee. The capital to be invested in this work has been estimated at two or three million yen. Also another plan is being formed by the same promoters, namely to lay out a vast pleasure resort near the lakes of Shojin and Sei.

Since the new regulations pertaining to cinema theatres were issued recently by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board, forbidding minors to enter cinema houses where pictures only adapted to grown-ups are screened, the youth of the Metropolis has found interest lately in purchasing many of the magazines issued here, containing film pictures and narratives concerning the scenes in them, which have been screened in the last month at the chief cinema houses in the city. In view of this tendency the magazines of the kind are now greatly increasing in number.

It is announced that Lieutenant Kawakami, retired, will start an aviation school at Omori on October 1, in order to train a number of capable civilian airmen. The school will be styled the "Imperial Aviation School," and it is reported that Lieutenant Kawakami is supported by a certain business man, in his present undertaking. He was an aviator in the Tokorozawa Military Aviation Corps, which he left under unavoidable circumstances some months ago, and since then was teaching at the Nippon Aviation School at Haneda. The establishment of the Imperial Aviation School is to be welcomed.

A man named Watanabe, manager of a large drapery establishment in the South Ward, Osaka, and one Furuta, an official of the Minami-ku Taxation Office, were suddenly summoned to the Procurators' Office Thursday morning, where they were detained undergoing examination until late at night and then sent to prison, says the "Kobe Herald." According to the "Osaka Asahi" the two men have been guilty of evading taxation. Further developments are expected. It is said that the arrests have caused something like a panic amongst firms of a similar character in the city.

A collision of city electric street cars caused the injury of four passengers, one motorman and one conductor, Tuesday morning at 7.32 at Kasuga-cho, Koishikawa.

A car bound for Umayabashi collided with one standing, on account of the worn out brake on the car, and the rear of the stationary and the front of the other car, were totally smashed. The conductor of the standing car was thrown out, receiving several injuries to his head. Four passengers of the second car were injured. They were all taken to the hospitals near by.

It is said that the motorman of the second car tried to stop it, but his brake did not work. As the time when the collision took place was the height of the morning rush, the fifty minutes' suspension of traffic caused by the accident, made thousands of people late at their place of business.

A piece of unanticipated good fortune is being much talked about by envious curio-dealers. The point of the story is that Mr. Heitaro Okada, a Master of Ceremonies, who is said to have a passion for paintings, writings, and paraphernalia decorative for a tea-room, has recently been persuaded by a Kyoto curio-dealer to transfer to him a masterpiece of uncommon excellence; by the celebrated painter Chikuden Tanomura. This work came into his possession three years ago, at no less than ten times the original purchase-money, which was 2,500 yen; and the transfer price amounting to 25,000 yen has become the envy of not only curio-dealers, but likewise the public in search of windfalls. The picture in question is of small size and represents a landscape minutely painted in pleasing shades of blue and green, sketched from a tea-house called Heihachi at Yamabata, Kyoto, where poets and painters of the time of Chikuden used to meet for inspiration from the beautiful scenery the place commanded.

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BARON GOTO ON JAPANESE SOCIOLOGY

A discourse on the sociological ideas of Japan by Baron Goto, Home Minister, has been printed in the latest issue of "L'Information d'Extreme-Orient." It reads as follows:—

Before the war, the conception of the world was materialistic, and there prevailed an opinion according to which cosmopolitanism is realized in the future; it was readily thought that armed conflicts could be no longer seen. The events of the past three years have given a flat contradiction to this belief.

Why War Was Possible

What is the cause of the war? I will not incriminate the German Emperor with the sole responsibility for the frightful butchery, but the materialism which I spoke of, and which was the very essence of civilization, has provoked on account of its excess, a reaction, that is, the war. The external life and the internal aspirations of man were no more in accord. The civilization prior to the war, in spite of its brilliant appearances, had something in it inferior and coarse; intellectualism and materialistic troubles suffocated spiritual yearnings; the dignity of human life was disowned; the mechanical conceptions ignored the traditions; the moral of pleasure mocked the profound emotions of the soul; and the world was individualistic, epicurean, and utilitarian. Some insane philosophies equal to "sake" poisoning introduced disquiet and despair in society. People fell back to a period of decadence. But man can no longer live in the gloomy desert of materialism, nor can he taste profound joy among ashes. The war appears to me an explosion of moral forces which destroyed the old civilization of the 19th century, and will give birth to a new world.

Renaissance of Idealism

How will the world be new? I believe that the man of to-morrow will place sentiment and will above mere intelligence, spiritual wants above material ones, and inclinations of the heart before interested preoccupations. This will be in general the renaissance of idealism. The instruction of sciences will be preferred to the worship of pure ideas, and people will learn more to act than to speak. In a word, I see in the society which results from the war a spiritual current and acts of will. From a political point of view, I believe in the advent of nationalism. The war will sweep away the cosmopolitan conceptions, according to which all humanity is considered in the abstract as being of the same nature and race. It should be, however, remarked that in most cases the cosmopolitanism of certain States was only an appearance. Such empires as were considered the supreme models of humanity, as the impeccable representatives of civilization, and as in charge of the mission of governing the world were at bottom empires profoundly nationalistic and desirous of propagating their own culture.

It is said that science, art, and religion have no country, but in reality they have each, according to the country, a special color. In philosophy England is empirical, inductive, and utilitarian; Germany is synthetic, deductive and experimental; and France is analytic, intuitive, and with something poetic. If we can not understand the love of the Greeks for a harmonious life, we could not comprehend Aristotle and Plato. Sciences have their country. Arts have national roots. So have religions. The principle of nationalities is at the base of all. Nations can not be freed of their own traditions. Among the nations, Japan has a glorifying history.

Basis of Whole Japanese Society

The little son of the Goddess Amaterasu was sent to Japan with a divine order: "The [illegible] country of luxuriant corn on the plain with abundant reeds is the country which thy descendants will govern. Thy throne will be eternal, as the heavens and the earth." Our Imperial family descends from the heavens. The Japanese people form the same family, where sacred union reigns. If disputes arise, touching the interest of the country, the Imperial family and central authority intervene, and the disputes cease. Such discipline shows that the nation has been essentially made for a close organisation.

The Imperial family is the center of our social organisation. It is so intimately identified with the people, that without it, there is no Japanese people. The history of Japan is that of the Imperial family. Shintoism explicates, and the spirit directs us. We adore all the heroes of Japan. We never adore the supernatural creator of the world, but the spirit of our ancestors. This is a religion of conquest, which spiritualizes the vital instincts.

Antique Shintoism has conquered Buddhism and Confucianism ,and woven a particular civilization. We have taken possession of Occidental civilization as well. And at the time when all the nations will be reformed after the war, following a unitarian principle, we will never go backward along the new path with our solid traditions, our history, and our organisation.

PERSONAL INCOME TAX NOW Y.25,000,000

The prosperity due to the European war has increased the income of the Japanese public, and it is reported that the income tax to be paid this year will reach 25,000,000 yen, showing an increase of 10,000,000 yen over the figure of last year. This amount, however, does not include the income tax to be paid by corporations.

While no definite figure is yet compiled regarding the total income tax, according to recent indications, the total amount will reach 70,000,000 yen.

It goes without saying that Tokyo pays the majority of this tax. The ward of Nihonbashi pays one tenth of the individual income tax of the country. Within the past year, many merchants and individuals have increased their income ten, even twenty times, and their tax has increased in proportion.

Mr. Heizayemon Morioka, of Zaimokucho Nihonbashi paid only three thousand yen last year, but this year he will give up eighty five thousand yen, as the tax on his income of 420,000 yen. Also Mr. Heizayemon Hibiya, who paid only four thousand yen last year, will pay over 85,000 yen this year. In the ward of Nihonbashi, individuals who will pay in over ten thousand yen this year are so numerous that they are almost impossible to count.

The total income tax from Kanda ward will increase 160 per cent over that of last year, as many metal dealers of the ward have become "Narikin." The increase of the individual income tax this year over the last figure, is 150 per cent in Fukagawa, 120 per cent in Honjo, and 130 per cent in Nihonbashi.

Nearly all wards of Tokyo will pay far larger income taxes this year than previously, the only exception being Kojimachi, the amount of income tax to be paid by that ward this year being far below that of last.

However, in Kanda, the leading citizens have appointed a committee to complain to the tax office of the over-valuation of their incomes.

MANY RUMORS OF SHIPPING AGREEMENTS

Recent press dispatches from America, report the conclusion of an arrangement between Japan and the United States toward the solution of the problem of the American embargo on steel and iron, on condition that Japan places at the disposal of America all available Japanese steamers for the use in the Atlantic, that Japanese shipbuilding yards take up the construction of British vessels and Japanese steamers engage in the conveyance of war goods for Russia between America and Vladivostock, but the authorities concerned deny the truth of the report as entirely unfounded. The dispatches from abroad reported that the new agreement concluded between the Japanese and American Governments as the result of negotiations, will be shortly announced, and that a new significant agreement pertaining to the guarding of maritime interests in the Atlantic has been arranged between the two Governments, but the authorities declare that no such negotiations have been concluded or are going on, as far as their knowledge goes.

U.S. Seeks Japanese Boats

It is of course a matter of fact that the American Government some time ago made an overture to Mr. Sato, Ambassador at Washington for the loan of Japanese merchant ships, but nothing of the kind alleged has occurred. It seems that the American Government is sounding from various directions the condition of Japanese shipping, especially as regards the number of the Japanese steamers which can be chartered by the American Government. Even granting that any formal negotiations have been made by America, the Japanese Government could not easily comply with such request, in view of the fact that it had refused a similar request made by the British Government previously, stating the reasons for which Japan could not entertain its request. In these circumstances the Japanese Government finds it very difficult to comply with America's request and offer the use of the Japanese merchant ships to fill her requirement for shipping facilities in the Atlantic.

Agreement Unlikely

As regards the conveyance of Russian war cargo between America and Vladivostock, the question is not easy, because complicated proceedings relative to the settlement of the payment for freightage stands very much in the way of an agreement of the sort. Some N.Y.K. liners running on the American line are already, but not regularly, carrying war goods for Russia between New York and Vladivostock, though the service is not for the Russian Government. Again as regards the construction of British vessels at the Japanese dockyards, various private firms are doing that work and are ready to build more at any time, and there is no need of concluding a special arrangement for that purpose, declare the authorities.

OSAKA STREET IMPROVEMENT

The City of Osaka will have in the near future a part of the road along the Dotomborisuji, the busiest centre of commerce in the city, paved with concrete, at a cost of 20,000 yen. Though the authorities concerned have an ambitious wish to pave all the great roads of that city with concrete, which have an aggregate area of about 1,100,000 tsubo at once, the enormous cost involved in this gigantic work prevents them from putting it in practice at present, because it is said that no less than fifteen yen would have to be defrayed for remaking the roads, to each tsubo.

At any rate, it is said that the city will go on improving the roads in the future.

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AN ASIATIC LIBRARY

Dr. G. E. Morrison's library, bought by Baron K. Iwasaki, of Tokyo, and which arrived at Yokohama Wednesday morning by the N.Y.K. North China liner Takasago Maru, is the world's largest collection of books on China. It represents eleven languages, namely, English, French, German, Russian, Dutch, Latin, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Swedish and Danish, while there are a few works in Norwegian and some in Hebrew, Finnish, Polish, Turkish, Hungarian and Welsh. There are also books dealing with Central Asia and Siberia, with Japan, Siam, Indo-China and the Straits, and a few on the Philippines, a study of which is often essential to the student of China. Some deal with sport in India, Burma, Siam and Ceylon. It may thus be described as an Asiatic library, and not simply as a library of books on China.

Collection Started in 1897

It is noteworthy that with the exception of this Morrison library, and of the remnant of the library of Mr. W. N. Pethick, the scholarly American, in the service of Li Hung-chang for many years, nearly all other foreign books in Peking perished during the siege of 1900. On his arrival at Peking in 1897 as "The Times" correspondent, no books being available, Dr. Morrison began to collect systematically, and at the time of the siege he had formed what was regarded as the most comprehensive collection of books then existing in North China. In those days books on China were at a discount, but after the war between Japan and Russia, the American libraries turned their attention seriously to China, and as soon as they entered the field and became purchasers prices increased enormously. By that time the foundations of Dr. Morrison's library had been laid. Most of the sets of magazines had been secured intact, and the difficulties forestalled, which now confront even the richest libraries in forming such sets with any approach to completeness.

The catalogue of Dr. Morrison's library is arranged under authors, each book is carefully entered and imperfections noted. These imperfections are recorded by a system which aids in the acquisition of perfect copies. In the library itself the books are arranged according to languages, according to subjects, and chronologically. In their arrangement the necessity for affixing labels has been overcome, and after brief experience, the books can be found without difficulty. Almost every conceivable subject dealing with China and the Chinese, from philosophy to the arrangements of ornaments in a woman's hair, has been the theme of a book, a pamphlet, or a magazine article. Practically nobody can be thoroughly equipped, without being allowed access to this library, in writing upon China's resources, upon her mineral products, her flora and fauna, her means of communications, her history, her international relations or her possibilities of future development.

Writers dealing with widely different subjects have repeatedly drawn attention to the value of this unique library that is now being transferred to Tokyo. They include the late Mrs. Archibald Little, the author of "The Far East" and other valuable works on China, the learned authoress of "The Keramic Wares of the Sung Dynasty," Mr. Sowerby, China's best known naturalist, and Dr. Eliot, President of Harvard University, who have all been allowed access to Dr. Morrison's library.

Marco Polo First Wrote on China

Printed books on China in foreign languages cover a period of 440 years. The earliest of all is the work of Marco Polo, which dictated to Rusticien de Pisa in a French patois in 1299, when the two were prisoners in gaol, was first printed in a German translation in 1477. Five perfect copies only of this work are known to be in existence, three of which are in Great Britain in the British Museum, the Althorp Library, and one formerly in the Crawford Library. The next edition was in Latin published in 1485 by General Leeu, of Antwerp. A copy of this edition was taken by Christopher Columbus in his voyage to discover the new world. With his marginal notes still clear and distinct this copy is preserved in the Columbian Library in Seville. A beautiful copy of this Latin edition is in the Morrison library, as are a multitude of other editions in many languages.

An extraordinary number of dictionaries are to be found in the library, including copies (one dated 1724) of the Manuscript Chinese-Latin Dictionary of the learned Italian Franciscan priest Basilio Brollo de Genoma, Apostolic Vicar of Shensi Province. Copies found their way to Europe. The dictionary published by "Order of Napoleon" was completed in 1813, the French being a translation of the Latin. The first English-Chinese dictionary was the encyclopaedic work of Robert Morrison, who arrived in China in 1807, and whose dictionary in six volumes was published from 1815 to 1822. An uncut copy of this dictionary is in the library. Chinese dictionaries have been made in nearly every modern language—monumental works in Dutch by Schlegel, and another in Russian by Popoff, being amongst the most learned. Excellent copies of these are to be found in the Dr. Morrison's collection.

THE MEASURE OF AUSTRIA

THE latest news from the Isonzo front justifies the belief that the Italians are gaining the upper hand in the battles resulting from the Austrian counter-thrust. Not only did the enemy launch his attacks on the Carso, but also east of Gorizia, where the Italians have been called upon to drive him from a series of heights generally considered to be impregnable. Here the Austrians hoped to regain their former positions by thrusting forward from the northeast. On the Carso an attempt to relieve the pressure from Selo in the direction of Mount Hermada was made because it was imperative to secure time in which to strengthen the third and fourth lines of defences on the Austrian left wing and before Trieste. A communique issued in Rome admits that at first the enemy gained a limited success, and it became necessary for the Italian advanced troops to withdraw somewhat so that straggling positions might be rectified and strengthened and the only possible line of defence maintained. Both on the Italian right and in the centre the enemy has launched his full power, but after several days' heavy fighting he has gained nothing tangible.

Unquestionably the loss of Monte Santo was a great blow to the enemy, who had so strongly fortified the heights northeastward of Gorizia as to believe that if the Italians succeeded on the flanks they would be held up in the centre. General Cadorna won success on the flanks more rapidly than in the centre, but he has steadily made headway here until the present struggle may result in the overcoming of the final obstacles to a rapid advance. The opposing forces are fighting in a circumscribed area where it is impossible to employ more men or artillery until gaps are made. It is quite impossible to forecast the result of such an engagement. In the south, however, the deadly artillery bombardment and machine-gun fire of the Italians is slowly forcing the enemy to relax his grip on the ground before Mount Hermada. This news is of the greatest moment, inasmuch as it may mean the loss of Hermada by the enemy, which would bring about the disaster he set out to avert. Reinforced by Germans the Austro-Hungarian armies momentarily stemmed the Italian advance, but now there are indications that the enemy has wasted his strength in trying to break down a steel wall which is capable of being pushed yet farther into his territory when the weather permits and General Cadorna sees that the time has come to give the word.

RAILWAY FREIGHT DELAYS UNAVOIDABLE

Despite the increase of the speed and number of freight trains, and also the number of employees, the Imperial Government Railways are unable to handle the congested freight, 500,000 tons of which are always standing in warehouses and on platforms. Many complaints have been made regarding the delay in shipment, but the railway authorities declare that under present conditions, the transportation facilities of the Japanese railways are at their extreme limit, and there is no way of carrying more freight.

The Imperial Railway at present forwards 120,000 tons of freight every day, but the amount sent to railway stations for transportation is equal to the amount carried every day, and the 500,000 tons of shipments ... over, will never be cleared in the present circumstances.

Since last year railway shipments have rapidly increased on account of the prosperity of the country and the high steamship rates, and the Imperial Railways ... the number of freight engines from 100 to 150, and freight cars from 1,500 to 2,500 cars, the limit of the present system. Extension of platforms and erection of more signal stations to facilitate speedy transportation have been completed, but the lines are still unable to carry the freight. The employees have been increased by seven thousand in the past year, and they are worked to their limit of endurance.

Further, the speed of freight train was increased from 48 to 57 miles a day on an average. It is said that such a congestion of railway freight is largely due to the rise of the steamship rates, and much which was formerly carried by steamships, is now brought to the railways for transportation.

The public is experiencing great inconvenience on account of the delay of railway shipments, but there is at present no sign of relief. Unless more lines are opened, the present changed to the wide-gauge system, or the single track sections laid with double tracks, no way of increasing the carrying capacity of the railway is possible.

It is predicted that for many years to come, the Japanese public will have to suffer from the congestion of railway traffic, unless fundamental improvements are made, to change the entire present system.

JAPANESE RELIEF FUND IS COMPLETE

The Relief Fund for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Entente nations will shortly be forwarded to England, France, Russia, Servia, Rumania and Belgium. The total amount of contribution for the fund was far below the expectation of the Committee, which is headed by Prince Tokugawa and Baron Shibusawa. The Committee at first expected to collect at least three million yen, but the amount actually to be sent, will be only a little above 1,900,000 yen. The total amount subscribed was almost two million yen, but various expenses will be deducted from this sum.

It was formerly announced that representatives of the Committee, or the contributors, would be sent to Europe to hand over the fund, but it has been decided not to send any one. The Committee has printed, however, a pamphlet of thirty-five pages, giving a detailed account of the part played by Japan in the great war, and 1,700 copies of this will be distributed in all the Entente nations.

Baron Shibusawa regrets exceedingly that the fund did not reach the expected amount. It will be handed to the Ambassadors and Ministers of the Entente Powers at Tokyo within a few days, when the exact amount of the contribution will be made public.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

Paris, Sept. 20.—A semi-official report says that the German bombardment in Aisne, Champagne and Verdun has already lasted twenty four hours and still continues most violently. This apparently presages another offensive of the enemy.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Sept. 20.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that the British attacked Thursday morning on a wide front eastward of Ypres. Satisfactory progress is reported and we have already captured valuable positions.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Sept. 21.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

More detailed accounts of Thursday's battle confirm the completeness of the success of the local attacks in the evening in the neighbourhood of the Tower of Hamlets northeastward of Langemarck. We cleared up the enemy from a number of strong points and completed the capture of our objectives. Those localities have now been established. The enemy's casualties were unusually great in many counter-attacks in the afternoon and evening by considerable forces. The clear light of the latter part of the day enabled us to obtain warning of the impending attacks. We concentrated fire of rifles, machine-guns and artillery and in every case we destroyed the advancing German infantry. The obstinacy of the enemy's attacks only added to his losses without recovering any valuable ground. The exhausted enemy did not make any counter-attack in the night time. We consolidated our gains. Our losses were light. We drove off small attacks of the enemy westward of Havrincourt and westward of Lens.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Sept. 21.—The coveted ridge, against which, the Germans had boasted, the British dashed themselves in vain on July 31 and August 15, fell into the British hands Thursday morning. The new cunning system of the enemy defence have been mastered by method and doggedness. This system of pill-boxes in shell-holes has evolved upon the Germans when they found the old trench system had been battered to pieces by artillery. They made forward positions without definite line, building innumerable concrete block-houses, so arranged in depth that they could enfilade each other and so strong that only direct hit of heavier shells were able to damage them. Such direct hit was most difficult on a small mark like this concrete house, holding at most fifty men.

These little garrisons were mostly machine gunners and picked men and were specially trained for outpost work to be able to inflict severe damage on an advancing battalion, so that the hostile forward lines passing through beyond them, would be spent and weak when they were exposed to an attack of stos-struppen, specially trained for counter-attacking and which were held in reserve. These hard nuts have now been cracked by a new method of assault planned by a great forethought, with the result that the British have conquered the high grounds, which the Germans regarded as a supreme strategic point in this sector.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Sept. 21.—Sir Douglas Haig's official report of Thursday evening says: The attack of this morning eastward of Ypres on an eight mile front between the Ypres-Comines Canal and the Ypres-Taden Railway was a great success. It was attended by our troops and considerable military importance has been won, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. We assembled our attacking regiments without incident, despite steady rainfall during the night. The first objectives were captured at an early hour, including a number of concreted strong points and fortified farms, for the possession of which there has been heavy fighting previously. The North Country Regiments carried Inverness Copse, while the Australians stormed Glencorse wood and Nounebaschen.

The Scottish and South African brigades took Potsdam, Vampir and Esorry farms, and the West Lancashire Territorials carried Iberian farm and a strong point known as Gallipoli. We then advanced by an assault to the final objectives. The English Country troops on our right reached the line of their final objectives after sharp fighting in the woods northward of the Ypres-Comines Canal. The North Country and Australian battalions in the centre penetrated the enemy positions to a depth of over one mile, and captured all the objectives, including the hamlet of Veldhock and the western portion of Polygon wood.

Further north, Zevenkok was also captured by them, and the London Highland Territorials carried the second line of farms, including Rose farm, Quebec farm and Wurs farm, on a line of their final objectives. The weather this morning cleared, so that our aeroplanes were able to take a more active part in the battle, indicating the enemy position to our troops, and reporting the hostile concentration to our artillery. Thus a number German counterattacks were broken up, and others repulsed, by our infantry. The prisoners exceed two-thousand and we captured a few guns.

A considerable number of æroplanes were in observation Wednesday. We engaged a hostile troops transport, and also dropped one and a half tons of bombs on various targets. Another ton was dropped in the night on the enemy's billets and hutments. Six German machines were brought down, and four driven down, while seven of our machines are missing.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Sept. 21.—The ground the British captured yesterday comprises the northern portion of a ridge and the southern and less elevated part, of which we held nearly two months. The importance that the Germans attributed even to this lower half of the ridge is shown by the fact that they have flung away no less than sixteen divisions in vain attempts to recapture it. Since the middle of August, alone on this narrow front here, besides constant minor skirmishes the Germans have made seven formal attacks in which some twenty-four battalions have been used and used up. The ground won yesterday in places was literally heaped with their dead.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London. Sept. 21.—Reuter's correspondent with British Headquarters reports: "The British have renewed the offensive on a big scale which it is impossible to define at present. The attack of the flanks is most intense. The fighting zone lies astride the Ypres-Menin road, and the attacks were directed against the German positions in Glencorse wood, Invernesscopse, Nonne, Boscben and Polygone de Zonnebeke standing on high ground.

"The possession of these positions would complete our mastery of the Westhoek ridge system. Heavy rain fell during the night, but the weather became clear at dawn. The attack differed materially from the previous battles in various aspects, which it is unpermissible, to indicate, but which were dictated by the necessity of devising some formula for dealing with the new defensive tactics of the enemy.

"The pill-boxed and shell-cratered ground was the target of our concentrated artillery fire for a week. By day our heavy batteries carried out intense counter-battery work and destructive bombardment against the defensive positions while at night, field-guns and trench-mortars fired gas shells among the enemy. Thus the way was pretty effectively cleared for the infantry. The actual preliminary bombardment was short but was made with incredible intensity.

"The Germans offered strong opposition to our infantry. There was intense machine-gunning from redoubts etc., but our artillery soon found those spots. The tanks are being employed in limited numbers owing to the unfavourable ground, but aeroplanes are taking a great part in the battle, carrying out unprecedentedly elaborate and coordinated offensive."

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports that to-day's attack was another fine success to the British army. The troops have penetrated to a depth of one mile, which was a wonderful achievement considering the character of ground. Our advanced troops have reached the Zonnebeke-Cheluvelt line and also beyond the central parallel of Polygone wood. We are now bombarding the Germans massing for counter-attacks. It is believed that the number of prisoners we captured will reach four figures. Every shell hole yielded about a dozen prisoners, sometime surrendering without resistance, sometimes fighting stubbornly.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Sept. 22.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports that the most triumphant feature of Thursday's splendid victory is the death blow dealt to the German faith in the invulnerability of their new method of defence. The effect of the collapse thereof has been very serious upon the prisoners captured. The officers, who hitherto have been haughty and supercilious, are now literally bowing to their captors. They confess that the defeat in what they regarded their strongest point, is now regarded as meaning future disaster.

The fighting generally was hand to hand in character, and therefore a large proportion of the prisoners was wounded. The prisoners speak most respectfully of the terrible effect of our barrage, which for three days cut off all rations. Our advancing troops confirm these statements, because they have found immense numbers of corpses. The enemy has never yet participated in a more bloody battle.

Counter-attacks were equally most costly. For example, yesterday afternoon the Germans were massed six times for an attack upon the left front of our northern army, but four times our guns created such a havoc that the masses melted away without deploying, and twice the enemy reached the open, whereupon our machine-guns, volleys and rifles broke up the assailants before they got close to our quarters.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London via New York, Sept. 22.—An official report says that the British have captured 2,000 prisoners in the new drive in Flanders.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Sept. 22.—Sir Douglas Haig states in his Friday evening communiqué, that further evidence shows the continuous and obstinate nature of the counter-attacks made yesterday, in which the enemy suffered exceptionally heavy losses, without gaining any advantage. Minor fighting occurred to-day in different parts of the battle front. We have advanced our line at a number of points and beaten off further counter-attacks. The prisoners in yesterday's fighting, hitherto reported, exceed three thousand. Ten enemy machines were destroyed and six driven down. Ten of our machines are missing.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

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London via New York, Sept. 22, (Delayed in transmission).—The British troops are reported to have penetrated the German positions in Flanders as far as the Zonnebeke-Gheluvelt line.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Sept. 23.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports; During September 22 there was heavy fighting in the southwards of the Ypres-Menin road. The enemy fought with great determination, but he could not regain the Tower-hamlets ridge. We completely repulsed three strong counter-attacks northward of Tower-hamlets. Further south, repeated hostile attacks compelled our advanced troops to fall back slightly from a part of the ground gained on Friday morning. The whole of the positions captured Thursday are securely in our possession.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Sept. 23.—After a violent bombardment, the Germans on Saturday evening reattacked the region of Maison de Champagne. Precise fire broke the attack before they reached the French lines.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Sept. 24.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

We have completely repulsed the enemy's storm troops northeastward of Langemark, taking twenty-five prisoners. The English rifle regiments then attacked and captured further portion of the defences in this neighbourhood with a number of prisoners. The organization of the newly captured battle-front is now proceeding.

We have taken 3243 prisoners including eighty officers on the Ypres battle-front since the commencement of the attack on the 20th. —KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Sept. 24.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports that after the failure of the counter-attack of the enemy's storm troops northeast of Langemark, resulting in severe repulses, the Germans have evidently decided to accept it as inevitable and to waste no further infantry against the positions, which are now effectively consolidated. During the last twenty-four hours we carried out small attacks appreciably improving the new line.

The Menin victory has again emphasized the supremacy of rifle as an offensive weapon, well directed rifle-fire proving most effective against the concrete machine-gun emplacements. The battle has also demonstrated that the pre-war training of the British infantry was eminently sound. Startling tactics has most successfully been employed in more than one instance by a small party of riflemen, capturing the pill-box by inserting the muzzles of rifles into the machine-gun slot and filling the interior with ricochetting bullets.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

Rome, Sept. 20.—An Italian communique issued on September 20 says: There was moderate activity along the whole front. No event of noticeable importance has taken place.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, Sept. 21.—The Italian communique of September 21 says:

At the head of the Genova valley, at dawn yesterday, an attack in force by the enemy on one of our small advanced posts in the south of Cima Zigolon (Adamello) brought about a brisk struggle which ended in the enemy being driven back, leaving numerous losses on the ground.

In Colbricon on September 19 with the timely explosion of counter-mine we destroyed the enemy's tunnel works.

In the upper Cordevole yesterday one of our parties belonging to the Reggio brigade, in a splendid attack, carried and passed beyond the enemy defences at Cima Sief (Hill 2426). Subsequently, however, owing to the absolute impossibility of creating shelters under the most violent enemy bombardment on the rocky, exposed ground, our men withdrew to their positions of departure.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, Sept. 22.—An Italian communique issued September 22, says that yesterday there were along the whole front brisk artillery duels, which were more intense on the upper Cordevale, in the Kal region and on the Bainsizza plateau and also in the sector of the Carso. In a patrol action northeast of Gorizia some prisoners were captured.

Last night three of our airships carried out an offensive action on the enemy encampments in the Chiapoviano valley, the station and hutments at Crahovo and railway works northeast of Prosecco. The operation was rendered very difficult by a sudden change of aerial conditions, the weather becoming decidedly adverse, and also by the enemy's most intense and well-directed fire. In spite of that, our airships executed their operation brilliantly, and the objectives were bombarded with four tons of high explosive bombs. —KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, Sept. 23.—An Italian communique issued on September 23 says:

In the Marmorada region, in the night between the 21st and 22nd, by exploding the mine, which we had prepared with a long tunneling work, our parties were enabled to penetrate two advanced positions of the enemy and to establish themselves there.

On the Bainsizza plateau, the most violent concentration of fire and repeated attacks by the enemy against our positions in the Kal region and west of Volnik, had no results.

In the neighbourhood of Reccoglianoend Selo we advanced the line of observation, thus rectifying it in our favour.

In Carso, yesterday the opposing artilleries were more active than usual.

Last night one of our airships navigating in the unfavourable atmospheric conditions, returned to the Chiapovand valley and renewed effective bombardment on the enemy encampments there.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, Sept. 24.—An Italian communique of September 24 says:

Yesterday there was artillery activity along the whole front. A counter-attack by storming parties against the positions we recently occupied in the Marmolada region cost the enemy heavy losses, and some prisoners were taken.

Yesterday the railway line in the Bazzo valley east of Tolino was the objective of our air forces. This morning one of our bombarding squadrons arrived over Gratovo railway station when intense railway movements were proceeding and dropped four tons of bombs there. During the night an airship dropping numerous high explosive bombs greatly damaged establishments near Podmelec, and in the meanwhile another airship again bombarded numerous enemy troops in the Chiapovano valley. Two enemy machines which were brought down by our airmen fell in flames at Cotici and east of Kal respectively.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

PIRATES' SUBMARINE DIFFICULTIES INCREASING

London, Sept. 23.—A despatch from Paris says that a high French naval authority, interviewed by a representative of "Le Matin" on the question of anti-submarinism, said that besides smoke-clouds, other inventions are increasing the difficulties of the pirates. For example our submarines are listening with microphones which have been invented by three French naval Lieutenants and perfected to a degree which was never ventured to hope only a few weeks ago. Once all ships are supplied with these devices, they will soon be able to recognise the presence of a submarine, its distance and its direction. Hence they can avoid it, while gunboats and scouts can take up the pursuit. That is why the British naval authorities are confident.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

JAPANESE DESTROYERS SINK A U-BOAT

Paris, Sept. 20.—A dispatch from Cadaques, Spain, reports that the Japanese destroyer squadron attacked a German submarine, which was steaming from the direction of Barcelona. The shells discharged by the Japanese destroyers hit the enemy submarine, which immediately sank.—"Asahi."

Navy Dep't. Here Doubts Report

With reference to the above dispatch Captain Osumi, senior adjutant of the Navy Department, says that the sphere of the activities of the Japanese squadron dispatched to the Mediterranean, is limited to the eastern section of that sea and the squadron seldom goes beyond Marseilles, and in view of this fact the encounter of the squadron with the German submarine in Spanish waters, as reported in the dispatch is rather incredible. The Navy Department has received no report on the affair so far.

MORE ENEMY RAIDS OVER GREAT BRITAIN

London, Sept. 25.—The Press Bureau announces that a number of aeroplanes attacked the southeast coast on Monday evening. A few of them attacked London. Bombs were dropped at several points. Airships appeared off the Lincolnshire and Yorkshire coast early Tuesday morning. Details have not yet been received.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

U-BOAT TOLL IS TWENTY-EIGHT

London, Sept. 19.—The Admiralty announces that during last week 2,695 merchantmen arrived at, and 2,737 sailed from, British ports. Eight vessels over, and twenty under, sixteen hundred tons were sunk. Six were unsuccessfully attacked. One fishing boat was sunk. The twenty ships sunk in last week's list include nine which had been sunk in the previous week.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

ANTI-U-BOAT STEPS SUCCESSFUL

London, Sept. 20.—It is authoritatively stated that the anti-submarine measures are meeting with success. Further reduction of the losses of steamers may be expected. —KOKUSAI REUTER.

TWO GERMAN SUBMARINES DOWN

Copenhagen via London, Sept. 20.—Thirty miles southeast of the Shetland Islands, Scotland, an armed British steamer has sunk a German submarine, which was shelling a neutral sailing vessel. The second submarine which attacked the steamer, was sunk by a British destroyer.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

BRITISH DESTROYER TORPEDOED

London, Sept. 23.—The Admiralty announces that a German submarine torpedoed and sank a British destroyer at the approach to the Channel. Fifty out of the crew were saved.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

ITALY LOSES 1 STEAMER AND 1 SAILER

Rome via London, Sept. 20.—During the week ending on September 16, 493 merchantmen arrived at and 497 sailed from Italian ports. One steamer under fifteen hundred tons, and one small sailing vessel were sunk. —KOKUSAI REUTER.

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MORE DOCUMENTS INCRIMINATING GERMANY

Conspiracy, Treachery, Arson, Murder and all other Devilry to Her Credit

Washington via London, Sept. 21.—The State Department makes another startling revelation. It publishes a message sent in January, 1917 by Count Bernstorff, ex-German ambassador to Washington, to the Foreign Office in Berlin, requesting authority to pay sixty-thousand dollars to influence the Congress through certain organizations.

The text of Count Bernstorff's message dated January 22, 1917 says: "I request for an authority to pay out up to sixty-thousand dollars in order, as on the former occasions, to influence the Congress through an organization of which you know which can perhaps prevent the war. I am beginning in the meantime to act accordingly. In the above circumstances, to make public an official German declaration in favour of Ireland is highly desirable in order to gain support from the Irish influence here."—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Washington via New York, Sept. 22 (Delayed in transmission).—The State Department publishes a message sent by Count Bernstorff to the Foreign Office in Berlin under date of January 22nd, 1917, requesting authority to pay fifty thousand dollars "as former occasions of propaganda," through a certain organisation for the purpose of preventing the war. The Count also urged in the message that an official declaration be made in favour of Ireland, in order to gain the support of Irish influence in the United States.—KOKUSAI-DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Sept. 22.—The "Times" correspondent at Washington telegraphs that the committee for public information has published a long expose of German intrigues in America, accompanied by photographic exhibits, including the facsimiles of the receipts to the German Embassy of five thousand dollars by a journalist, Archibald, who was caught while carrying Dumba's despatches, and of a thousand dollars by Edwin Emerson who went to Germany as war correspondent of a New York paper. Emerson is now believed to be in Africa. The exhibits also include photographs convicting von Papen of paying for bombing ships. A mass of documents seized in von Igel's socalled advertising bureau in 1915, shows the extraordinary ramifications of the German Government's spy system and plotting of outrages.

They prove the connection of German diplomats with the Irish revolutionary movement. There was in New York an Irishman who acted as go-between for the Germans in dealing with Casement, the ringleader of the Irish rebellion.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

[Edwin Emerson is locally well known here as the war correspondent, who, after several unsuccessful attempts, during the Russo-Japanese war, finally got into Port Arthur on a Chinese junk, but could not get out of it.—Ed. J. T.]

Washington, Sept. 24 (Delayed in Transmission).—The committee for Public Information of which Mr. Daniels, the Secretary of the Navy and Mr. Baker, the Secretary of War, are members, has published letters and other documents which were seized in a raid of the office of a German named von Igel in April, 1916, showing in the language of the committee that Germany, through its representatives in the then friendly country, engaged in the violation of the laws of that country, the destruction of life and property on board merchant vessels, the Irish revolutionary plots against Great Britain, including the forwarding of moneys raised here to Casement who was finally executed in London, the fomenting of ill feeling against the United States in Mexico, the maintenance of spy system, and the subsidizing of a bureau to stir up labour troubles in the United States.

Other documents seem to confirm what has long been an open secret, namely, that "Holland is merely a way station for the shipment of contraband to Germany," while certain documents indicate the apparently confidential relations that existed between the "Holland commission and certain German diplomatic officials here." — KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

ARGENTINE SENDS ULTIMATUM

Buenos Aires via London, Sept. 20.—The Senate has almost unanimously voted to sever diplomatic relations with Germany. The resolution now goes to the Chamber of Deputies. The public feeling in favour of the passage of the resolution is strong.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Buenos Aires via New York, Sept. 21.—(Delayed in Transmission).—The Senate has almost unanimously voted to sever relations with Germany. The resolution now goes to the Chamber of Deputies.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Buenos Aires via London, Sept. 23.—It is officially stated that Germany has given satisfaction.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Buenos Aires via London, Sept. 24.—Argentine has sent her ultimatum to Germany.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

LUXBURG'S IDEAS ARE STRONGLY DISAPPROVED BY GERMAN GOV'T

Buenos Aires via London, Sept. 23.—A German Note, signed by Kuehlmann, was communicated to the Chamber of Deputies at the moment when the latter was about to vote diplomatic rupture with Germany. The Note exceedingly regrets the Luxburg affair, and absolutely disapproves the views of Luxburg, declaring that his personal ideas will never affect the decisions and promises of the German Government.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

SWEDEN STRONGLY PROTESTS

Stockholm via London, Sept. 20.—According to an official announcement, the Swedish Minister in Berlin was instructed on September 10 to strongly protest on the Luxburg affair, pointing out that the German authorities abused the confidence of Sweden in a particularly grave manner. — KOKUSAI REUTER.

COUNT LUXBURG'S INCIDENT

Stockholm via London, Sept. 19.—An official statement says that Germany has expressed deep regret for the "annoyance" caused in Sweden by the Luxburg affair.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

U.S. KNEW ALL MESSAGES TRASMITTED FOR GERMANY

Washington via London, Sept. 20.—It is officially announced in connection with Sweden's reply concerning the Luxburg affair which was cabled on September 11, that no messages have been transmitted for Germany to or from Berlin through the State Department of the United States without the latter knowing the contents—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Stockholm via London, Sept. 20.—The newspapers, including pro-German papers, are unanimous in denouncing Germany's apology as insufficient and in demanding satisfaction for the injury done to Sweden.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

AUSTRO-GERMAN REPLY TO THE PAPAL PROPOSAL

Amsterdam via New York, Sept. 22.— (Delayed in transmission).—The German and Austrian answers to the Pope's peace proposal have been received here.

The German answer says that Germany "cherishes a lively desire" that the Pope's appeal may meet a success and adds that the Kaiser has been following the Pope's peace efforts for a considerable time with high respect.

In the Austrian answer, the Austrian Emperor says that peace would come from the Pope's proposals if the beligerents enter into negotiations in the sense of the Pontiff's suggestions, in which the Emperor sees a suitable basis initiating the negotiations of just and lasting peace and hopes that the Allies may be animated by the same ideas.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

New York, Sept. 24 (Delayed in Transmission).—The Associated Press correspondent at Washington telegraphs that the replies of Germany and Austria to the Pope's proposals contain nothing that will alter the position of the United States as outlined in President Wilson's reply to the Pope.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

WASHINGTON IMMOVABLE

San Francisco, Sept. 23.—It is announced in Washington that the German reply to the peace proposal of the Pope will not affect the strong determination of the American Government, which sticks to the principle of crushing German militarism by pushing the war till a finish.—"Asahi."

TERRITORIAL CLAUSES OMITTED

London, Sept. 25.—A dispatch from Milan states that it is believed in the Vatican that the reply of Germany and Austria to the proposal of the Pope had originally contained some clauses referring to the territorial question, which were, however, omitted at the last moment, owing to the opposition of Marshal von Hindenburg. The omission of those clauses has greatly disappointed the Pope, who was previously informed of the contents of the reply. The Pope, it is believed, has the intention of making the papal legates at Vienna and Munich approach the authorities of the Austrian and Bavarian Governments, with an oral representation, to call their attention and urge them to reflect on the restitution of Belgium and Poland.—"Nichinichi."

AMERICA WILL FIGHT TILL GERMANY KEEPS PEACE

Atlantic City via London, Sept. 19.—At the convention of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, and Mr. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, have delivered vigorous speeches announcing America's determination to fight till Germany has been compelled to give hostages to keep peace.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

WILL GERMANY GIVE UP BELGIUM?

London, Sept. 20.—The German press continues to be agitated as to whether the Government has decided to give up Belgium. The latest reports indicate that the Government has not yet committed itself to the surrender of Belgium.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

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NOT A WORD ON RESTORATION AND REPARATION

London, Sept. 23.—Reuter publishes the following statement from a competent source: "It seems hardly necessary, especially in view of President Wilson's reply to the Pope, to comment at length on the German reply; but it may be pointed out that the reply contains no single word regarding restoration and reparation. The recent history, especially the correspondence between the Kaiser and ex-Tsar published a few days ago, forms an interesting commentary on the contention of the Kaiser that the preservation of peace has been his principal task. The sympathy expressed by Germany with the moral power of right, comes well from a Power with such blood-stained record."—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Amsterdam via London, Sept. 22.—The German reply to the Pope says that the Kaiser has long and gratefully followed his Holiness's efforts to alleviate the sufferings of the war, and to hasten the end to hostilities, and cherishes a lively desire that the Pope's latest step may be successful. The Kaiser lengthily recounts his efforts, which, he says, were made throughout his reign to preserve peace in the face of provocations and temptations, and tells how he strove till the very last in the crisis preceding the war, to settle peacefully the conflict, and that after the outbreak of the war, he was the first to declare readiness to negotiate peace.

The German Government welcomes especially the conviction expressed by the Pope that in future the power of arms must be superseded by the power of right. "We share the view of his Holiness regarding the importance of the definite rules and safeguards for the simultaneous and reciprocal limitation of armaments and for the freedom and community of the high seas." The German reply welcomes the idea of deciding international differences by peaceful methods, especially by arbitration. The Government will in this respect support every proposal compatible with the vital interests of the Empire.

"We hope that our enemies may find in the ideas of the Pope a basis for preparation of a peace corresponding to the spirit of reasonableness, and the situation of Europe." The reply does not mention Belgium.

The German reply to the Papal note is now arriving. The Kaiser "cherishes a lively desire that the Papal appeal may meet success."—KOKUSAI REUTER.

INCREASE OF FREIGHTS

London, Sept. 20.—The London "Times" says that substantial increases of freights for eastwards and Australia are expected shortly. The onward freights for India will be provisionally raised by one-third from November 1st.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Sept. 22.—The "Times" says that notice is likely to be given immediately of the increases on outward freights to Australia and New Zealand, representing advances of considerably more than one third, which is the extent to which Indian freights will be raised provisionally from November 1. An advance of one third in outward freights to South Africa is also believed to be under consideration.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

AMERICA'S COMMANDEERING POWER

Atlantic City via London, Sept. 20.—The Vice-Chairman of the Shipping Board has announced that the Government has not power to commandeer the neutral ships held up in the ports, but neutral countries may be ready to use the tonnage for carrying cargo between American ports. When the United States permitted this, one hundred thousand tons would be available by this service.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH VIEWS ON PEACE

London, Sept. 20.—Reuter understands that the following is the view of the British well informed quarters regarding the attitude of Britain and its Allies toward the recent general, but often contradicted, statements in the enemy press, concerning the foreshadowed intentions to make "concessions" in Belgium and elsewhere. These have not passed unnoticed but the Allied Governments have in nowise failed to appraise them at the true value and to realise that at the bottom they express the fact that Germany knows she can not win the war.

It is perfectly well understood that Germany is now seeking, in view of the recent events on the north-eastern front, to impress upon the German public that her military position is now such that she can suggest in some specious fashion a plan of action that would satisfy the pan-Germans and might also appeal to pacifists in the Allied countries.

It is therefore just as well that those in the Central Powers, who are organising this so-called peace movement, should realise that their machinations can nowise deceive the Allies, whose views and determination regarding the kind of peace which they will accept, have undergone, and can undergo, no modification whatever.

As far as the Allies are concerned, no end to the war is possible until the end for which this terrible conflict was commenced and has endured for over three years, has been attained; namely, the final disappearance of Prussian militarism. Only those possessing Prussian mentality can regard without horror the terrible loss of life and treasure deliberately brought about by Germany in this war, and in this sense, it is true that the Allies would welcome peace, but the enemy efforts to befog the real issue are as hopeless as characteristic.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

SHIPBUILDING OUTLOOK BRIGHTER

Washington via New York, Sept. 19, (Delayed in transmission).—The strike of the shipbuilding plants on the Pacific coast, which has threatened to interfere with the Government's ship-building plans, now promises a steady solution, owing to the departure thither of Mr. Hurley, Chairman of the Shipping Board accompanied by a labor mediator, Mr. Blackman. Mr. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor has also been asked to use his influence to secure settlement.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

U.S. SHIPPING STRIKES

Washington via London, Sept. 19.—The chairman of the Shipping Board has appealed to Mr. Samuel Gompers, the President of the American Federation of Labour, to intervene to end the strikes endangering the shipping programme on the Pacific coast.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

BRITISH BOARD OF CONTROL

London, Sept. 19.—A board of control has been established for woollen and worsted industries, by which the Army Council determines the amount of raw wool to be maintained for military purposes and the amount to be released for civilian trade.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

FRENCH SHIPPING REPORT

London, Sept. 20.—During the last week 980 steamers arrived at French ports while the clearances numbered 894. Two steamers over, and two under, sixteen hundred tons were sunk and two steamers were unsuccessfully attacked.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

PAINLEVE REAFFIRMS FRANCE'S DETERMINATION

Paris via New York, Sept. 18, (Delayed in Transmission).—A Ministerial declaration read by M. Painleve, the new Premier, reaffirms the determination of France to continue the war until the restitution of Alsace-Lorraine and the reparation for damage. Referring to the German efforts to weaken the country's morale, the declaration says that stern justice will be meted out to offenders without distinction.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Paris via London, Sept. 20.—The Chamber of Deputies has adopted a vote of confidence in the Government by a vote of 378 to 1.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Paris, Sept. 20.—The French parliament re-assembled yesterday. Since the adjournment six weeks ago, much has happened in the political world. M. Painleve has replaced M. Ribot as the Prime Minister, and it was an entirely renovated Cabinet that met the Chamber. New Premier Painleve, in his declaration of the Ministerial policy, said: "The moment has arrived when it is necessary to concentrate all material and moral forces of the nation for the supreme phase of the struggle. The nearer we approach to the end, the more moral resistance of the nation becomes the essential condition of victory. It is against this moral resistance that our enemies who are unable to win on the field of battle, are redoubling their efforts.

Fights for Principles of 1871

"France does not fight for conquest or vengeance, but to defend her liberty and that of the world, as well as her rights, as she proclaimed in 1871 when she was beaten, and reasserts them to-day when she has made her aggressors feel the weight of her arms. The restitution of Alsace-Lorraine, the reparation for the damage and injury inflicted, and a peace not founded on violence but guaranteeing the rights of all peoples, great or small, and effectively protecting the society of nations against any aggression. Such are the war aims of France which, during 44 years, despite her open wounds, did everything to preserve humanity from the horrors of war. Until these aims are reached, France will fight on."—KOKUSAI-HAVAS.

FIX THE PRICE OF COPPER

Washington, Sept. 22.—Through an agreement between the Government and the chief copper producers, the price of copper has been fixed at 23½ cents per pound when the latter supply the Governments and public of the Allies. The price will be effective for four months. The producers have agreed to maintain the maximum of production.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

London, Sept. 21.—The Control Board has approved the scheme to allow dealings in futures at the Liverpool market from October 1 in all position commencing January to August with little restriction.

Basis of grade of cotton agreed is good middling instead of middling, which change will make the business more free between merchant and buyer.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

AUSTRALIA'S POLICY APPROVED

Melbourne via London, Sept. 23.—In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hughes, the Premier, announced that the Imperial Government has approved the policy of the Commonwealth regarding the German possessions in the Pacific. The time, however, is inopportune to disclose the policy.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

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ALEXIEFF APPARENTLY ENJOYS CONFIDENCE

Kerensky Publicly Recognizes His Service in Suppressing General Korniloff's Movement

Petrograd, Sep. 17. (Delayed in transmission).—The Provisional Government has accepted the resignations of Mr. Avksentieff, Minister of Interior, Mr. Skobelef, Minister of Labor, and Mr. Zaroudny, Minister of Justice. The Provisional Government, considering that the Korniloff movement has completely liquidated, and therefore the extraordinary measures taken in connection with such present crisis became useless, has ordered the suspension of the post of Governor-General of Petrograd and a re-establishment of the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Garrison of Petrograd District. Colonel Polkovnikoff has been appointed to the above post.

A democratical conference has been summoned by the initiative of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, in connection with last events, in order to contribute to the constitution of a firm revolutionary power. The date of the conference is definitely fixed for September 25. About eight-hundred delegates representing different democratic organizations will be invited to participate in the conference.

Active preparations for the Constituent Assembly have been started throughout the country. Special regional elective committee have already been constituted in nineteen provinces.

In connection with the resolution voted by the Maximalists, the sitting of the Petrograd Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates are requiring the councils to take full possession of the power of the presidium of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, including President Tcheidze, Skobeleff, Tzerotelli and Tchernoff, who had all resigned. The re-election for a new presidium will be fixed at the next sitting.—KOKUSAI WESTNIK.

Petrograd, Sept. 21.—M. Verchovsky, the New War Minister, just back from the Headquarters, in a long speech at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sovdep, showed his programme. The Minister declared that his principal task will consist of the reorganisation of the army for the defence of the country against the foreign enemy, by implanting in the military masses healthy ideas. This discipline was applied to the troops in Moscow and the result was quite excellent. All the high commanders will be replaced by persons who are enjoying the confidence of the troops and are experienced in the conduct of military operations. The number of soldiers will be reduced in the different military organisations at the front and in the rear, without, however, diminishing the number of active forces at the front.—KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd via Chosen Sept. 21.—The papers announce that General Alexieff, Chief of the Supreme Staff Headquarters, has resigned his post owing to a divergence of views with the Generalissimo and Mr. Kerensky. Mr. Kerensky has insisted on removal from the Supreme Staff all generals and officers suspected as in complicity with General Korniloff, while General Alexieff holds a different opinion, and considers that such measure is inadmissible with regard to a successful conduct of military operations, as it would be difficult immediately to replace experienced officers. General Tcheremissoff, former chief of the southwest front, was selected to conduct the post of Chief of the Supreme Staff Headquarters.—KOKUSAI WESTNIK.

Petrograd via Chosen, Sept. 22.—The former Vice-President of the Council of Ministers, Nekrassoff, has been nominated Governor-General of Finland, instead of Stakchovitch, who has resigned by reason of bad health.

Yesterday the delegates of the Central Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates were engaged, by direct cable between Petrograd and Novo Ycherkassk, in pourparlers with the Vice-Ataman of the Don Cossacks, Bogayevsky, in order to elucidate the relations of the Government with the local Cossacks' self-government. An agreement was reached, the Cossacks having declared as follows:

First:—It is useless to confirm their submission to the Provisional Government, as they have never made an opposite declaration.

Second:—They accept the proposition to submit to trial General Kalendin, under the condition that their delegates assist in the tribunal.—KOKUSAI WESTNIK.

Petrograd via Chosen, Sept. 22.—The Provisional Government has proclaimed General Kaledin as guilty of organising a rebellion and has requested his submission. Consequently General Kaledin has cabled the resignation of his post as Hetman of the Don Cossacks. The Cossacks will assemble a council in this connection.

Following the excesses committed by sailors at Viborg and Helsingfors, against their officers, and their refusal of submission to the Provisional Government, Mr. Kerensky has addressed to the Baltic fleet a telegram requesting the most energetic measures for the cessation of the excesses committed by sailors, under the pretext of the salvation of the revolution. Mr. Kerensky says that such actions on the part of the crew disorganise the fleet and reduce its fighting capacity. He severely blames the violators and declares that he expects an early report from the fleet on the complete re-establishment of order.—KOKUSAI WESTNIK.

Petrograd via London, Sept. 22.—General Alexieff, Chief of the Supreme Staff, has resigned, because he disagrees with Mr. Kerensky's demand for dismissal from the General Staff all officers suspected as in complicity with General Korniloff's movement. General Alexieff feels that it is difficult immediately to replace experienced and trained officers. General Tcheremissoff, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the southwest front, has been named General Alexieff's successor.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Petrograd via Chosen, Sept. 22.—In connection with the democratic conference summoned by the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, a group of Socialists and Maximalists, among whom are some members of the central committee of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, has issued an appeal to all Russian citizens declaring that there is a fatal tendency in certain democratic circles to discard the principle of coalition Government. This tendency, says the appeal, if it triumphs at the conference, will mean State catastrophe, and will throw the nation into the abyss of a new civil war. The appeal summons all citizens to join their efforts in order to realise the salutary principle of coalition, and vigorously to defend such principle at the conference and destroy all anarchistic and reactionary attempts.

At the same time six Socialistic papers, representing the same views, have agreed to organise, in accordance with the articles of the proclamation, organisations and large meetings for an active propaganda of the idea that the maintenance of the principle of coalition and the formation of a new state power are absolutely necessary.—KOKUSAI WESTNIK.

Petrograd, Sept. 22.—By a decree of the Provisional Government issued on September 22, M. Nikitine, Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, has been nominated Minister of Interior, holding at the same time the portfolio of Posts and Telegraphs.

By an order under date of September 21, addressed to the Army and Navy, the Provisional Government declares that General Korniloff's mutiny aroused the distrust of soldiers and sailors in the commanding staff, shaking by this the cohesion of the army, which constitutes foundation of its fighting power.

The Government declares that the majority of officers remained loyal to the Provisional Government, and only a small group of the commanding staff betrayed the confidence of the Government. Therefore, all persons spreading suspicion against all bodies of officers, ruin the fighting power and are criminals toward the Republic.

The Government declares as follows; First, all chiefs incapable of leading the troops against the enemy in common work for the consolidation of the republican regime, will be replaced. Second, all commanding staff of the supreme headquarters implicated in Korniloff's mutiny will be replaced. Third, the troops which participated in Korniloff's mutiny will be removed from the supreme headquarters and replaced by troops faithful to the Republic. Fourth, all of those who manifested criminal intentions during the mutiny will be submitted to trial. Fifth, the Government requires the army and navy to return to normal life, leaving full liberty of the nation for the chiefs, in connection with military operations and instructions for the army and navy. Sixth, the Government requires the transfer to the legal authorities of all persons arrested during the mutiny, and vigorous investigation into all cases of slaughter of chiefs. Seventh, all persons who put to death their officers shall be arrested and submitted to trial. The Government calls attention to the danger which such acts contrary to justice involve for the Republic.—KOKUSAI WESTNIK.

Petrograd, Sept. 24.—Premier M. Kerensky has issued an order to-day stating that an eminent service has been rendered by General Alexieff in suppressing General Korniloff's movement without bloodshed, and saying further that by his energetic comprehensive intervention, he has re-established the order and normal activity of the Supreme Headquarters. M. Kerensky also declares his satisfaction at General Alexieff's demand of resignation which leaves him at the disposal of the Provisional Government in order to utilize his vast experience in the conduct of military organizations.—KOKUSAI - VESTNIK.

SOLDIERS' & WORKMEN'S DELEGATES

Petrograd, Sept. 22.—The military section of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, has issued an appeal to all military committees at the front and in the rear, inviting them to imbue with good will and close collaboration with the chiefs and the high command.—KOKUSAI WESTNIK.

TRIAL OF GENERAL KORNILOFF

Petrograd via London, Sept. 20.—It is announced that General Korniloff will be tried at the court martial with jury. The trial, at the instance of the Council of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, will be made at the front and not in Petrograd.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

NEW RUSSIAN ATTACHE TO JAPAN

Petrograd, Sept. 17. (Delayed in transmission).—Captain Douderoff, chief assistant of Minister of Marine, has been promoted to the rank of rear-Admiral and appointed naval attache to Japan.—KOKUSAI WESTNIK

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AN OFFICIAL REPORT OF RECENT RUSSIAN EVENTS

Official Announcement by the Russian Embassy

(Through Kokusai Tsushinsha)

Since the appointment of General Korniloff as Commander in Chief of the Russian armies, between him and the Government negotiations had been proceeding about measures to be taken in order to raise the fighting capacity of the Russian armies. The greater part of the measures, which were asked for by General Korniloff, was accepted by the Government; the questions of introducing a limited system of capital punishment in the rear of the Russian army, of taking military measures in the town of Petrograd, and of enlarging the scope of military activities, were still pending. On September 8 the Provisional Government came to a definite resolution on these questions, in accordance with an agreement that had some days before been reached on these questions between the then acting Minister of War General Savinkoff and General Korniloff. This decision was, however, not put into execution, as the Government unexpectedly received through the Duma member M. Lvoff a demand from General Korniloff for handing over to him the dictatorial power.

Full Details Will Be Learned

The circumstances, which provoked this action by General Korniloff will be fully established by the Courts. This attempt, as already known, proved a complete failure. Actually the Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies, Premier Kerensky is taking all measures for preventing General Korniloff's insurrection from affecting the efforts made for recovering the fighting power of the army.

Gen. Verhovsky War Minister

A series of nominations has been made for the highest military posts, and among them the appointment of General Verhovsky as Minister of War may be mentioned.

At the same time M. Kerensky, being appointed Commander-in-Chief, issued a series of orders and dispositions forbidding under menace of the most severe punishment every independent action of military committees or soldier organisations directed against the commanding staff. These orders also refer to the officers suspected of having taken part in the Korniloff conspiracy.

There is foundation for the hope that thus all separate disorders which spread in different parts of the army will be stopped. They were provoked by the interference of soldiers committees into the actions of the military commanders.

Fortunately the Korniloff incident has been liquidated so quickly that the fermentation could not spread widely among the soldiers; separated disorders are successfully quelled.

To Increase Fighting Power

In any case the disturbances in the army being the consequences of the past days the events shall not prevent the Russian Government from undertaking measures for raising the fighting power of the army, the necessity of which measures was recognised before the interference of General Korniloff.

Petrograd, (Received in Tokyo, Sept. 24).—General Verhovsky, the Minister of War, lately delivered an address, which is substantially as follows:

"The first of Russia's prime needs of today is to eliminate the danger of outside enemies and anti-Revolutionary movements, by restoring her fighting power. General Korniloff attempted to improve military discipline with the gun and sword, to which method I was opposed from the beginning. Our troops to-day are nothing but a nation armed, and the only way should be to inject into them a spirit of organized work through the commanders and social bodies. I followed this method in Moscow, and not only did not clash with the Maximalists but was supported by the Socialists. General Korniloff's method committed him to a mistake, and undermined the troops' confidence in the commanders. The Provisional Government will replace the commanders who are not trusted by the troops, with those who enjoy confidence. Gen. Alexieff does not wish to remain in his position; he is out of touch with the spirit prevailing among the troops. A sweeping change was effected in the Grand Headquarters. The Korniloff accomplices are now under inquisitory investigation; I have been fully empowered to negotiate with the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates over the question of having in this investigation the representatives of that Council.

"The second need is a numerical reduction of our soldiers. The nation to-day maintains a great army, but only one-tenth of it is at the front. Moreover, the economic capacity of the country is insufficient to support so great a force. Necessity demands that it be reduced by one-third of the present strength.

"These objects, however, can only be attained by the support of the democrats and their organs."

SERIOUS FLOOD IN CHINA

Shanghai, Sept. 24.—The correspondent of the "North-China Daily News" at Tientsin says that the banks of the Grand Canal broke at five places on the Tientsin side Saturday. Water is reported to be pouring into the low-lying country and twenty thousand persons are now homeless. Owing to the fact that the country between the Grand Canal and Paoting-fu is virtually a large lake, there is serious danger of flooding into the Tientsin concessions. Experts recommend the breaching of the Tsinpu railway track in order to allow the flood-water to flow off below Tientsin. The situation of the sufferers from the floods is appalling.—KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE.

Peking, Sept. 24.—Owing to heavy rain throughout this summer, almost the whole area between the Grand Canal and Paotin-fu has been turned into a vast lake. Water which has been rising in the past few days, now seriously threatens Tientsin. The lower-lying portions of the city, almost the whole of the Japanese concession, some parts of the French and British extramural areas, and the race course, have already been inundated. Some twenty thousand persons have been rendered homeless.

Consuls' Advice Followed

On the advice of some conservancy experts, the consular body asked for the permission to breach the Tientsin Pukow loopline, in order to allow the flood-waters to escape into Haiho, below Tientsin. The Tuchun of Chihli granted permission, and it is hoped to save the greater part of the concessions and the city, though making the breach will cause flooding to a considerable tract of the country below Tientsin. Railway traffic with Shanghai will probably be suspended for some time, as the main line of the Tientsin-Pukow railway has also been breached.

Railway Traffic Indefinitely Stopped

The correspondent of the "Daily News" at Tientsin, reports that the Governor of Chihli has given permission to breach Tsinpu railway to allow the floods to flow off. Traffic will probably be interrupted indefinitely.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Peking, Sept. 25.—British volunteers in Tientsin were called out yesterday to supervise the coolies engaged in raising and strengthening the embankment of the canal running round the British Concession, but all the efforts to prevent inundation of the concession have failed. The concession is now flooded at least one foot deep in parts. The Japanese concession is under water over five feet deep. Walls have been built round the godowns as an attempt to save the contents.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

LIU CHIEN-FAN WAS INSTIGATED BY GEN. LU

To Raise Revolt is Peking Official View—Latter Protests Fu's Appointment

Peking, Sept. 21.—A telegram from Changsha states that Liu Chienfan, the Defence Commissioner of Linling (?) near the Kwangsi border, has declared independence, apparently because he opposes Tuchun Fu Liangtso. The revolt is not regarded in Peking as serious as Liu commands only a small force. Measures are already being taken to suppress the rebels.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Peking, Sept. 25.—The official circles believe that the revolt of Liu Chien-fan on September 21, had been instigated by General Lu Ying-ting. It is pointed out that the mutiny occurred when Lu Ying-ting's leave of absence expired, which is considered as significant. Moreover General Lu Ying-ting has repeatedly protested against the appointment of Fu Liang-tso as the Tuchun of Hunan, because he desires the appointment of one of his own men, in order to secure control of the province.

Movement of Troops Reported

It is reported that the Kwangsi troops are already moving toward Hunan to assist the rebels. The developments, however, are being watched with the closest attention. Pro-Government organs assert that the Central Government is tired of the indifferent attitude of Lu Ying-ting, and claims that a new movement tends to hasten a solution of the situation of the South.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Previous Report on Lu Yung-ting's Movement

(From Our Chinese Correspondent)

Peking, Sept. 19.—The Cabinet has received the following telegram from Mr. Li Kai-hsien, who is now representing both President Feng and Premier Tuan in Kuangtung:—

"I, Kai-hsien, arrived safely at Shaoching, Kuangtung, on the 14th. inst., and interviewed General Lu Yung-ting, Inspecting Commissioner of Kuangtung and Kuanghsi, on the following morning. In the interview, which lasted fully three hours, General Lu expressed his belief that the reconvocation of Parliament will reconcile north and south; but he did not explicitly say what Parliament should be convened, whether the old Parliament or a new one; probably he means the reconvocation of the dissolved Legislature. Regarding the convocation of the Provisional National Council, he did not say anything in its favour or disfavour, he would leave it to the central government to decide. General Lu cared much about the health and safety of the ex-President Li Yuan-hung at Tientsin, but he did not say anything about his reinstatement to the presidential chair. General Lu denied the report that he opposed the appointment of General Fu Liang-tso as Tuchun of Hunan, for it is the business of the Central Government and the Hunanese people but not his."

In the light of the above message the attitude of General Lu, who is regarded as the chief leader of the military party in Kuangtung and Kuanghsi Provinces is still not clear, especially concerning the convocation of the Council so that Premier Tuan has telegraphed to him again asking him to say definitely whether he supports the scheme i.e., to say, on the convocation of the Council, will Kuangtung and Kuanghsi send their delegates or representatives to Peking without coercion or trouble. It is believed by

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VISCOUNT ISHII'S WHIRLWIND WEEK

Washington, Sept. 22 (Delayed in transmission)—Viscount Ishii concluded the whirlwind week last night with an address at the National Press Club, where he received an ovation and continued applause when he denounced the German intrigue and influence in the Far East for the purpose of separating the sympathies of the American people from England and Japan. The club was crowded with members only, but the Viscount's speech created a sensation when it was published throughout America.

There was a similarity in the receptions given the mission early in the week at Philadelphia, Newport and Boston with remarkable demonstrations of goodwill.

At Philadelphia, Viscount Ishii and his party were the guests of Mr. Morris, new Ambassador to Japan, ere his departure toward Tokyo. The mission was also the guests at a luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce, which was attended by six-hundred leading business men. Mr. Morris at this luncheon made a speech of welcome. Viscount Ishii's reply was received with an eloquent appreciation indicating the dawning of a new era of good understanding between American and Japanese nations. In the early part of the day, Viscount Ishii delivered a speech under the Liberty Bell. In the night he addressed the Political Science Convention in a crowded house on the subject of frugality during the war.

At Newport, during a two day visit, the mission was the guest of Mr. Perry Belmont, Governor of Rhode Island, at a banquet where Viscount Ishii made a speech.

Viscount Ishi paid a visit to the late Commodore Perry's tomb with impressive ceremonies. Thence he proceeded to Boston, where for two days a tremendous popular reception was given. He at first addressed the Constitutional Convention at the statehouse where four-hundred Delegates from the State of Massachusetts were gathered, and paid an eloquent tribute to the late Mr. H. W. Denison, ex-Advisor to Japanese Foreign Affairs who was a New-Englander. He also delivered a speech at a dinner at the Copley Plaza Hotel which was attended by eight hundred persons. Cheers following the speech lasted three minutes.

The following day, his speech at the Boston City Club was received with another ovation. Thence the mission returned to Washington, where for five days following Viscount Ishii has been in conference with Mr. Lansing. After the conference the mission will go to New York and be at a three day reception.

It is believed that Viscount Ishii's visit will completely change the attitude of certain elements in America towards Japan. The efforts made by the mission during thirty days will create more good understading than all the efforts in the last decade. Mr. Morris has shown a fine grasp of the Far Eastern situation and sympthetic views towards the settlements which insure the rapprochment of China and Japan.—KOKUSAI SPECIAL DIRECT SERVICE.

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the Government, after the amendment of the parliamentary organization law, the convocation of a new parliament will solve all internal disputes. Thus the Kuangtung situation is still uncertain. According to independent information from the south, Li-General Mo Yung-hsin of the Lu Yung-ting-Chen Ping-kun Party wants the post of Military Governor of Hunan, which is regarded as part of the south-west of China and that all opposition will disappear if this post is given to him. The danger of their co-operation with Sun Yat-sen's party is entirely out of the question. In fact, the decision of treating Sun as a law-breaker as reached at Lu's suggestion.

JAPANESE MISSION AT WASHINGTON

The following are the remarks of Viscount Ishii in presenting to the President his credentials as Japanese ambassador on special mission August 23, 1917:

"Mr. President, on this occasion I have the good fortune to be the bearer of a special message of welcome and deep appreciation from His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan to the President and sovereign people of the United States of America on their momentous decision to cooperate in the great war now raging.

"His Majesty, interpreting the unanimous sentiment of Japan, congratulates your great country on this determination. It has been arrived at not lightly and in a moment of passion, but after the exercise of a noble patience and in a spirit of unselfish chivalry which have excited the admiration of the whole world. That America is now fighting on the side of Japan is a source of pride to His Majesty and to every Japanese.

"It is not the first time, I may be allowed to remind you, Mr. President, that this has happened. In 1900 I had the privilege of seeing with my own eyes the American and Japanese colors waving together when the allied troops, in the face of terrible difficulties, triumphantly relieved the besieged legations at Peking. I well remember the skill and courage with which the American civilians and soldiers cooperated in the defense. The resourceful bravery which those few Americans showed then American legions will show now.

"The auspicious cooperation of the United States of America and Japan in the tremendous task of restoring the reign of mutual confidence and good will among the nations of the earth can not but draw us closer together. Our common efforts are directed to seeking an enduring peace, based on respect for the independence of the smallest and weakest States, on contempt for the arrogance of materialist force, on reverence for the pledged word. In the service of these common ideals our two countries must surely realize a far nearer friendship than before.

"This is no ordinary war. It is an issue between common morality and an inhuman system of calculated aggression which would render all friendly intercourse impossible. The welcome fact that the United States stand side by side with the allied powers is a guaranty of early victory, and His Imperial Majesty hails it as such with deep gratification."

The President's Reply

Remarks made by the President in reply:

"Mr. Ambassador: It is with a sense of deep satisfaction that I receive from your hands the letters whereby you are accredited as the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan on special mission to the United States. It is a pleasure to accept through you from your Imperial Sovereign congratulations on the entrance of the United States into the great conflict which is now raging.

"The present struggle is especially characterized by the development of the spirit of cooperation throughout the greater part of the world for the maintenance of the rights of nations and the liberties of individuals. I assure Your Excellency that, standing as our countries now do, associated in this great struggle for the vindication of justice, there will be developed those closer ties of fellowship which must come from the mutual sacrifice of life and property. May the efforts now being exerted by an indignant humanity lead, at the proper time, to the complete establishment of justice and to a peace which will be both permanent and serene.

"I trust that Your Excellency will find your sojourn among us most agreeable, and I should be gratified if you would be so good as to make known to His Imperial Majesty my best wishes for his welfare, for that of your wonderful country, and for the happiness of its people.

"I am most happy to accord you recognition in your high capacity."

SIGNIFICANCE OF JAPAN-AMERICA CONFERENCE

London, Sept. 23.—The "Pall Mall Gazette" publishes an article in which its writer says that while the Germans are proclaiming an easy victory at Riga over the disorganised Russians, from America comes a report which has already visibly disturbed them, for there exists no doubt as to the importance of the negotiations now in progress with Viscount Ishii's mission at Washington and of the decisions which will be reached.

In order to face the German peril, Japan and the United States are applying themselves fervently to the task not only of reducing the demands of their private interests hitherto intensely at variance, but also still more to find practical means of uniting their resources with a view to helping the Powers who for three years have been engaged in the merciless struggle towards the speedy completion of the work for the salvation of the world. Once more the policy of the Wilhelmstrasse in monstrous combination of treachery and force, has ended in drawing together the two rival nations, whose quarrels Germany had prided herself upon envenoming, to a point beyond reconciliation.

It was, however, to be foreseen that the mere prospect of the German hegemony over an enslaved and enfeebled Europe,—a hegemony which might extend to Asiatic countries—must cause the Government of Tokyo and Washington to rise up in defence of their common interest. This makes their reconciliation an imperative political necessity. Japan, by favouring anarchy reigning in all centres of German activity, would only admit the German influence nearer and nearer to the Far East. To avoid this, her course must be to substitute for an allied Russia.

The writer, while expecting the results of the first importance to the allied cause from the conference at Washington, deplores the natural obstacles preventing Japan from extending to the military fronts her splendid naval co-operation she is giving in the Mediterranean—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

NEW FRENCH MINISTER TO CHINA

Peking, Sept. 21.—M. Boppe, the former French Minister to Serbia, has been appointed to succeed M. Conte, at Peking. M. Bonne is at present at Salonika.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Original from INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

GERMANY FROM DAY TO DAY

The flag-waving celebrations and firings of guns which were suddenly ordered in Germany on August 3 appear to have caused more surprise than satisfaction to the German public. The Press made no serious attempt to explain these unexpected jubilation, but the Berlin correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette," obedient to orders as ever, produced the following laboured message:—

The thunder of guns for the greeting of victory rings once more through the German lands; once more the banners are hoisted high, and the flags wave in the sunshine. Once more the German people in town and country is filled with the warm feeling of gratitude and admiration for the heroism of its manhood at the fronts. With deep fervour it thinks above all of the immortal dead, who have poured out their precious blood on the fields of honour, and who in long weeks and months of a true triumph-chain of almost superhuman achievements in contempt of death, display of strength, intelligence, and genius on the part of all sections of the war mechanism of the national defence have prepared and by their last immense blows completed this glorious period of our career of victory.

In the course of the events of the recent time the cry had already been heard here and there that by the greetings of flags at home we should pay visible honour to the deeds of the Germans and their allies. If the reserve which let us wait to-day may have gone too far, that can only increase the value of the hour in which Hindenburg himself begs his Majesty the Kaiser for the order to fire salutes and hoist flags. German characteristics and German ways cannot be better expressed than in the contrast between the loud-mouthed threats and premature cries of victories of our enemies on the one hand, and on the other hand, the pilgrimage of the German people to the altars of its fathers and the impetuous nationalism of its joy in victory now that the day has come. But even this hour of inspired retrospection does not for a moment disturb our consciousness of the unaltered need for readiness and vigilance in face of further dangers and of the great tasks which the course of events involves.

What Vienna thought of Michaelis

The Vienna correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" provides his journal with a somewhat pointed account of the impression made upon the Austrians by the visit of the new German Imperial Chancellor, Herr Michaelis. After observing that Herr Michaelis did not escape the inevitable gift of a high Austrian decoration, the correspondent says:—

It was, however, to be gathered from the politicians who had to do with him that Dr. Michaelis really left behind him a very favourable impression. It cannot be denied that the politicians in Vienna have a certain knowledge of human nature. In their opinion the strength of the new Chancellor consists in his intense interest in the details of every matter with which he is concerned, so that in forming his judgement he is not dependent upon minor officials. The opinion here is that, although he is perhaps no towering statesman, he is certainly an excellent official. People here were pleased by the fact that the Chancellor by no means justified the fears aroused by the firmness of his countenance, instead of appearing as an iron-eater and a man of extreme severity, he, in complete agreement with the dispositions of Vienna, declared an honourable peace by agreement to be the best thing to aim at—in the interests also of the future of Europe. This respect for a peaceful future is entirely compatible with iron energy, so long as the enemy has not forced himself into a state of equal conciliatoriness.

JUST BEFORE WAR BROKE OUT THREE YEARS AGO

Evidence of an interesting character regarding the doings of Prince Henry of Prussia and other emissaries of Germany to England during the weeks preceding the war is accumulating.

Prince Henry, the Kaiser's brother, stayed during his two days' visit to London on the eve of war at the Hanscrescent Hotel. This quiet and fashionable little West End hotel was frequently visited by him. He was there on two occasions in 1913, and the managre, a Frenchman now serving with the British Army in France, was not surprised when he arrived early on Saturday morning, July 25, 1914, with an equerry and two servants.

During Saturday Prince Henry paid a visit to the Royal Automobile Club, and afterwards visited a famous East End factory, where he spent a couple of hours.

On Sunday, while he was still in his bedroom, he received a note from Buckingham Palace. He dressed, breakfasted, and left for the palace. Returning for lunch he went out again, ostensibly to the palace, in the afternoon.

That night he summoned the manager and informed him that he would be leaving early next morning.

"I have seen the King," he said. "I am sorry for him. He is very worried about the Suffagettes."

Feeling apparently that he ought to excuse himself for his hurried departure, he added: "I have not been recalled but I feel that in the present condition of affairs it is my duty to return to Kiel."

Then remembering that the ostensible reason for his arrival in London was Cowes week, he remarked: "I shall be sorry to miss Cowes week. I look upon my sivit to Cowes as the best holiday I have in the year."

At seven o'clock next morning, after an early breakfast, the Kaiser's emissary left the hotel. On the 29th, two days later, he was in Berlin.

Other Emissaries

Among other persons who found it convenient to be in England just before the war were.

Herr Ballin, who came, the Manchester Guardian was informed, ostensibly to discuss oil-fuel supplies for the Hamburg-America fleet, but actually to see Sir Edward Grey, Lord Haldane, and Mr. Winston Churchill. His mission was twofold—to obtain political and naval information.

Here Dernburg, who was not then in office but had the confidence and the ear of the Kaiser. His mission was to ascertain and report upon the commercial, economic, and financial situation of Great Britain.

Herr Krupp, who was taken round the munition works. He is said to have seen little of actual importance, but his observations on the state of preparedness for war from the munition point of view would be invaluable, and his opportunities for engagining important manufacturers in conversation were unlimited.

Von Tirpitz the younger, a naval officer, now a prisoner of war, who has boasted since capture that he was in England a few weeks before war was declared and played tennis with a leading member of the Government.

Lody The Spy

Lody, the spy who was shot in the Tower. It was this man, a pupil of Steinbauer, "the master spy," who stated at his trial that he had received instructions, from his superior, a naval officer, with whom he had three or four interviews in Berlin. "I have pledged my word of honour not to name that name," said the spy in a voice broken with emotion. "I cannot do it." Yet he was willing to tell all he could about his instructions, and so vital was the information that the court had to be cleared while this part of the evidence was taken. Lody acknowledged that other names would be found in his papers. "But that name—no, I cannot give it," he said.

It has always been supposed that the "superior naval officer" into whose presence Lody was summoned when it became known that he was willing to come to England was none other than Prince Henry of Prussia.

Popularizing Sandals

The German Press is still trying to popularize the abandonment of boots and shoes and stockings. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" makes the following contribution to the campaign:—

In the large towns going barefooted is a thing which has to fight against social prejudices, and even in war-time it is difficult to establish the habit, although it would be wise to seve up stockings and shoes for the bad weather, when we shall need them. People wait for one another to begin—wait until the warm summer has passed. It is really stupid, and we ought not to be stupid in matters which are connected with our immense struggle for existence. But in this matter, as in others, the young are quicker to find the right course than the cautious and timorous old ones. In the streets of our great cities there is now an increase in the number of stockingless wearers of sandals—mostly of the female sex. This method of economizing our supplies is more appropriate to a large town than the more radical method of going barefooted. And it really does not look bad. Perhaps the sandal-makers could take more account of feminine coquettishness, and produce really pretty "dressy" samples. But even as the sandals are they do quite well. Three young maidens—as a matter of fact they are already young ladies—have just clattered by in stockingless sandals. Two old gentlemen stand at the corner of the street and watch the merry young ones. Of course they are ill-humoured old people who are grumbling at this "modern scandal." Not a bit of it. They nod to one another, and it is easy to read their satisfaction in their movements. The three maidens, moreover, were not beauties; they were just young and bold and had risked it. When people saunter through the town without hats—who still wears a hat?—why should they not go without stockings?

ROBBERS ATTACK CHINESE STEAMER

Chungkiang, Sept. 26.—The Chinese steamer Shuntung, while on the way to Chungkiang, was attacked by robbers and returned to Ioochow. Two persons were killed.—KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE.

BILL FOR SEVEN BILLION DOLLARS DEFICIENCY

Washington, Sept. 18.—The seven billion dollar deficiency bill containing huge appropriations for the Army, Fortifications and the Shipping Board has been passed in the House of Representatives.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

U.S. EXPORTS ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD'S ANNOUNCEMENT

New York Sept. 16 (Delayed in Transmission).—In order to conserve supplies, the Exports Administrative Board has announced a long list of commodities including steel, the export of which has been practically prohibited unless they contribute to actual war purposes. The Board has added that limited quantities of the conserved articles may be exported "in certain other cases" when it can be done without detriment to the United States.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

BUREAUCRATS AND EDUCATION

The appointment of the Special Educational Committee again proves the love of Count Terauchi for creating innumerable committees and investigation bureaux, says the "Tokyo Asahi". The new committee is placed under the direct supervision of the Premier, and the Department of Education, which should justly govern such an organization, has no power over it. The paper says that it is the intention of Count Terauchi to bring everything under the direct control of the Cabinet, and it regrets that the Minister of Education has almost no voice or power in the new Committee. He has always been considered a secondary Minister, but the regulation governing the Educational Committee has officially made him a Cabinet Minister who has not the same power and position as the others.

The purpose of organizing the Special Educational Committee is without any doubt to improve the present system in the country. For over ten years various opinions were expressed regarding present methods and many plans have been proposed in the past, but the bureaucratic educators and the practical citizens of the country could not agree, and no definite improvement has been made.

While the public desired the fundamental change of the present system, the Government wished to make only surface improvements. The Educational Investigation Committee of former days could not arrive at any result on account of the disagreements between the Government officials and public.

Until this is removed, or until the Government officials recognize the value of a more practical education, the Committee will be unable to accomplish anything, says the "Asahi." The paper believes that the new Committee was organized at the wish of Mr. Okada, Minister of Education, who was the leading figure in the former Educational Investigation Committee, and as he found that the influence of the bureaucratic eductors in the former Committee was weak, he planned the reorganization of the Committee. This fact can be proved, says the "Asahi" by the appointments recently made, as all members of the new organization are bureaucratic educators or former government officials, and the representatives of the public are not included. It may be the intention of Mr. Okuda to drive out the influence of the public from the Educational Committee, and make such changes in the system as will suit the Government.

The paper is surprised at the bold attempt of the Government to disregard the wish of the people and the true development of the educational system of the country. It hopes that the Committee appointed will give their best efforts for the sake of the future of the country, and follow the example of England, which is planning a change in the educational system even during the war, as she has realized the necessity for it.

NEW GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES ARE UNTIMELY

The "Tokyo Asahi" says that the intention of the Government to plan various new enterprises is not timely. The recent prosperity of the country has increased the Government's revenue, and although the budget of 1916 calls for the ordinary revenue of 507,700,000 yen, according to the figure at the end of the last month, the actual income amounted to 587,000,000 yen, showing an increase of 80,000,000 yen over the budget for the year. The revenue of this year is expected to be larger than that of last, but the budget for last year has been applied to this, and the balance of the revenue over the expenditure is expected to be a large amount.

Moreover it has been the plan of the Terauchi Cabinet not to use any part of the ordinary revenue for enterprise in Formosa and Chosen, or for the extension of the railway and telephone services. These enterprises will be financed by bonds to be issued for the purpose.

Under such conditions, it has been generally considered that the budget for next year will have abundant revenue to meet expenditures. But th Government is experiencing difficulty in making up the budget, and it is reported that the officials of the Finance Department are seriously discussing the matter with the other departments.

Even though the necessity of increasing the salaries of some of the Government officials, and the additional expenditure for the expansion of the Navy is considered, as all the special expenditure are to be paid out of the bonds, it can not be understood why the increased revenue will not be sufficient to cover expenditures, although they are somewhat larger than last year.

WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES

The "Asahi" believes that the Government is having difficulty as it now tries to carry out every enterprise which it desired to start in the past, believing that the present prosperous time should not be overlooked . It is natural that if the Government plans these new enterprises all at once, even the increased revenue would not be sufficient.

The paper does not know how large an amount is being demanded by various Departments for new schemes, but it believes that all Departments are planning the construction of new buildings, and also that the Government is intending to change the present railways to the wide-gauge system.

The "Asahi" says that such a plan is not timely, as all building materials, including cement, steel and bricks have greatly advanced in price. The private organisations are all suffering from the high cost of these materials, and it is not proper for the Government to plan the construction of many buildings at this time, only because it has a certain surplus income. If the Government actually plans the erection of these buildings and the extension of railway work, the public will feel more keenly the scarcity of materials, and private organisations and the public would suffer.

It is natural that when the war ends, the prices of all materials will decrease, and it is not necessary to erect Government buildings at the time. All of the new enterprises of the Government can not be completed in a short time, and such gigantic plans at this moment are against economic principles.

The Government, on the other hand, plans to extend the railway and telephone service with the amount obtained by the issue of bonds. While the country is experiencing the present prosperity it may not be difficult to issue any amount of bonds, but it is plain that when the war ends, there will be a strong financial reaction, and the country will experience economic depression, as she did just after the Russo-Japanese War. At the time of such depression, it would become difficult to issue bonds. It may not be difficult to force the issue of bonds amounting to 30,000,000 or 50,000,000 yen, but when such an amount is secured by the Government by force from the public, the private organisations and public will suffer in consequence.

Thus from every point, the plan of the Government to start new enterprises should not be welcomed, says the "Asahi."

GOLD REGULATION HARMFUL

The American ban on the export of gold was followed by a similar embargo by the Japanese Government, which has also prohibited the collecting and melting of gold coins, and these regulations have caused the advance of the price of gold in Japan, and industries using gold are now suffering from the high price of the metal and also its scarcity. The "Asahi" says that this situation should not be overlooked.

When the money system is properly established, there should not rise any difference between the value of gold coins and gold itself. In Japan one momme of gold should always be valued at 5.05 yen, but at present one momme is quoted at 5.80 yen, and there is a tendency for the price to advance further. This was caused, says the "Asahi," by the recent Government policy of prohibiting the export of gold and the melting of gold coins. It has consequently lowered the value of paper money.

At present there are one billion yen of cash in Japan, and all the bank notes issued by the Bank of Japan are protected by the gold reserve. It is very strange, therefore that in such a prosperous time, there should rise a difference in value between gold coins and bank notes. The "Asahi" declares that the Government regulation causing such an unhappy situation should be at once cancelled, as it is but a poor financial measure.

Gold used for industrial purposes in Japan is very small in amount, and it will never exceed ten million yen, and the paper does not think it necessary to prohibit the melting of gold coins, under such conditions. The mere attempt of the Government to stop the melting of gold coins, has caused the advance in price and the decrease in the value of bank notes. The rise of the price of gold appears to be only a trifle matter, but when one considers the consequent decrease of the value of paper money, it is seen to be a problem which should be immediately solved by the Government.

NOT ENOUGH SMALL COINS

The scarcity of small coins is felt throughout the country, and the money exchangers are charging a commission of 1.50 or 2.00 yen for each one hundred yen, and small sum personal checks, and postage stamps are now being used in place of these coins, and in some factories at Osaka, the wages of employees are paid with the company's notes, as it is impossible to secure sufficient silver coins and one yen bills to pay them off. The "Hochi" believes that if such a condition continues, when the end of the year approaches, the country will experience great difficulty.

The paper desires to know whether the Government is recognizing the inconvenience to the public and intends to issue more one yen bills and small coins, or not. There are various reasons which brought about the present scarcity of small coins, but the paper believes that the following are the principal.

(1) Owing to the advance of the price of silver, silver coins were imported or melted. (2) Realizing the scarcity of small coins, many began to store them. (3) The Government is delaying the coining of more auxiliary coins. (4) The Bank of Japan is not properly issuing new one yen Bills. (5) The recent prosperity has called for a greater supply of small coins.

The paper believes that causes 3 and 4 can be easily removed by the efforts of the Government. It has been decided to coin 10,000,000 yen of small coins during the year, but up to the present only 4,000,000 yen has appeared, and it is not likely that the Government will carry out its original plan. The advance of the price of silver will make it more difficult for the Government to coin a large amount of silver, as it would cause it to lose an enormous amount of money. It may be an ideal plan for the Bank of Japan to issue temporary notes of denominations smaller than one yen.

The limit of the issue of the one yen bill is 55,000,000 yen, but the Bank of Japan has not yet circulated any amount near to this limit, and it should endeavor to issue more one yen bills to relieve the present situation. It is said that the Government Printing Office is at present busy with all sorts of Government work, but the "Hochi" does not believe it has reached its full capacity of production. It may be difficult to obtain skilled labor, but when better treatment and higher wages are given, it may not be impossible to secure an adequate force.

The "Hochi" regrets that the Japanese Government is not exercising its utmost efforts to relieve the present inconvenience and difficulty, and hopes that the Department of Finance and Bank of Japan will issue more bills and small coins in the near future.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

GOV'T REGULATION OF SHIPS

When the Government announced its intention to issue a regulation to govern the merchant marine of the country, the steamship companies and ship building yards loudly protested against such a plan, but the "Kokumin" says that the agitation of these business men against the reported Government regulation has recently subsided. The "Kokumin" declares that a law to control the steamship of the country should have been issued by the Okuma Cabinet as soon as war was declared, but it did not take the step, and the Terauchi Cabinet has also put aside the problem until recently. There is no way for the Government to escape from the criticism that it has been negligent on this important question. If there rises any ill effect of such regulation, it is not on its account alone but because it was put off until so late.

Steamship companies regard their vessels as their private properties, and think they can do just as they please with them, but like the railways, steamships are for public service and moreover the Japanese Government has been giving a yearly subsidy of 13,000,000 yen to these concerns and to shipbuilding yards. These organizations have benefited from the subsidy during the time of peace, and at the time of war, they should offer their service to the country. The war has caused steamship companies to declare dividends of sixty and seventy per cent, and some are desiring to refuse the subsidy now so that they can obtain larger profits. Thus they are considering only their own welfare and have forgotten that they are public service organizations.

The increase in the charter and freight charges has caused suffering to the public, and it is necessary for the Government that the ships of the country be placed under its supervision, not only for the welfare of the public but in order to aid the Entente Powers. The "Kokumin" can not understand why the politicians of the Okuma party are opposing the plan.

LOCAL FOREIGNERS FAVOR DESPATCH

Even among the foreigners residing in Japan, there are many who are wishing that Japan would send her troops to Europe and seriously participate in the war. The "Nichinichi" has nothing against the plan, if it will serve to encourage the Entente forces.

Even though Japan decide to send 200,000 or 300,000 soldiers, the present difficulty of obtaining ships, and the present condition of transportation would make it very difficult, and furthermore when the Japanese soldiers reach the fronts, they will find different climate, customs and language, and it is doubtful whether they would be successful. The present total length of the west European front is estimated at four hundred miles, and the despatch of 300,000 soldiers to this vast territory of battle, might not be of any noticeable help. On the other hand, by sending the Japanese troops to Europe, Japan may find it difficult to ship various products and give other assistance to the Entente Powers.

"NICHINICHI" REGRETS MISCONCEPTIONS

The paper regrets that some of the newspapers and public of the belligerents believe that Japan is indifferent to the war because she does not send her troops to Europe, and says that such a conclusion is poorly founded. Japan is doing her best for the Entente, and the despatch of Viscount Ishii and Baron Megata shows that Japan intends to consult with America and other powers on further aid to the Entente.

SANUKI'S DOUBLE ESCAPE

The N.Y.K. liner Sanuki Maru (5748 tons) which sank a German submarine in the English channel on the 15th of June last, and after calling at San Francisco on the 5th of this month via London, New York and Panama left that port for Vladivostock taking a cargo of ammunition for Russia on the 6th, and arrived at Muroran on Monday night to coal. Captain Miyazasa of the steamer relating her experience in the encounter with the German submarine speaks as follows:

The sea was calm, the weather being rather fair with a south-easterly wind. The ship was sailing with utmost caution against attack of enemy submarines, in view of the sinking of the Miyazaki Maru, which shortly before fell a victim to a German U-boat in neighbouring waters, and especially on account of a wireless warning reporting the presence of enemy submarines in the neighbourhood. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when the ship was off Plymouth, about 6 miles from Star Point, a sailor on look-out duty gave warning, reporting the appearance of a submarine, which immediately discharged a fish torpedo at our ship. The torpedo came rushing toward the port side of the ship. The ship turned to the right and managed to escape the projectile. She was sailing at full speed, making 11½ miles an hour and was only able narrowly to escape. In an instant another torpedo discharged from the enemy boat at a distance of about 1 mile was sighted coming toward the ship. The captain ordered three shots fired at the submarine. The first shot missed the mark, falling into the sea a little ahead of the boat, the second went away past the mark, but the third squarely hit the mark. A loud sound was heard and a volume of smoke rose to the surface, and in an instant an explosion was heard below the water. Wild shouts of "banzai" arose from among the crew on deck. Our ship then sent ten more shots at the enemy. Instantly a British destroyer, hearing the sound, came to our rescue, and the ship was escorted to Plymouth by the destroyer. The scene there was shocking, with the wrecked hulls of numberless steamers, which had all fallen victims to enemy submarines, and the remnants of their timbers and riggings were floating here and there on the surface of the sea.

Another Attempt Failed

On her return, the steamer was again attacked by a German submarine, on the 18th of June, but this time she was saved by a British destroyer, which lost no time in coming to help. For many days and nights after her trying experience, the crew of the ship exercised utmost caution against further attacks by submarines, dispensing with sleep for five days and nights, and thus the ship reached New York, and then Panama. The crew felt safe only after the ship had passed through the Canal and entered the Pacific. The experience with the German submarine, which the ship successfully sent to the bottom, has convinced the crew of the necessity of all Japanese merchantmen being armed with two guns instead of one.

PREPARATORY MEDICAL COURSE

A plan is now suggested in certain medical circles here, to establish a preparatory course of one year in the existing Government medical colleges called in Japanese "Igaku Semmon Gakko," in order to give more profound knowledge of medical science than has hitherto been the case. It is, however, reported that the educational authorities did not agree to this plan, on financial grounds, when it was proposed to them recently. They were moreover asked to provide an item of expense for this purpose in the next year's Budget of the Department of Education. It is safe to announce that the educational authorities who are in reality in agreement with the said plan, will take the necessary measures to advance such schools finally to the same standard as similar colleges in the Imperial Universities.

SENJU MARU LOST

The reported loss of the Japanese steamer Senju Maru, owned by the Tatsuma Steamship Company, of Kobe, which disappeared while sailing for Suez from Ollan, a French port in the Mediterranean, in November, 1915, and about which nothing has been heard for the past two years, is true probably through attack by a German submarine during her voyage. The steamer left Ollan on the 15th of November, 1915, for Suez, manned by a crew of 47, under Captain Hirai, including 21 Chinese stokers, but which was the last seen of her. Efforts have been made to ascertain what had become of the steamer and crew, by the owner of the steamship and others concerned, but to no avail. All souls on board have shared the fate of the steamer. Her name has been struck from the list, and a relief fund for the consolation of the bereaved families of the seamen has been raised and properly distributed among them.

Senmichi in German Records Probably Senju

According to a report received in a certain quarter recently, it was found that the name Senmichi Maru recorded among the names of the Allies' vessels destroyed by German submarines in the Mediterranean and other places, in a list published by the German Government, the date of her sinking corresponding to the date of the steamer's departure from the French port. As there is no vessel bearing the name Senmichi Maru among Japanese steamers, and no tidings of the Senju Maru were heard during the past two years, there seems to be little doubt as to the steamer having been sunk by a U-boat; and that the Senmichi Maru recorded in the German list is really the Senju. From various reports received since then, it appears likely that the Senju Maru was attacked soon after her departure from the French port, and the crew under Captain Hirai took to the boats and escaped from the steamer, which went to the bottom. After drifting for some time, the survivors, unable to reach a haven, perhaps owing to high seas, finally perished. The place of her sinking is believed to be a point about 37 deg. N.L. and 8.30 deg. E.L.

The lost steamer was of a gross tonnage of 4,310, and had a war insurance amounting to 1,000,000 yen with a British concern. The payment of the insurance money is awaiting the decision of the British courts, pending the settlement of the doubt whether the steamer was sunk by a German submarine, as alleged, or lost through natural disaster. If it is established that she was destroyed by submarine attack, the owner of the steamer will receive the payment of the war insurance, but if the origin of her loss is found as the latter, the owner will receive the ordinary insurance money of 200,000 yen from the insurance company.

Monument to Crew Erected

Because the steamer is believed to have been lost long since, a monument in memory of the 26 Japanese, from Captain Hirai downward, was erected in the precincts of the Anyoji Temple, Ichinomiya, near Kobe, the year before last, and a religious service was held before the monument on November 15th last year, on the occasion of the first anniversary of her departure from the French port on her last voyage.

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NATIONAL Y.M.C.A. HEADQUARTERS OPEN

The Headquarters Building of the Young Men's Christian Associations throughout the Japanese Empire, which was dedicated September 24th, is worthy of the growing work of the movement. It is a four-story reinforced concrete structure, standing two blocks south of the Baptist Tabernacle near Misaki-cho tram stop. The granite gray Gothic front rises in striking contrast to the surrounding buildings, its beauty enhanced by the dark green palm and cedar trees.

The dedication was attended by ninety people representing various national and local organizations. The foreign community was represented by Dr. Wainright, Dr. Oltmans, Dr. Scudder, Dr. Reischauer, Rev. W. H. Elwin, Dr. Petee, Miss Matthew, Dr. Berry and several Young Men's Christian Association secretaries and their wives.

The exercises were presided over by Dr. Ibuka, the Chairman of the National Committee, who gave the chief address. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Dr. Harada of Doshisha, Vice-Chairman of the National Committee. Congratulations were presented by Dr. Berry for the Federated Missions, by Miss Kawai for the National Young Women's Christian Association, by Mr. Burgess for the Chinese National Young Men's Christian Association, by Mr. Chang for the Chinese Student Young Men's Christian Association, by Dr. Hoshino for the Japanese Federation of Churches, and by representatives of the student, city, and district organizations of the Young Men's Christian Association. Special messages were read from the American givers by Secretaries Phelps and Fisher, and Mrs. Grafton rendered a vocal solo. After the ceremony, tea was served by the ladies.

Houses Many Organizations

The building, site, and furnishings cost eighty-two thousand yen, of which seventy thousand was given by Pittsburgh business men, 3,147 yen by Japanese, and the balance by Captain Robert Dollar, Wallace M. Alexander, and other American friends.

Besides furnishing administrative offices for all the national departments of the Young Men's Christian Associations, the building was purposely made large enough to accommodate a number of other organizations. At present the tenants are the Railway Young Men's Association, the Peace Society Publicity Bureau, the Central Committee of the Presbyterian Church, the Fukuin Shimpo, Vories & Company, the Japan Purity Society, the University Extension Society, the Women's Christian University, the Federated Missions, and the Continuation Committee. A general committee room and a dining room are at the disposal of the tenants and of other similar organizations. One of the first public gatherings to use these rooms will be the Annual Meeting of the Japan Continuation Committee on October 10th-12th.

The Chairman of the Building Committee was Dr. S. Motoda. The architects were Vories & Company, and the steel was supplied by the American Trading Company. The contractor was the Toda Gumi. A hot water heating system and a telephone exchange add to the convenience of the building.

SHIZUOKA'S ANNUAL SCOURGE

A peculiar autumnal endemic is reported from Shizuoka. This fever prevails mostly in the month of October in the district near the mouth of the Oi river, Shizuoka Prefecture. The patients are quite unconscious with fever for some ten days, and those worst off will lose their eye-sight within a year. It is said that this painful scourge has existed for the past two hundred years.

CIVIC ACTIVITES OF WOMEN DISAPPROVED

The plan of the club women of Tokyo to establish a civic organization, to improve the city administration of Tokyo, is being opposed by many leading women here. The success of such an organization is doubted, even by the club women themselves. They have in the past formed various charity associations, but they were unable successfully to run these.

Even though the new civic body is headed by foreigners, it is doubtful whether the Japanese women would be successful. Mr. Kokichi Nonoyama is reported to have remarked that although the women of other countries have shown remarkable activity in civic improvement, a similar organization will not succeed in Japan. The difference in the customs and position of women in Japan from those of other countries should be carefully considered in planning such an organization. Women will be able to make suggestion regarding hygenic conditions, or the streets of Tokyo, but it would be difficult for them to understand the general conditions of city administration. Requests made by such a body may not be accepted by the city, for various reasons which would be difficult for the average Japanese women to understand. In Japan the women's organizations of various kinds have not been efficiently managed, and the task of enforcing civic improvements in Tokyo would be too much for the women of Japan.

The success of the civic activities of American women, further says Mr. Nonoyama, is well recognized, but that is no reason why similar movements in Japan should succeed. There is no reason whatever for Japanese women to follow whatever foreign women propose, and not until they have accustomed themselves to public activities, can a civic organization of Japanese women ever amount to much.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATIONS

A conference on the unification of the local Young Men's Associations was held at the official residence of the Home Minister Monday evening. There were present Viscount Okabe, Privy Councillor, Admiral Baron Saito, Lieut.-General Tanaka, Vice-Chief of the Military General Staff Office, Vice-Admiral Miyaoka, Dr. Kobayashi, Mr. Nichinan Fukumoto, and others. With Baron Goto presiding, they talked over several plans for unifying the various local bodies throughout Japan. At this first conference it was decided that whether the present headquarters of the local young men's associations should be extended, or a superintending office be established in the Department of Education, will be determined after further deliberation.

EARLIEST CHRISTIAN CONVERT IN JAPAN

An old tombstone believed to have been erected for a Japanese Christian who died about three hundred years ago is reported to have been unearthed in the compound of the Komyo-ji temple, Omae-dori, Kyoto, recently. The tombstone is rectangular in its shape about 15 inches high, and bears on its face a cross and the name of the dead. The date is also given and reads March 10 in the 3rd year of Keicho (1599). In view of the fact that Christianity in Japan dates from 1544 when the Portuguese missionaries, Francis Xavier and Kasper, landed at Kagoshima, it is believed that the owner of this forgotten grave is for one of the first believers in Christianity in this country. It is also reported that some professors of the Kyoto Imperial University are studying this tombstone with much interest.

OCTOBER GOOD THEATRICAL MONTH

October promises to be a delightful month for theatre-goers in Tokyo, as all the leading houses here will compete with one another in presenting various kinds of dramas by noted actors of the old school. The Imperial Theatre, to begin with, will open on October 1, with Baiko Koshiro, Sojuro, Matsusuke and other familiar actors attached to the Theatre will make their appearance after a three months' absence. On the bill, "Idumi-yakata," a lyrical drama, in which Koshiro will take the leading role, is likely to be an attraction.

Sadanji at Shintomi-za

Sadanji and his troupe joined by Danshiro and Ennosuke will appear on the stage of the Shintomi Theatre. A drama written by Mr. Kido Okamoto, a prominent playwright, will be acted as before, to the delight of many play-goers who have a strong liking for Sadanji's art.

Sadayakko in Farewell at Meiji

At the Meiji Theatre a good bill is promised, as Madame Sadayakko is to make her farewell appearance there, to close her long, memorable theatrical career. All the first-class actors of the new school including Messrs. Ii, Kawai and Kitamura are to appear, together with Madame Sadayakko.

The Ichimura-za

The Ichimura Theatre, the home of Kikugoro and Kichiemon who are the two most promising actors of Japan to-day, will be opened next Sunday and "Ibaragi," a famous lyrical drama, will be the centre of attraction.

The Kabuki-za

The Kabuki Theatre, the most popular in Tokyo, is now open with Utaemon, Nizaemon, Uzaemon, Yawozo and other good actors on its stage, and the present performance will continue till the latter part of next month. These are the representative theatres of Tokyo and the fact that they will all be open at one time pleases the public. In addition to the above, the Yuraku-za near Sukiyabashi will offer a good entertainment next month, when Soganoya Juro, the best comic actor from Osaka, and his troupe are to appear there.



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"WOMANHOOD" AT IMPERIAL

It is believed that no film ever imported from America will more vividly bring home the convincing power of the motion-picture as a propagandist than "Womanhood—The Glory of the Nation," now being shown at the Imperial Theatre. "Womanhood" produced by the Vitagraph Company of America, and imported by the Japan Cinema Co., is called one of the greatest films of the year, and the whole object of the picture, it is understood, is to fight America's pacifists, laggards and shirkers. It will doubtless appeal to all patriotic Americans, whom "Womanhood" tries to convince of the horrors of "unpreparedness."

The idea of "Womanhood," is that a foreign nation under the very thinly-veiled identity of "Ruritania," which, without declaring war or giving any warning, causes death and destruction in New York and Philadelphia by means of a powerful navy and air raiders. America is absolutely unprepared and heavily suffers for it, and Philip Strong is the power that stems the disastrous tide, and enables America to recover itself. Mary Ward (Alice Joyce) is in "Ruritania," when she hears the dreadful news of her mother and sister being killed by a bomb dropped by an enemy plane. In "Ruritania" Count Dario, son of the head of the country, has fallen in love with Mary, so she utilizes this love, to act as a spy for Strong, who is ordered home and then goes to the front. Strong's younger sister is murdered by "Ruritanians" like a second Jean d'Arc. There are much tragedy and terrible scenes of smoke and bloodshed.

The film will be shown till Sunday night. "Womanhood" preceeded by a Chaplin picture, commences at 8.10 p.m.

FAREWELL TO BARON MEGATA

A farewell dinner was given in honour of Baron Megata, who is going to the United States next month as the head of the economic and financial mission, at the Peers Club Wednesday noon, at the instance of the Saiwai Club, a body of members of the Upper House, to which Baron Megata belongs. Besides Baron Megata, there was present as a guest Dr. Ikki, who was recently appointed Privy Councillor, and is leaving the Club. Over sixty members were present, including Viscount Hirata, Baron Ishiguro, Dr. Wakatsuki, Baron Sakatani, Baron Ozaki, Mr. Egi and other noted personages in the House of Peers. Following a short address given by Baron Asada, Dr. Ikki and Baron Megata expressed their thanks for the courtesy and kindness of the hosts, in a few words. The meeting dispersed at about half past two.

TOKYO'S LOW LAND FLOODED

In consequence of the recent heavy rainfall in Tokyo, many low-lying quarters in the city were flooded to a small extent on Monday. The streets in Senda-machi, Saruyeura-machi, Kimura-cho, Higashi-cho, Botan-cho, Furuishiba-machi, all in Fukagawa Ward, and in Yanagishimamoto-machi, Taihei-cho, Kinshi-cho, Shinkoume-cho, Ukeji-machi in Honjo Ward were inundated by water which overflowed the gutters. A part of the quarter called Senzoku-machi in Asakusa was also slightly flooded, though not to the same extent as before, because recently works to raise the level of the land in that quarter have been started, in preparation against such disaster. It is also reported that some sections of Yotsuya were flooded knee-deep.

NEW POLITICAL COMBINE

The combination of the Ishinkai party and that group of the Independents known as the Kansai group, of parliamentary members, has finally been effected. The Ishinkai held a meeting of directors at the Imperial Hotel on Tuesday afternoon, and announced a report on the proceedings of the amalgamation negotiations between the two parliamentary bodies, and submitted an agreement exchanged between them. From the agreement, it is gathered that the two political bodies do not incorporate fully as one body, but have only established close relations for co-operating in all political and other questions, in view of their common political policy and principle. In other words, the two have come to an agreement to sail in the same boat in pursuance of their common aims in the political sea, especially questions of importance in the Diet, so that the two bodies will exist separately in form even after their agreement. The party's name will be decided on the 15th of next month, when its political platform and declaration will be announced to the public.

Besides the whole of the Ishinkai members, the new party holds 12 parliamentary members belonging to the Independent camp at present, but more Independent members are expected to join the new party on its formal organization. The party declares there are no relations between it and the Government.

A FATHER'S FATAL JEST

A tragic accident occurred on the 20th in the village of Mizufuka, Saitama Prefecture. A man named Shigeji Hara, a country farmer, taking his child three years old in his arms, to the stable belonging to him, made a feint of offering the child to the mouth of the horse, telling his boy at the same time that if he should cry without any cause, his father was willing to give him up to be eaten by the animal, and at that instant the horse snapped at the child, which gave it such a shock that it soon died.

WOMEN'S REFORMATORIES

A reformatory for depraved women is now planned for Osaka by Colonel Yamamuro of the Salvation Army. It is reported that Captain Yamamuro spoke of this project of his in an interview given to the representative of the "Osaka Jiji," when he was recently in Osaka to attend a reception accorded to him and Colonel de Groot by the leading citizens of that city on their return to this country from England.

According to Captain Yamamuro, his intention is to found a well-equipped bridewell for women in that city in view of the helpless and wretched condition of many of the debased creatures suffering from reproaches and neglect of society in this country. It is, he said, in connection with this noble project that he visited Osaka recently in order to make some preparations for carrying it out.

Mrs. Kuhara in Similar Work

It is learned, that Mrs. Kuhara, wife of Mr. Kuhara, a mining king in Japan, is now also working with the same end in view in that city, by establishing a kind of reformatory for this class of women. The building is now under construction in that city, at the cost of 20,000 yen.

POSTAL ORDER SWINDLERS

A caution for the receivers of postal money orders and deposits, against swindlers, has been published by the authorities. It reads as follows: Under the disguise of a post-office clerk, dressed in a black blouse, the swindler will waylay those who are on their way back from the post-offices with cash received there, and pretend to have been sent after them, saying that there is something wrong in the cash, and ask them to return it and accompany him to the post-office. And in front of the office, making them believe that he is using a side entrance, will disappear with the money. Robberies of this sort have recently been reported from the suburbs of Tokyo, such as Oji and Sugamo.

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R.R.

The Japan Daily Mail.

WEEKLY EDITION

每土曜日 一回發行

No. 40] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER. TOKYO, OCTOBER 6, 1917. 明治廿五年三月廿日第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LXV.

The Japan Weekly Mail

WEEKLY EDITION

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

THE JAPAN MAIL

and

THE JAPAN TIMES

Both Weekly Editions

Six Months.....Yen 5.50

One Year.....Yen 10.00

Subscription Rates

Single Copies.....Sen 15 each

Single Copies (back numbers) Sen.. 25 each

One Month.....Sen .50

Three Months.....Yen 1.50

Six Months.....Yen 3.00

One Year.....Yen 6.00

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NEWS & NOTES

The site for a wireless station at Chefoo has been selected.

Herr Folke Cronholm, the Swedish Charge d'Affaires in Mexico, who is said to have served Germany, thereby causing umbrage in America, was in Tokyo and Peking until a few years ago.

An intertown golf match between Tokyo and Yokohama will be played on the links of the Tokyo Club on the 17th inst.

The "Hochi Shinbun" contributed a sum of 1,000 yen to the relief fund in aid of the typhoon victims in the Prefecture of Tokyo.

The Russian authorities have passed a regulation prohibiting the sale and manufacture of vodka within the railway zone in Manchuria, from September 20th. The sale of wines, beer and foreign manufactured spirits is not affected.

Among the contributions toward the relief fund for the sufferers received at the City Office up to two on Wednesday afternoon were two sums of 10,000 yen and one of 1,000 by the Mitsuis, the Mitsubishi, and the Flag Day Society, respectively.

It is reported that Dr. Koi Furuichi has informally consented to his assumption of the Presidency of the Government Scientific Chemical Laboratory. The post was to be filled by Baron Kikuchi, but on account of his death which took place some time ago, Baron Yamakawa and Dr. Sakurai were respectively approached to head the institution. These two declined the offer and the post was then offeréd to Dr. Furuichi.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet's Vladivostok-Shanghai line, suspended for several weeks, has now been reopened.

The first game between the Keio and Meiji nines will take place on Sunday afternoon, October 7th, at the former's grounds.

A convention of journalists in Chosen will be held in Seoul on October 14th.

In the course of a speech in the Wurtemberg Chamber, the Minister of Finance said that Germany had expended on the war £4,700,000,000. The watchword after the war should be: "Export much; import little."

The date for the opening of the extensive new pier in Yokohama yet remains to be settled, as the question concerning the proposed charge for admission is still hanging fire. Meanwhile, the authorities concerned appear to be generally in favor of such imposition, as it is certainly advisable to restrict the congestion of visitors.

President Wilson has prohibited the sale of intoxicants within five miles of military camps. The Governor-General of the Philippines has issued orders permitting the sale of certain high grade brands of native spirits to men of the army, navy and marine corps in the Islands. This is preliminary to the absolute prohibition of such sale.

It is reported from Korea that a dearth of subsidiary coins is being felt all over that country, and a number of merchants have asked the Bank of Chosen to take measures for the modification of the small coin shortage. It is reported that the Bank of Chosen has put in circulation bank-papers of 10.20 and 50 sen denominations to meet the situation.

The annual exhibition of pictures under the auspices of the Department of Education, will be opened at the picture galleries at Takenodai, Uyeno Park on the 14th of this month, It is understood that the pictures to be put on show at the exhibition will be accepted by the authorities concerned during five days beginning the first of next month.

It is reported that Mr. Fusanosuke Kuhara, a noted multi-millionaire in Osaka, who is planning several public-spirited acts, has a cherished desire to erect a public library, probably in Kyoto. Mr. Kuhara is noted for his great zeal in collecting books of value and has purchased a great number of valuable volumes so far. He intends to house his collection in a special building, accessible to all readers.

A conference of Japanese Consuls in Manchuria will be held at Mukden about 10th October. Mr. H. Hirota, Secretary of the Foreign Office, and Consul H. Arita will go to the conference from Tokyo.

The Doremus School, 212, Bluff, Yokohama, gives an entertainment in its chapel to-night. The proceeds will go to the French Reconstruction Work Fund, and to the chapel of the School.

The Italian Government has now replied to Japan that it had only transmitted Rumania's request for engaging a Japanese medical mission, but had no intention, from the outset, to guarantee such contract. This finally puts an end to the much-talked-of mission to Jassy.

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Tramway men in Nagasaki have been agitating for increased wages.

Governor-General Hasegawa has returned to Seoul from a tour of inspection in Northern Chosen.

The Yokohama-Hachioji Railway was nationalized Monday.

The Metropolitan Police Board has been preparing the establishment of motor-cycle corps for the control of automobile traffic.

Train boys under the Central Division of the Railway Board are not allowed to accept tips on or after October 1st.

Baron Megata and other members of the Financial Committee leave Yokohama on 15th inst. by the Korea Maru, due at San Francisco 31st.

The Japanese Parliamentary visitors to the U.S. have been feted at Honolulu by the Governor and others, during the Shinyo Maru's stay there.

Marquis Okuma announces the severance of his connection with the monthly "Shin Nippon," which he has been hitherto supervising.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is said to have informally arranged with the Yokohama Dock Co. for the building of two steamers, each of 6,000 tons, for ten consecutive years.

It is reported that the authorities concerned are now contemplating the issue of new 50-sen bank-notes, in order to remedy the shortage of subsidiary coins now being felt in this country.

Owing to the congestion of late of parcel posts and luggage, the Central Division of the Railway Board contemplates despatching trains mainly intended for such transportation, stopping at principal stations only.

A Tokyo paper learns the negotiations for Japan's purchase of the Sungari-Kuanchentze section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, once at a standstill, owing to the crisis in Russia, are now proceeding smoothly.

A good profit has been gained by the Bijutsuin and Nika-kai Exhibitions at Uyeno Park, both of which were closed Sunday evening, 15,000 yen and 4,000 yen respectively were taken in.

Twelve Japanese military officers have been authorized to accept and wear orders conferred on them by the Provisional Russian Government. Lieut.-General Tsukushi and Maj.-General Naraoka are the recipients of the First Order of St. Stanislaus.

It is reported that the beauty of the scenery about Aokibara, at the foot of Mt. Fuji, Yamanashi Prefecture, has so much attracted the attention of the officials of the Imperial Household Department, that a plan is now under consideration to build an Imperial villa there.

The first baseball game of the season takes place on this afternoon, instead of to-morrow when the Keio and Meiji nines meet at the Mita grounds. There will be two games on to-morrow, on the new Hosei University grounds, Waseda and Hosei meeting at 11 a.m. and Keio and Meiji again at 2 p.m. Fourteen other games will take place between October 13th and November 11th or 12th. Participants in these games are the Keio, Waseda, Meiji and Hosei teams, but the Keio and Waseda nines will not meet, as it was the case during several years past, owing to some reason or other.

SUBMARINE PSYCHOLOGY

You take your first submarine calmly, according to Mr. Heywood Broun, formerly dramatic editor of the New York "Tribune" and now in France. Mr. Broun knows. He was there. When the announcement, "Voilà une sous-marine!" was hurled into the smoking-room of the liner and was translated by a "Bang!" from the little gun on the after-deck, Mr. Broun let nothing keep him from his life-belt. He was in his stateroom when the third bang happened, and heard a cheer from the deck. He says it was a combination of the shout for the first touch-down and the last one and for all the field-goals and long gains, with something of a long-drawn "Ho-old 'em." He looked out the port-hole and asked, "Did we get her then?" "No, but we almost did," was the response. The periscope was pointed out to him. He says:

I looked where he pointed and saw a sort of bean-pole thrust into the ocean—somewhat carelessly, for it came out of a wave-top with a rakish tilt. Probably ours was the angle, for the steamer was cutting the ocean into jig-saw sections as we careened away for dear life, now with a zig and then with a zag, seeking safety in drunken flight. When I reached the deck, steamer and passengers seemed to be doing as well as could be expected, and even better.

The periscope was falling astern, and the three hundred passengers, mostly ambulance-drivers and Red-Cross nurses, were lined along the rail, rooting. Some of the girls stood on top of the rail and others climbed up to the life-boats, which were as good as a row of boxes. It was distinctly a home crowd. Nobody cheered for the submarine. The only passenger who showed fright was a chap who rushed up and down the deck loudly shouting, "Don't get excited!"

"Give 'em hell!" cried a home-town fan, and shook his fist at the submarine. The gunner fired his fourth shot, and this time he was far short in his calculation.

Kenneth Hill, an English actor, came on deck with his Airedale snugly belted with a life-preserver. The dog had nerves and was trembling violently.

"It's question of whether we get her first or she gets us, isn't it?" asked an old lady, in about the tone she would have used in asking Clayton Hamilton whether or not he thought Hamlet was really mad. I could not help expressing a fervent hope that the vessel would win the decision. It was the bulliest sort of a game, and a pleasant afternoon, too, but one passenger was no more than mildly interested. W.K. Vanderbilt did not put on a life-preserver, nor did he leave his deck-chair. He sat up just a bit and watched the whole affair tolerantly. After all, the submarinecaptain was a stranger to him.

Our fifth and final shot was the best. It hit the periscope or thereabouts. The shell did not rebound, and there was a patch of oil on the surface of the water. The bean-pole disappeared. The captain left the bridge and went to the smokingroom. He called for cognac.

"Il est mort," said he, with a sweep of his right hand.

"He says we sunk her," explained the man who spoke French.

The submarine, the captain said later, had fired one torpedo and missed the steamer by about ninety feet. "Even German efficiency can not eradicate the blessed amateur," comments Mr. Broun. "May his thumbs never grow less!" Among those deserving honorable mention was the smoking-room steward, who carefully locked the cigar-chest and the wine-closet before going for his life-belt. The littlest ambulance-driver saw the submarine through the bathroom window while he was immersed in the tub. Not stopping for the formality of dressing, he girded on a life-belt and started for the deck, only to be inconsiderately turned back by some official Mrs. Grundy. Reviewing his own emotions, Mr. Broun says:

I found that I had not been frightened quite as badly as I had expected. The submarine didn't begin to scare me as much as the first act of "The Thirteenth Chair," but still I could hardly lay claim to calm, for I had not spoken one of the appropriate speeches which came to my mind after we had escaped from the attack. The only thing to which I could point with any pride was the fact that before putting on my life-belt I paused to open a box of candy and went on deck to face destruction or what not with a caramel between my teeth.

However, before the hour was up, he says, he was sunk indeed. They were talking it all over in the smoking-room, and one of the passengers was just wondering whether the submarines were equipped with wireless. "Do you suppose now that that boat could send messages on ahead about us?" he asked. And just then the gun on the forward deck went bang!

It was the meanest and most inappropriate sound I ever have heard. It was an anticlimax of the most vicious sort. It was bad form, bad art, bad everything. It was a last act by Hartley Manners. I felt a little sick, and one of the contributing emotions was a sort of fearfully poignant boredom. I trief to remember just what the law of averages was and to compute rapidly as possible the chances of the vessel to complete two more days of travel if attacked by a submarine every hour.

"The ocean is full of the damn things," said the man at the next table, petulantly.

But it turned out to be only a barrel, after all. During the rest of the voyage the morale of the passengers was rickety.

Many passengers slept on deck and some went to meals with their life-belts on. Everybody jumped when a plate was dropt and there was always the possibility of starting a panic by slamming a door. Men, women, children, and dogs can weather single submarine scare splendidly, but the second one finds less resistance. There was no one who would not admit relief when we slipped into the port early Monday morning and left the sea and U-boats behind us. z

FORMER GERMAN STEAMERS

The German vessels taken over in Philippine waters and destined for operation by the Federal Shipping Board, have not all been assigned to the Robert Dollar and the Pacific Mail Steamship Companies; Frank Waterhouse & Co. also has come in for its share of the vessels, the Sachsen and Andalusia having gone to this concern. The Sachsen had her repairs completed at Olangapo, and was to leave Manila about ten days ago for San Francisco, via Singapore. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. are local agents for Frank Waterhouse & Co.

"YOU NEVER CAN TELL"

The Executive Committee of the Tokyo Dramatic Club announces that preparations are in hand for an autumn production. The play selected is Shaw's brilliant comedy, "You Never Can Tell." A strong cast, including many of those well known on the Tokyo stage, as well as some new talent, has been selected to present this masterpiece, which will be staged at the Yurakuza, on Thursday and Friday, the 29th and 30th of November. The net proceeds of the performances will be donated to the French Red Cross Fund.

It will be remembered that the Club was able to forward a sum of 3,500 yen to King George's Birthday Fund, as the result of the "Kismet" performance last May. It has been found possible to make a further donation of 458.96 yen from the same account, which sum has been handed over to the local branch of the Patriotic League, for transmission to the proper authorities.

INTERNET ARCHIVE URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MECHANICAL BLOODHOUNDS TO RUN DOWN SUBMARINES

Walking at night along a lonely road where bandits are lurking the prudent man takes a good dog. For the dog can scent the bandit from afar and go for him in the darkness, while the man, with only his eyes and ears to guide him, is not likely to become aware of the hostile presence until he is attacked.

Applying this reasoning to the problem of the U-boats, H. Gernsback and H. Winfield Secor conceived the idea of a mechanical counterpart of the bloodhound—an electric seadiving "dog" which could be turned loose in the sea to go hunting for submarines. Instead of smelling out its quarry, however, as does the dog, it would be attracted to the submarine by delicate mechanical ears. It is really a torpedo, controlled by sound.

Mr. Gernsback and Mr. Secor are both experts in everything appertaining to electricity. They are the editors of the Electrical Experimenter, and in the September number they describe their picturesque device of which the following is an abbreviated edition.—

Starting and controlling machinery by sound alone is nothing new. There has been on the market for more than a year a toy that is a good example of the principle. It is a dog in a kennel; when its boy owner calls to it a microphone on the dog's body catches the sound of the voice, starts some simple mechanism, and the dog walks out of the kennel. It is on precisely this principle that Messrs. Gernsback and Secor would make their submarine bloodhound work.

They propose that a standard torpedo be equipped with several super-sensitive microphones provided with certain tone-filters well known to electrical engineers. On coming within range of the sound of a U-boat's motor, the microphones would actuate an audion amplifier or Brown telephone relay, and this in turn would close or open control circuits connected with propeller, rudder and diving plate mechanism of the torpedo. This would make the electric bloodhound head straight for the U-boat until it struck it.

A submarine's motors have been detected with microphone-audions at a distance of more than twenty miles. Though they cannot be made absolutely noiseless, by mounting them on felt and other sound-deadening substances, the Germans have succeeded in minimizing their noise. Sound, however, travels much better and farther in water than in air.

"If you don't think so," write Messrs. Gernsback and Secor, "next time you are in your bath tub, submerge both ears in the water and slightly rub two fingers together —under the water, of course. You will be surprised how distinctly you can hear the slightest noises. Therefore even if the enemy submarine muffles its motors, we will still be able to hear the U-boat machinery over a distance of several miles. And that is all we require.

"It should also be borne in mind that this idea does not depend entirely upon the principle of the microphones 'hearing' the hum of the motors alone. The Germans might in time make their motors entirely noiseless—although the authors very much doubt that it can be done. There remains the very loud sound of the propellers churning the water. This cannot be supressed by any possible means, unless the U-boat lies perfectly still. And a U-boat can't always lie perfectly still; it must move some time. Then, too, during the night it is forced to come up to the surface, running its Diesel oil engines in order to charge the storage batteries. And it is inconceivable how the noise of these powerful engines could be deadened entirely so that the super-sensitive microphone-audions would not detect it, when they once came within a reasonable range.

"Our electro-mechanical bloodhound then, thanks to an electric brain and electric motors, will start at once in the direction of the U-boat, as soon as he picks up its noise. Just like his live brother, he will then guide us to the invisible enemy as certain as fate.

"And also like the flesh-and-blood dog, the electric bloodhound guides us by a rope. In this case the rope is an electric cable through which the current passes to drive its propelling motors. The cable is attached to the fast motor-boat chaser, many of which we own already but which are rather ineffective as yet, owing to their blindness; that is, they can neither see nor 'smell' submerged U-boats. Given a hundred submarine motor boat chasers equipped with the author's sound-controlled torpedoes, it should be possible to rid the oceans of the U-boats in a few months' time."

The inventors do not make public all details of their plan for obvious reasons. But they remark, even if the Germans were to become aware of it no harm would be done, as there is no possible defense against it. And their electric bloodhound contains no new apparatus, nor is it based upon untried ideas. In other words, it is something that could not be patented, for anybody with the necessary knowledge of already existing electric machinery and of torpedo building could make it.

The electric bloodhound could be turned loose alone in a sea infested with U-boats, were it not for the fact that no apparatus can be made that will distinguish between friend and foe. Therefore its inventors propose that it be kept on a lead, like a live dog, attached to the submarine chaser "by means of a flexible electric cable which is attached to an automatic release drum. The commander of the mother ship thus retains control over the ever-vicious U-boat bloodhound, which, once it hears a submersible purring away in the briny depths, immediately proceeds to dive straight for it, prepared to sink the suspected craft, whether friend or foe, and which, if made fully automatic, would blow the under-sea fighter to bits without any parleying whatsoever."

The construction and arrangement of the electric bloodhound is interesting, but this is not the place for such technical details. A most interesting feature, however, is that the torpedo does not explode at once when it comes in contact with its prey. It is like the well-trained hound that does not bite until its master gives the word. At its muzzle is a powerful electro-magnet which holds it to the U-boat's side, with a sliding brass rod in the core of the magnet. This sliding rod can be made to move back and forth, thus tapping on the U-boat's shell, by a telegraph switch on board the mother boat.

"Thus it becomes possible to telegraph the Herr Commander of the U-boat, that unless he arise at once and surrender he will be blown to bits by the 200 pounds of gun cotton in contact with his craft. And the U-boat officer can reply by telegraph signals sent out through his regular electric under-water sound telegraph, the signals being picked up either by one of the microphones on the electric torpedo or by a regular sound wave telegraph receiver of the Fessenden type, as used by practically all ships to-day."

When the microphones have brought the electric "bloodhound" to within a few hundred feet of the U-boat, they cease to control the torpedo, and the coils of an induction balance take charge.

The control cable passes through a hollow mast to a drum inside the torpedo. A pilot lamp fitted with a semi-circular reflector and a flag are mounted on a ball float which is automatically released as soon as the bloodhound takes the "scent" and dives, thus indicating to the officer in control the whereabouts of the submarine.

This seems all the description necessary to indicate the scientific principles upon which this "bloodhound" of the sea could be made to work.

It would be impossible to convey to the minds of those who are not electric experts any idea of such technical details, nor would they be interested in them. This apparatus, however, contains nothing new, nor does it embody any principle that is not already well known; its originality consists in the novel purpose to which these principles are applied.

That idea of making the torpedo hold its nozzle against the side of the U-boat and tap in the telegraphic code a demand for surrender is perfectly beautiful. The U-boat's commander has then the choice of three courses: he can blow up his boat on the instant, he can surrender at discretion, or he can defy the enemy, in which case the officer who has the electric bloodhound in charge can throw a switch and blow the U-boat and its crew into eternity—"The World Magazine."

HISTORY OF "TOKYO 4,000 YEARS AGO"

"Tokyo 4,000 years ago" was the topic of a short, but interesting talk made by Prof. Torii, of the Tokyo Imperial University, at the moon-viewing meeting of the "Musashino-kai" held on Sunday night. Prof. Torii is a noted scholar of anthropology in this country and is a member of the "Musashino-kai," a society formed by a number of people interested in the study of the history, traditions, etc. of the famous "Musashino" plain, which is endearingly associated with the history of Tokyo. The outskirts of Tokyo adjoin the "Musashino" plain, and those who wish to study old Tokyo perfectly should study the plain too, not only on account of its geographical proximity, but also of its relations with the Japanese capital in history.

Prof. Torii told about Tokyo as it was in the stone age. He said that about three or four thousand years ago all the present down towns in Tokyo, such as Kanda, Nihonbashi, Kyobashi and Honjo, were part of the sea, and that Shinagawa, Kojimachi, Akasaka, Koishikawa, Hongo and Uyeno which now constitute the upper towns of the city, were upland, jutting out into the sea. From this upland to the present Musashino plain, said Prof. Torii, there existed a great forest extending for miles and miles and the plain at that time was totally different from what some Japanese poets in the mediaeval age described it to be—a vast and unlimited plain where the sun rose from, and sank into the grass. Inhabitants of Tokyo 4,000 years ago lived along the coasts, with this great forest behind them, and their life was doubtlessly happy and contended, they being engaged in fishing and hunting. From various earthern vessels and dolls left by them it is inferred that their native arts made a considerable progress, and it is also believed that ancient people in Tokyo communicated with people belonging to other tribes by sea and rivers which flowed through this vast forest. This theory is advanced, said Prof. Torii, from the study of flint arrow-heads which have been unearthed in Hongo and Koishikawa. Their skirts and sleeves were made of skins of the deer, decorated with some clothing, and they wore ear-rings. Women had their faces tatooed and wore some sorts of necklaces and armlets. These inhabitants in the ancient Tokyo are not the forefathers of the Japanese people; they were the Ainos.

IMPROVE ARMY MOTOR CORPS

The military authorities will shortly make improvements in the motor corps system, taking a lesson from the present war in Europe. For this purpose the authorities concerned are reported to be desirous of entering an estimate on this head in the next year's budget of the War Office. It is at the same time reported that the military authorities are now making negotiations for the purchase of a tract of land covering some 40,000 tsubo at Yoyohata village near Tokyo, for the purpose of establishng barracks for the soldiers in this branch of the army.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FULL TEXT OF POPE'S APPEAL

The text of the Pope's peace proposal, of which the version issued by the London Foreign Office was printed in a late edition of the "New York Times" on August 16, was made public by the State Department the same day as follows, in the form of a translation from the French:

To the Public of the Belligerent Peoples:

From the beginning of our Pontificate, in the midst of the horrors of the awful war let loose on Europe, we have had of all things three in mind: to maintain perfect impartiality toward all the belligerents, as becomes him who is the common father and loves all his children with equal affection, continually to endeavor to do them all as much good as possible, without exception of person, without distinction of nationality or religion, as is dictated to us by the universal law of charity as well as by the supreme spiritual charge with which we have been intrusted by Christ; finally, as also required by our mission of peace, to omit nothing, as far as it lay in our power, that could contribute to expedite the end of these calamities by endeavouring to bring the peoples and their rulers to more moderate resolutions, to the serene deliberation of peace, of a "just and lasting" peace.

Whoever has watched our endeavours in these three grievours years that have just elapsed could easily see that, while we remained ever true to our resolution of absolute impartiality and beneficent action, we never ceased to urge the belligerent peoples and Governments again to be brothers, although all that we did to reach this very noble goal was not made public.

Earnest Exhortations

About the end of the first year of the war we addressed to the contending nations the most earnest exhortations, and in addition pointed to the path that would lead to a stable peace honourable to all. Unfortunately, our appeal was not heeded, and the war was fiercely carried on for two years more, with all its horrors. It became even more cruel, and spread over land and sea, and even to the air, and desolation and death were seen to fall upon defenceless cities, peaceful villages, and their innocent people.

And now no one can imagine how much the general suffering would increase if other months or, still worse, other years were added to this sanguinary triennium. Is this civilized world to be turned into a field of death, and is Europe, so glorious and flourishing, to rush, as carried by a universal folly, to the abyss and take a hand in its own suicide?

In so distressing a situation, in the presence of so grave a menace, we who have no personal political aim, who listen to the suggestions or interests of none of the belligerents, but of our supreme duty as the common father of the faithful, by the solicitations of our children who implore our intervention and peace-bearing word, uttering the very voice of humanity and reason—we again call for peace, and we renew a pressing appeal to those who have in their hands the destinies of the nations. But no longer confining ourselves to general terms, as we were led to do by circumstances in the past, we will now come to more concrete and practical proposals and invite the Governments of both belligerent peoples to arrive at an agreement on the following points, which seem to offer the base of a just and lasting peace, leaving it with them to make them more precise and complete.

The Moral Force

First, the fundamental point must be that the material force of arms shall give way to the moral force of right, whence shall proceed a just agreement of all upon the simultaneous and reciprocal decrease of armaments, according to rules and guarantees to be established, in the necessary and sufficient measure for the maintenance of public order in every State; then, taking the place of arms, the institution of arbitration, with its high pacifying function, according to rules to be drawn in concert and under sanctions to be determined against any State which would decline either to refer international questions to arbitration or to accept its awards.

When supremacy of right is thus established, let every obstacle to ways of communication of the peoples be removed by ensuring through rules to be also determined, the true freedom and community of the seas, which on the one hand, would eliminate any causes of conflict, and, on the other hand, would open to all new sources of prosperity and progress.

As for the damages to be repaid and the cost of the war, we see no other way of solving the question than by setting up the general principles of entire and reciprocal conditions, which would be justified by the immense benefit to be derived from disarmament, all the more as one could not understand that such carnage could go on for mere economic reasons. If certain particular reasons stand against this in certain cases, let them be weighed in justice and equity.

Restitution

But these specific agreements, with the immense advantages that flow from them, are not possible unless territory now occupied is reciprocally restituted. Therefore, on the part of Germany, there should be total evacuation of Belgium, with guarantees of its entire political, military, and economic independence toward any power whatever; evacuation also of the French territory; on the part of the other belligerents, a similar restitution of the German colonies.

As regards territorial questions, as, for instance those that are disputed by Italy and Austria, by Germany and France, there is reason to hope that, in consideration of the immense advantages of durable peace with disarmament, the contending parties will examine them in a conciliatory spirit, taking into account, as far as is just and possible, as we have said formerly, the aspirations of the population, and, if occasion arises, adjusting private interests to the general good of the great human society.

The same spirit of equity and justice must guide the examination of the other territorial and political questions, notably those relative to Armenia, the Balkan States, and the territories forming part of the old Kingdom of Poland, for which, in particular, its noble historical traditions and suffering, particularly undergone in the present war, must win, with justice, the sympathies of the nations.

The Main Point

These we believe are the main bases upon which must rest the future reorganization of the peoples. They are such as to make the recurrence of such conflicts impossible and open the way for the solution of the economic question, which is important for the future and the material welfare of all of the belligerent States. And so, in presenting them to you, who at this tragic hour judge the destinies of the belligerent nations, we indulge a gratifying hope, that they will be accepted and that we shall thus see an early termination of the terrible struggle, which has more and more the appearance of a useless massacre.

Everybody acknowledges, on the other hand, that on both sides the honour of arms is safe. Do not, then, turn a deaf ear to our prayer, accept the international invitation which we extend to you in the name of the Divine Redeemer, Prince of Peace. Bear in mind your very grave responsibility to God and man. On your decision depend the quiet and joy of numberless families, the lives of thousands of young men, the happiness, in a word, of the peoples, for whom it is your imperative duty to secure this boon.

May the Lord inspire you with decisions conformable to His very holy will. May Heaven grant that in winning the applause of your contemporaries you will also earn from the future generations the great title of pacificators.

As for us, closely united in prayer and penitence with all the faithful souls who yearn for peace, we implore for you the divine spirit, enlightenment, and guildance.

Given at the Vatican, Aug. 1, 1917.

Benedictus P. M. XV.

London, Sept. 24.—The newspaper "Osservatore Romano" expresses the opinion that the replies of the Central Powers leave the way open for discussions. Their acceptance of the Pope's terms is as clear as can be expected in diplomatic documents.

There is vague talk in the German papers that the Pope intends proposing the King of Spain as arbitrator between the belligerents, but King Alfonso anyhow is not likely to accept the invidious office.

* The "Osservatore," is the official organ of the Vatican.—Ed.

TOKYO MODEL MUNICIPALITY

Many attempts have been made in the past to improve the Government of Tokyo, but no result has been obtained by the repeated endeavors of the leading citizens. Recently the city has made tremendous development, and its regulations and laws have become unfit for present-day Tokyo. Finally the plan of making changes in the regulations has been seriously taken up by the City Council, and on Saturday, Sept. 30 the committee consisting of Messrs. M. Kato, T. Muramatsu, S. Miyazaki, Z. Tsuboya and other leading citizens met at the City Office, and consulted about plans for the further development of the capital.

City Now Under Dual Control

At present the city is under the supervision of both the Department of Home Affairs and the Tokyo-fu Office, but the committee desires to place it under the direct supervision of the central Government. By the proposed plan, the mayor will be elected by the City Council, but his official rank will be elevated. The public of Tokyo would not then bear any taxes for the development of the districts outside of the city limits, and the entire revenue would be devoted to the improvement and development of the city itself. The mayor of Tokyo at present is responsible for the education of its children, but he has no power to superintend these schools, and it is desired to give him full power over at least all primary schools of the city. The police organization would also be placed under the direct control of the city.

It is believed that under such a system, the city will develop into the model municipality of the country. At present the city is restricted by the laws from doing what it desires. The committee is now studying all laws and regulations governing large cities in other countries. The plan now being discussed was drafted by Mr. Tsunetaro Muramatsu, M.P. and member of the City Council, who has been endeavoring since last year to give more power to the mayor.

MANOEUVRES OFF KYUSHU

As reported some time ago, naval manoeuvres will be carried out for eleven days, beginning on the 27th of this month, off the south-western coast of Kyushu. It is reported that the warships which have been ordered to participate in the coming manoeuvres are now hurrying on with necessary preparations. Though owing to financial considerations the area where the operations are carried out and their duration have been shortened this year, it is nevertheless expected that the coming manoeuvres will be one of the most successful, as almost every modern instrument of sea warfare will be used.. The manoeuvres will be divided into two parts, the first being devoted to formation practice, and the second to mimic fighting between two opposing forces. Submarines and aeroplanes also will play their part. It may be added that the naval review before H.M. the Emperor, usually held on such occasions, will be omitted this year.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

London, Sept. 26.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

We attacked, Wednesday morning, a wide front in the sector eastward and northeastward of Ypres and a good progress was reported.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Sept. 26.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports in his Tuesday evening communique:

Under thick mist, the enemy made a powerful counter-attack at dawn on Tuesday against our positions at the ridge between Tower Hamlets and the Polygon wood. The Germans were repulsed on the bulk of the front, but northward of the Ypres-Menin road and southward of the Polygon wood, they penetrated our lines on narrow fronts. Fierce fighting continued during the morning. Another heavy counter-attack midday failed to make a further progress and the enemy was ejected early in the afternoon. We have re-established our line on the whole front attacked.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Sept. 27.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports that the Flanders campaign has been continued with the strategic idea and tactical methods which show the consummate skill with which teachings of the war have been applied. Thursday last we bit into the great Flanders ridge system to a depth of 1,500 yards. To-day (Wednesday) we went on in scarcely less a degree. The resistance of the enemy was the bitterest, and despite the commonness of the phrase, it is honestly believed that the fight which developed at daylight this morning will prove the hardest of the war. The latest news is of the best. We have advanced three-quarters of a mile across the ground of the utmost tactical value. No counter-attacks were made yet, though we have prepared for them. The aggregate of the casualties is probably low in proportion to the gains.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Sept. 27.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

According to later accounts, the fighting on Wednesday afternoon and evening was exceedingly severe. The enemy spared no effort to regain the important ground captured by us. The enemy made four separate counter-attacks with a great strength on our new front from Tower-Hamlets to the St. Julien-Graventafel road. The struggle was most severe in the area southward of the Polygon wood, where the English, Scottish, Welsh and Australian troops defeated the enemy's repeated attempts to break into our positions. All the enemy attacks were repulsed and his losses were extremely heavy. Later in the evening, the fighting died down leaving us in possession of the ground captured—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Sept. 27.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's communique of Wednesday evening states:

The attack of this morning on a six-mile front from southward of "Tower-Hamlets" to eastward of St. Julien was entirely successful. The enemy later made a series of heavy counter-attacks along the new front. Hard fighting is continuing at certain points. The attack carried out by English troops southward of the Ypres-Menin road has successfully completed the capture of the spur of "Tower-Hamlets" and possession of strong fieldworks on the eastern slopes, forming our objectives. We repulsed a powerful counter-attack delivered from Cheluvelt. We met an obstinate resistance on the right of our main line of attack northward of the Ypres-Menin road.

Heavy fighting is going on in this area, over which the enemy delivered a counter-attack yesterday. After a severe daylong struggle, the English and Scottish battalions ejected the enemy from the positions and accomplished their allotted task securing the flank.

Of our principal attack, we relieved two companies of the Argyll Sutherlanders who held out with great galantry throughout the night the forward position in which they had been isolated. The enemy later developed another counter-attack with a great strength against this sector, where fierce fighting continues.

The Australians further north have cleared the enemy and gained their day's objectives. On the Australian left, the English, Scottish and Welsh battalions, penetrating the enemy defences nearly a mile deep, stormed Zonnebeke and gained their objectives.

An enemy counter-attack eastward of Polygon wood was repulsed, the North Midland and London Territorials attacking the left. On both sides of the Wielt-Gravenstafel and St. Julien-Gravenstafel roads we captured all objectives. We beat off a hostile counter-attack, and our line here advanced a depth of half a mile across the country which was defended by many fortified farms and concreted redoubts. The enemy in the afternoon made a second counter-attack with larger forces and pressed us back on a narrow front. By a counter-attack we recaptured the bulk of the lost ground, capturing more than 1,000 prisoners. Very large numbers of the German dead were found in the field. The enemy losses are again heavy.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Sept. 27.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's communique of Thursday evening reports: After all the objectives were gained yesterday, seven powerful enemy's counter-attacks in the afternoon and evening were repulsed with heavy enemy loss. We took yesterday 1,614 prisoners including forty-eight officers. Our casualties were slight. We to-day improved the position southward of the Polygon wood.—KOKUSAI REUTER

London, Sept. 29.—Marshal Haig reports:

No further counter-attacks have taken place. Encounters were confined to patrols. We have taken more than a hundred prisoners. An enemy party attempting to approach our lines Friday morning eastward of the Polygon wood, was caught by our artillery, rifle and machine-gun fire. Many were killed and the survivors were captured.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Sept. 30.—Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters reports that the chief feature of the week-end has been the renewed efforts of the Germans to retrieve the losses inflicted most successfully by our artillery. The wastage of the enemy manpower upon the Flanders ridges during the last ten days proceeded at a rate which is already bearing tangible fruits.

Troops which quite lately were identified upon the Russian front are now opposite the British. The circumstance of their having been rushed back westward at a time, when there is so much talk of a great Russian offensive is auguring ill for German success in the West. This re-emphasises the fact that the West is the vital war theatre.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Oct. 1.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

The British have repulsed an attempt to raid two posts on Hill 70 north of Lens and captured a few Germans. The British have also taken a few prisoners in patrol encounters in the neighbourhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai road.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Oct. 2.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's Monday evening communique says:

The enemy launched a powerful attack on a mile front northward of the Ypres-Menin road and eastward of the Polygon wood. The enemy infantry advancing in three waves was driven back in disorder with heavy casualties and we followed it up, capturing a few prisoners. The enemy twice strongly renewed the attack during the next three hours and in heavy fighting we repulsed him everywhere except opposite the southeast corner of the Polygon wood where he had occupied two advanced posts.

We captured during September 5216 prisoners including 146 officers, eleven guns including three heavy guns, fifty seven trench mortars and 377 machineguns.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Oct. 2.—Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

On Monday and night the enemy made five attacks with fresh troops between the Ypres-Menin road and the northeastern corner of the Polygon wood and also attacked Zonnebeke. All the six attacks ended in a complete failure with the exception of the loss of two posts reported yesterday. The enemy suffered heavily and gained no advantage. We repulsed hostile raiders southward of Lens.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

Rome, Sept. 25.—The Italian communique of September 25 reports that from Stelvio to Mt. Rombon there was profitable activity on the part of Italian reconnoitring parties and moderate artillery activity.

The communique continues: In the Monte Nero region the enemy exploded a powerful mine under our positions upon which he concentrated violent artillery fire, but our prompt and effective barrage fire hindered the advance of his infantry and prevented him from gaining any advantage. The damage done was very slight.

On the Bainsizza plateau, local enemy attacks were repulsed with hand grenades. On the Carso we captured some prisoners.

During the day four tons of high explosive bombs dropped by our airmen caused destruction and conflagrations in the railway establishments and stations of Podberga (Bazze Valley) and Nifemberga (Carso). In the night one of our airships surprised the intense movements of troops and motor-lorry columns in the Chiupovano Valley and dispersed them with a ton of projectiles.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, Sept. 26.—The Italian communique of September 26 says:

Along the whole front our gallant patrols caused great damage to the enemy and constantly harassed him.

Prisoners were taken at Conca, Laghi, and Posina and arms and ammunition near Flonder and on the Carso.

This morning our aeroplanes bombarded the railway establishments at Podberga, in the Bazza valley, and in the afternoon those at Prosecco.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, Sept. 27.—The Italian communique issued September 27 reports: On the various sections on the Trentino and Julian fronts, enemy parties have attempted to surprise our lookout posts, but everywhere they have been driven back. In the Marmalada region, the enemy, by exploding mines, has tried to dislodge us from the positions captured in the night of September 21-22, but the attempt failed. On the Carso an increased activity of the enemy artillery has been effectively countered.

The railway plants at Crahovo and Dottogliano yesterday were attacked by our air squadrons, which dropped altogether five tons of bombs. The enemy reaction was very lively. One of our machines is missing. An enemy machine was brought down in an aerial combat over the Asiago plateau, and fell in flames into our lines.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Rome, Sept. 28.—An Italian communique issued on September 28 says:

In the night of September 27, the enemy attacked our observation posts on the Camonica valley.

In Ciudicarie, enemy parties carried out attacks against some look-out posts on our foremost observation line, causing brisk local actions. The Italians succeeded in driving the enemy from two advanced posts which had been penetrated by them.

In the Tonale region, the artillery activity was particularly intense. Our batteries sent well directed fire on the enemy positions. The enemy replied by concentrating violent fire with incendiary shells on the inhabited locality of Donte di Regno.

Last night, one of our bombardment squadrons, in spite of heavy rain, reached the fortified marine centre of Pola and effectively bombarded the arsenal and a submarine base with three tons of explosives. Enemy machines bombed inhabited centres on the Lower Isonzo on September 26. Neither damage nor casualties are reported.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, September 29.—The Italian communique of September 29 reports:

Yesterday, by a completely successful surprise attack, our troops rectified the line between Sella di Dol and the northern slopes of Monte San Gabriele. Eight officers, 210 men and a few machine-guns were captured. The position was maintained and strengthened notwithstanding the enemy having recovered from his surprise. There were repeated counter-attacks in the military zone.

Our aerial activities were concentrated on Voiscizza (Carso) which was effectively bombarded with about three tons of bombs; and on the fortified maritime centre of Pola where the submarine base and the arsenal were again bombed with numerous projectiles by a strong bombardment squadron. An enemy machine was forced to land in the plain of Santa Locia (Talmino) where it was subsequently destroyed by our artillery. Last night hostile aircraft dropped incendiary bombs on the town of Palmanova but there was very slight damage with no casualties.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, Sept. 30.—The Italian communique of September 30 reports:

Yesterday by a sudden and bold action carried out by a storming company of the second army and by parties of the Venezia and Tortona brigades we improved our position towards the south-eastern edge of the Bainsizza Plateau, capturing some of the high ground south of Podlava and south-east of Madoni. We captured 49 officers and 1,360 men. Subsequently violent counter-attacks accompanied by heavy bombardment were repulsed, and our positions are maintained. On the night of September 28-29 and on the following day fresh attempts on the part of the enemy to dislodge us from the positions we occupied between Sella di Dol and the northern slopes of Monte San Gabriele failed completely, 86 prisoners including 6 officers being taken. On the remainder of the front there was considerable artillery activity and numerous patrol actions, while air fighting was very brisk along the whole of the Julian front.

Yesterday our air squadrons bombarded the enemy depots at Derje (north east of Nabesina) and last night the military works of the fortress of Pola with excellent results. The reaction of the enemy was vigorous everywhere and one of our machines did not return to its base. Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down in an aerial combat in a field in the neighbourhood of Monfalcone and east of Ternova.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Oct. 1.—An Italian official report states that a sudden and bold attack has improved an Italian position at the southeastern edge of the Bainsizza plateau, capturing the high ground southward of Podlaka and southeastward of Madoni. The Italians took prisoner forty-nine officers and 1,360 men. They maintained their positions against violent counter-attacks.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Rome, Oct. 1.—An Italian official report o October 1, states that on the Bainsizza plateau the enemy renewed his attacks on th positions recently occupied by us, but wa completely repulsed everywhere. The number of prisoners taken in the offensive action in the last three days is 2,019, including 63 officers. On the Carso lively patrol activity took place. In Vardifumo and Adamello enemy parties attempting to reach our positions between Passoderaporta and Forcelrossao Pass, were repulsed and pursued by our patrols, who captured a large quantity of ammunition and explosives.

On the night of 29-30 of September, hostile aircraft dropped bombs in Palmanova Aquileia, Monfilcone and other localities of the lower Isonzo, without doing material damage. One woman was killed.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

London, Oct. 1.—The British in Mesopotamia attacked an advance position at Mushaid, four miles eastward of Ramadie on Friday. After occupying the Mushaid ridge, they attacked the main positions in the region of Ramadie from the southeast. Meanwhile the cavalry moved wide round westward of the town. After a daylong severe battle the British carried the main positions encircling Ramadie, two miles eastward, southeastward and southward from the town. The cavalry completed a cordon on the Euphrates running to the north of the town. The enemy attempted in the night to break out westward but the cavalry headed back the enemy.

The attack was resumed at daybreak on Saturday, the enemy surrendering everywhere by nine in the morning. The captures include guns, arms, ammunition, much material and several thousand prisoners, including Themed Bey and his staff. The enemy was entirely surprised and practically the whole Ramadie garrison fell into our hands. Our troops displayed great gallantry, determination and endurance under very difficult conditions.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Oct. 1.—The Mesopotamian success is considered the greatest and most complete victory won on the Euphrates since the beginning of the Mesopotamia campaign. Additional importance is attached to the victory, as the Germans were recently hinting an offensive against Bagdad by this very route.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

GREAT SHOWING FOR 1917

London, Sept. 30.—General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the General Staff, speaking at London, said that during the year 1917 we have taken more prisoners and over four times the number of guns we ourselves have lost during the whole of the war. Our army was now second to none in the world, and nobody knew that better than the enemy who was suffering from such heavy losses that he was compelled to utilise the younger classes of recruits more than two years before their proper time. Our losses were very much lighter than in 1915 and 1916, when our equipment, our artillery and our aircraft were less satisfactory. At present, said Sir William, there was supreme confidence in all ranks at the front.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

ENGLAND AGAIN RAIDED FROM AIR

London via New York, Sept. 25 (Delayed in transmission).—A number of German airships raided Lincolnshire and Yorkshire early on Tuesday morning.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London via New York, Sept. 25 (Delayed in transmission).—A number of the hostile aeroplanes attacked some points in Kent and Essex Monday evening and they also dropped bombs in several places in London. The casualties thus far as reported were six killed and twenty injured.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Sept. 25.—The Press Bureau announces that British gunfire drove off the group of aeroplane raiders which approached London Monday evening. Only one, or possibly two, aeroplanes penetrated the defences. The casualties are now estimated at fifteen killed and seventy injured. The material damage is not great. The enemy airships crossing the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire coasts did not penetrate far inland. They attempted to approach various defended localities, but were driven off by gunfire. They dropped bombs on a coast town, and slightly injured three women. But little material damage was done.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Sept. 26.—Among the fatalities caused by the Monday's raid is included Mr. G. J. Stevens who till lately was Athens correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Sept. 26.—The Press Bureau announces that the British gun-fire turned back the first group of the enemy raiders approaching London Tuesday night, only two of them penetrating the defences. These dropped a number of bombs on the south-eastern outskirts of London. Some damage was caused to some dwelling houses. Six persons were killed, while sixteen were injured. The second group of the raiders was driven off without reaching London. They dropped bombs southeast of London. No casualty or damage has been reported yet.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Sept. 26.—A British official report says that hostile aeroplanes crossed the Kent and Essex coasts at various points Tuesday evening and dropped a few bombs. One raider penetrated as far as the south-eastern outskirts of London and dropped two bombs, causing twenty casualties.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Sept. 26.—A British official report says that the casualties in the air-raid of Tuesday night were seven persons killed and twenty five injured.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Sept. 29.—A British official report says that enemy aeroplanes attacked the south-east coast Friday evening. Various points along the coasts of Suffolk, Essex and Kent were assaulted. The majority of the machines did not venture to come far inland. A few headed toward London, but failed to reach the metropolis. Bombs were dropped on Suffolk, Essex and Kent. Casualties and damage are not received yet.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Sept. 29.—Twenty enemy machines participated in the raid of Friday night. They could not penetrate the outer defences of London. Bombs were dropped on Kent, Essex and Suffolk. No casualties are reported. Damage was insignificant. Two of the enemy machines were interned in Holland.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Oct. 1.—A British official report states that a number of aeroplanes crossed the coasts of Kent and Essex in groups between 8 and 9 Saturday evening, and several attacks were made on London. Bombs were dropped in the northeastern and southeastern districts of London and also at various places in Kent and Essex.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

London, Oct. 1.—The Press Bureau announces that eleven were killed and eighty two injured in Saturday night's air raid. The material damage is not great.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Oct. 1.—Reports of the Press Bureau show that three groups of the raiders determinedly and simultaneously attacked London, approaching from different directions. Anti-aircrafts broke up the groups, and only two or possibly three aeroplanes penetrated the defences. Bombs fell in the northeastern and southeastern districts. A fourth group attempted to approach London, but was later driven off and none of the raiders penetrated the outer defences. The raiders dropped bombs in Kent and Essex. Full reports of casualties and damage have not yet been received, but both are believed to be comparatively light.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Oct. 1.—Two groups of aeroplanes, and others flying singly, crossed the Kent and Essex coasts on Sunday evening. Only four or five reached London. Nine persons were killed and forty two injured. Only two were killed in London. A machine was brought down off Dover.

The Daily Chronicle understands that ruthless British air-raids on German cities are imminent.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Oct. 2.—London experienced the sixth aerial raid Monday night. Firing stopped shortly after 10 o'clock. Generally the bombardment was not so continuous as it was Sunday and Saturday but the barrage when started seemed to be heavier. Ten were killed and 38 injured. It is officially stated that all of our pilots landed safely during the last eight days' raids.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Oct. 2.—It is officially stated that a group of enemy aeroplanes crossed the Essex coast at seven o'clock Monday evening toward London. It was followed after a quarter of an hour by a second group. The first group attacked London from northeast at 7.45 but a majority was turned back but one or more penetrated the defences and bombed the southwestern district. At 8.15 the second group attempted to cross the defences northeast and north of London unsuccessfully until shortly after nine, when a few passed over to London and bombs were again dropped on the southwestern district. A third group of raiders crossed the Kentish coast but did not penetrate far westward and dropped bombs on various places. A fourth group crossed the Essex coast and approached London shortly before ten o'clock but did not penetrate beyond the northeastern outskirts where bombs were dropped. Reports of casualties and damage have not been received yet.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

GERMAN PARTY IN AUSTRIA

Zurich via London, Sept. 29.—The German Liberal Party of the Austrian Reichsrath has introduced a resolution in favour of the formation of a committee of fifty two to discuss how Austrian Parliament may promote the conclusion of peace most quickly.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

NEW GERMANY AND NEW EUROPE

Amsterdam via London, Sept. 29.—A remarkable article has been published in the "Berliner Tageblatt" maintaining that the Reichstag must insist on its peace resolution. The German people must have "say" in framing peace conditions, if peace is to be lasting. There can be no new Europe until there is a new Germany.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

NEW SWEDISH HOUSE OF DEPUTIES

Stockholm via London, Sept. 27.—As a result of elections, the new Second Chamber is composed of 86 Branting Socialists, 12 Independent Socialists, 62 Liberals, 58 Conservatives and 12 of Peasants Party.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

THREE GREAT GERMAN PARTIES CONCILIATORY

Stockholm, (Received in Tokyo, Oct. 1.)—The Centre, the Progressive, and the Social Democratic Parties in Germany are dissatisfied with the attitude of Premier Dr. Michaelis in regard to their peace resolution of July 19, and the question of the Premier's responsibility toward the Reichstag, and the three parties are striving to solve these questions at the present session, once for all.

The three parties consider the recent German reply to the Vatican peace proposal as having adopted their views, believe that the conciliatory spirit manifested in the reply would prove fruitful in restoring an early peace, and are satisfied with the establishment of a compulsory arbitration court and the limitation of armaments, which are advocated in the German note.

Say Britain Sounded Peace Prospects in Sept.

In Germany a belief prevails, that early in September Great Britain sounded the possibility of peace. The three parties characterise as poor statecraft the policy followed by the Kaiser, his military authorities, and the Premier in keeping secret, until interrogated by the Pope,—the fact that they had reached the decision on September 10 to relinquish the German claim to Belgium. They want the Premier to make this point clear at the Reichstag. They were made familiar with the actual strength of the German armies early in July, at a secret conference, with the authorities; they know that there is no chance to demolish the Russian forces, notwithstanding their capture of Riga; and they are convinced of the impossibility of concluding a separate peace with Russia. They are going to continue their pressure upon the Premier to work for a conciliatory peace movement. The three parties attach importance, as conditions for world-wide economic activity, to the recovery and exchange of colonies, the adoption of the "Most Favored Nation" clause, the abolition of seizure on the sea, etc. The German proposal for the limitation of armaments has as its motive, besides ingratiating herself with the Allies, the struggle for financial salvation.

Conservatives Scorn Conciliation

Arrayed against this policy of the popular representatives, the Conservative Party scorns their conciliatory attitude as only adding more oil to the enemy's fiery desire for war, and is absolutely opposed to the limitation of armaments. This party denies that the Government has decided to give up Belgium. It is a fact that Dr. Michaelis is trying to become friendlier with the three parties, but he does not recognize their resolution in very plain words, for he wants to reserve freedom of action at the peace conference. The recent statement in the semi-official organ of Bavaria, that Germany is ready to restore Belgium if the German colonies are returned, may have been inspired by the authorities, but, the Conservatives say, by such means it would be difficult to make England return the colonies.

The Fatherland Party, which was organized recently under the leadership of Prince Mecklemburg, Prince Albrecht, and Admiral von Tirpitz, with the object to spur the nation and to force the Government and the three parties, places its hope in the collapse of Russia and the result of the submarine warfare. This party is striving to fan the warfever of the people, and is showing powerful influence. But the majority of the National Liberal Party is inclined toward the three parties, and as a whole Germany is now beginning to favour a conciliatory peace movement.

GERMANY'S RELATIONS WITH NEUTRAL COUNTRIES GOOD

Amsterdam via London, Sept. 29.—Dr. Michaelis, the German Chancellor, has declared that Germany's relations with neutral countries are satisfactory, and are undisturbed by the exertions of the enemy press. Germany would continue to participate in provisioning neutral countries, and to enlarge the inexorable effect of submarinism upon the economic and financial difficulties of France and Italy. It was only the hope of dissension in Germany that caused British statesmen to adhere to their impossible war aims.

Not Much Scared by America

Dr. Michaelis affirmed that the United States was endeavouring to create war enthusiasm by unparalleled terrorism. He would await with confidence and calm the military exertions of the United States. He said that the German reply to the Papal note has obviously embarrassed the majority of the enemies. "I must for the present decline to specify our war aims, and bind the hands of our negotiators," he said.

Attacks Wilson for "Interference"

It was difficult to understand how anyone acquainted with international usages could expect Germany to bind herself to a solution prejudicial to her interests. The Chancellor, in attacking President Wilson for his reply to the Pope, said that his attempt to sow dissension between the people and Government of Germany had no prospect of success. His attempt had had an opposite effect, and bound all Germans more firmly in a resolve to oppose any foreign interference.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

NO END TO GERMAN DEVILRY DISCLOSURE

Washington, Sept. 25.—Secretary of State Lansing has published another disclosure to show a German intrigue. This is contained in a report from Andrews, Secretary at the American Legation in Bucharest, showing that Germany asked for the protection of the United States in secreting at the German legation in Bucharest, after the United States had taken over the German affairs in Rumania, fifty boxes of powerful explosives and one box of anthrax and glanders microbes; the latter for the purpose of infecting domestic animals but also susceptible of provoking terrible epidemics among human beings.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The sensation of the hour is the expose of the German corruption activities in America, Japan and China, involving individuals, organisations, firms, writers of international reputation, magazines and newspapers, extending for a period of five years.

Indications point that only the surface has been touched, but now it is impossible to conceal the full cuts which had been predicted by a well-informed in Japan who has volunteered information on which action has been taken, disclosing even more serious ramifications than at first they appeared. The investigation is going far back. At a debate in Congress, a speaker called attention to the plots to create ill-feeling between Japan and America. The most sensational developments are expected.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

WILLING TO EVACUATE BELGIUM

London, Sept. 27.—A press despatch from Switzerland says that the German Foreign Secretary, in reply to the Pope's peace overtures, told to the nuncio that Germany is willing to evacuate Belgium provided that she can retain the right to develop economic enterprises in Belgium freely, particularly in Antwerp.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

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BERNSTORFF STROVE FOR U. S. NEUTRALITY

Washington via London, Sept. 27.—In connection with the telegram of Count Bernstorff, the former German Ambassador to America, which was published by the State Department on September 21, Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, says that he has conclusive evidence that Count Bernstorff knew on January 19, 1917 that the German Foreign Minister has sent a telegram to the German Minister in Mexico that an unrestricted submarine campaign would begin on February 1, 1917, but Count Bernstorff, nevertheless, endeavoured to keep the United States neutral.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Trading with Enemy Bill

Washington via New York, Sept. 27 (Delayed in Transmission).—The trading with the enemy bill, passed by both Houses, now goes to the President for his signature. The Bill imposes a stringent censorship on all communications with foreign countries, and stops mails and newspapers violating the espionage law.

Wilson Authorises War Bonds

President Wilson has signed the bill authorizing the issue of War Bonds to the amount of eleven billion dollars.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

50 INDICTMENTS IN CHICAGO

Washington via London, Sept. 29.—One hundred and fifty indictments have been found by the Federal Grand Jury in Chicago, as the result of the investigations into the activities of the Industrial Workers of the World. Over a ton of documents have been seized in the recent raids on various pro-German organisations, masquerading as socialist movements. The documents include letters and cheques proving that German money has plentifully been supplied. The bulk of the members of the organisations are Austrians, who have not been restrained hitherto because the United States is not warring with Austria. It is stated that evidence shows the existence of a wide conspiracy to hamper the Government, by organising anti-military demonstrations, instigating strikes and burning forests or wheat-fields.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE

New York via London, Sept. 27.—A hundred Germans have been arrested on the charge of violating the permits to enter the barred zones. Some important documents, also powder usable for disabling machinery, have been seized.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

SHIPPING AT BRITISH PORTS

London, Sept. 26.—The Admiralty announces that during the last week 2,775 steamers arrived at British ports, while the clearances numbered 2,691. Thirteen vessels over, and two under, sixteen hundred tons were sunk. Ten vessels were unsuccessfully attacked, and two fishing boats were sunk.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Sept. 26.—During the week ending September 23, 540 vessels arrived at Italian ports, while 470 left. One steamer above fifteen hundred tons and six small sailers, were sunk. One steamer and one sailer were damaged but reached port, while one sailer escaped from the enemy attack.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

FRENCH SHIPPING LAST WEEK

Paris, Sept. 27.—During the last week, 995 merchantmen arrived at, and 1010 left French ports. Seven steamers of more than 1,600 tons and five under the same tonnage were sunk.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

NOW IT'S PERU SENDS AN ULTIMATUM TO GERMANY

Lima via London, Sept. 27.—The Peruvian Government has sent an ultimatum to Germany, demanding satisfaction within a week for sinking the sailing vessel Lorton.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

ARGENTINA VOTES RUPTURE

Buenos Aires via New York, Sept. 26. (Delayed in Transmission).—The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 53 to 18, has passed a resolution for the rupture of relations with Germany.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

CONNECTION WITH SWEDISH LEGATION BEGAN LONG AGO

Mexico City via London, Sept. 27.—It is stated on good authority that an investigation shows that the passage of German code messages between the German Legation here and Berlin, via the Swedish Legation, extended as far back as the early part of 1917. It is also stated that the messages were not confined only to despatches from Von Eckhardt, German Minister to Mexico, but consisted partly of messages from the Berlin Foreign Office, which were transmitted through the Swedish Legation to Von Eckhardt, and were answered by the same route.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

FEARED GREAT FRENCH AVIATOR HAS BEEN KILLED

Paris, Sept. 26.—It is officially announced that Captain Guynemer, the great French aviator, has disappeared and there seems to be only too good reason to fear that he has been killed.

Guynemer was only twenty three years of age but he had shot down no less than fifty four German aeroplanes. After his thirty first victory he was promoted to the rank of Captain. On May 28 he shot down two machines in one minute. At the beginning of June Guynemer had forty five victories on his record and was made Officer of the Legion of Honour with the following citation:—"A skilful and daring fighting pilot. He has rendered his country striking services both by the number of his victories and his daily example of never failing ardor and ever increasing mastery. Cool in the face of danger he has become by the sureness of his methods and the accuracy of his manoeuvres the enemy's most redoubtable adversary."

He was feared by every German aviator and none would make a stand against him. Just before the news of his death was received a comrade of his said: "If Guynemer is ever shot down it will be a German who fails to recognise him. Those who recognise him make for safe regions."—KOKUSAI-HAVAS.

THE UNITED STATES SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME

Washington via London, Sept. 27.—It is officially stated that the shipbuilding programme provides for the completion of 1,600 merchantmen, aggregating 9,200 thousand tons, practically within 12 months. At present, 458 American ships of 2,871,000 tons are available for the overseas service. The Emergency Fleet Corporation has commandeered 400 steel ships of 2½ millions tonnage, and contracted for 636 ships of 3,124,000 tonnage. The ships which are contracted for are building first to be launched in two months. The Shipping Board further proposes to construct additional several million tons of ships for which Congress has been asked to vote for a billion dollars.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

GERMAN NIGHTMARE OF JAPAN AND UNITED STATES

London, Sept. 26.—The Pan-German and Industrial Press in Germany recently has been arousing excitement with regard to the possible future intentions of Japan. Major Moraht, now military correspondent of the "Deutsche Tageszeitung" is discussing alternately a hypothetical future Anglo-Japanese war and the subjection of Japanese interests to those of the Allies. He eventually concludes that it is too late for Japan to do anything effective in the present war owing to the problem of transporting Japanese troops which is now insoluble and which also demolishes the ideas of Japan's helping Russia.

Would Fan Japanese-American Distrust

The "Hamburger Nachrichten" after describing the gigantic futures of America's expenditure on armaments as lying exaggerations says that the armaments are producing growing uneasiness in Japan. After insisting on the alleged permanence of the conflicting interests between Japan and the Anglo-Saxon peoples, the "Hamburger Nachrichten" declares that the question of active American participation in the European war next spring will depend upon the view held at Washington about the attitude of Japan, as America would not denude the country of troops, unless completely sure of Japan. The writer says it will be necessary to wait and see the outcome of the far reaching settlement now being agreed upon between Washington and Tokyo, which, he says, has been initiated under English auspices.

The German press, on the whole, has been more cautious lately in the use of the insolent assumption that Japan can be drawn within the orbit of Germany.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

FINE PIECE OF WORK BY JAPANESE DESTROYERS

London, Sept. 30.—Reuter has published a detailed report from a Japanese Admiral of a fine piece of work, whereby our Far Eastern Allies, by good seamanship and great rapidity of action kept at bay and probably destroyed an enemy submarine, while they protected a transport and produced smoke screens for a great torpedoed liner. They saved all the passengers and crew, in all five hundred and fifty persons, including women and children in little over an hour. The destroyers finally safely reached port with the transport and disembarked those who had been rescued from the liner.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

U. S. SHIPPING REQUISITION

Washington via London, Sept. 29.—The Shipping Board announces that every American merchantman of over 2,500 tons, dead weight capacity, available for ocean service, will be requisitioned on October 15. The rates are considerably below the present rates charged by American vessels for carrying the Government supplies.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Washington Sept. 27.—Within a little over one year, the United States will have a merchant fleet of 1,600 ships with a total tonnage of 9,200 thousand tons, according to an official statement regarding the Government's ship-building programme.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Washington via New York, Sept. 27.—The Government will pay $5.75 per ton monthly for the requisitioned ocean-going merchantmen. It is announced that the Shipping Board will shortly take over every American vessel available, for overseas service.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

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TOKYO VISITED BY THE GREATEST TYPHOON ON MONDAY

Damage Very Heavy—Many Lives Lost—Trans-Sumida District Devastated —All Electric Supply Cut Off—Suburbs Also Suffer Heavy and Communication interrupted

(Oct. 2)

A typhoon such as is rarely experienced in Tokyo at this time of year, set in about one o'clock Monday morning, and accompanied by heavy rain, raged intermittently until dawn, causing considerable destruction and even deaths in the city and neighborhood. When the sun rose and the storm subsided, there was witnessed much havoc which was wrought by the storm during the night.

The southeasterly wind that blew throughout Sunday, Sept. 30, increased in velocity about midnight, developing quickly into a typhoon, violent and destructive, the like of which has not been seen here for many years. The force of the hurricane was so strong, that houses were shaken, many trees were broken or uprooted, roofs were stripped from houses, telephone poles blown down, electric light wires severed at several places, and other damage resulted.

All Electric Supply Cut Off

High pressure electric wires between the power-houses and their distribution centres in Tokyo were broken at several places by the gale, the result being that the transmission of current to Tokyo from the Kinukawa and the Inawashiro power-houses was rendered impossible at about three o'clock Monday morning, and all Tokyo was therefore, deprived of electric light until dawn. In many newspaper offices the city edition was just going to press then, but on account of the electric disconnection they could not print until they received a supply of current from the storage batteries at the Kyobashi electric power station. Telephone communication in the city has been interrupted at several points and it is reported that all telephone and telegraphic connection with outside towns are interrupted. Telephone poles have been blown down in many places, wires being severed or dangling over houses here and there. The damage caused to the telegraphic and telephone service in the country districts is reported to be serious.

Disastrous Fires Develop

While the typhoon was at its height, a fire broke out at Shichome, Shintomi-cho, Kyobashi, and fanned by the violent storm, the flames had consumed over one hundred houses like so much tissue paper, before six a.m. Another fire started simultaneously at a house in the rear of the Department of Communications, destroying about a dozen dwellings. It is reported that many other fires broke out in Tokyo when the gale was at its worst. Blazes were discovered at the Matsumoto-ro Restaurant, Hibiya Park; Minami-Nando-cho, Ushigome; Hirakawa-cho, Kojimachi; in the compound of the Metropolitan Police Board, and many other places.

The Latest from Susaki

From Susaki 21 deaths were reported Monday and 22 from Tsukishima, the figures not being final, and further reports are expected to show more or less increase. Constable Nomura of the Susaki police station, sallied out to the rescue of the people in the locality as soon as the tidal wave was reported, and during his absence his own house was carried off by the waves and collapsed, causing the loss of his family, consisting of his wife and a seven-year-old child. In the house of one Tatsuchi, near Susaki, the whole family consisting of the master, his wife and two children were drowned by the waves, which poured through the house. The family of the head of the Tokyo Marine School at Tsukijima, consisting of himself, wife and two maids were also killed by the collapse of the house while they were asleep. The Chemical Industry Laboratory belonging to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, at Tsukijima, which caught fire during the storm, suffered great damage, the loss incurred by the accident amounting to no less than 300,000 yen.

The Fishery School of the same Department, and the Mercantile Marine School, also belonging to that Department, both situated in the close neighbourhood of the Laboratory, sustained considerable damage. Many of the machines and instruments kept at the Laboratory, which were almost all destroyed by the fire, are said to be unobtainable owing to the war, and the loss is therefore supposed to be immense. The observatory domes of the Tokyo Astronomical Station at Higura, Azabu, were badly damaged, the roofs having been destroyed and carried away by the typhoon. The Ohashi bridges at Senju and Eitaibashi, both over the Sumida, the latter between Fukagawa and Kyobashi wards, are reported to be in a very dangerous state.

Honjo and Fukagawa Under Water

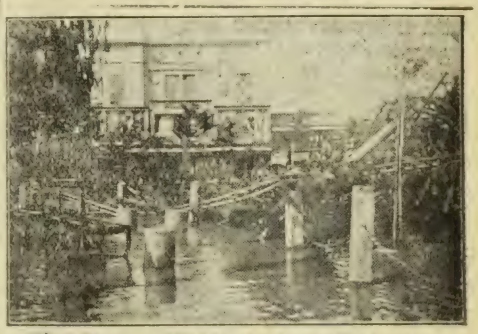
Honjo and Fukagawa are under water in many places, and the Aioi bridge which connected Tsukishima with Fukagawa was disastrously washed away at about 4 o'clock by the heavy waves, with the result that Tsukishima has been completely isolated. When the bridge was washed away, a great water pipe laid at the foot of the bridge was broken with a deafening sound. This means the complete stoppage of the water supply to about 25,000 inhabitants in Tsukishima and Tsukuda-shima, and it is reported that since Monday morning they could not get even a cup of drinking water after all their suffering. The city authorities have ordered the immediate repair of the water pipes there, and on the other hand are giving every help to the inhabitants in the isolated land, Tsukishima.

Tsukishima Isolated

Pen fails to depict the disastrous havoc wrought by the storm and waves in Tsukishima. Kyobashi, which has been rendered isolated on account of the washing away of the Aioi bridge. Moreover the ferry service to Tsukishima is interrupted. The whole of the eastern coasts of Tsukishima has been destroyed, and houses there either collapsed or have been washed away. No exact report as to the number of casualties in Tsukishima is available yet, but up to Tuesday noon 17 dead bodies were discovered and many others are awaiting identification. In several places the death of the whole of a family took place. Mr. Takaji Kotaka, head of the Tokyo Marine School, had his house destroyed, when he, his wife and two maid servants were crushed to death, while his two children survived. Mr. Nagasaka, a policeman of the Water Police, and his newly-married wife were killed, while all the family members of Mr. Agawa, numbering nine also met death. The scene presented in Tsukishima Tuesday morning simply thrilled and touched all the visitors there, and it is reported that to make the situation worse fires broke out in several places amidst this desolation. The Water Police are dispatching a number of rescue boats along the shore to search for the drowned and to give assistance where it is needed. The Governor-General of the Tokyo Garrison, in compliance with the request of the Governor of Tokyo, dispatched about 100 engineering soldiers to Tsukishima Monday afternoon to start the reconstruction of the Aioi bridge. A force of transport troops was also dispatched there to furnish the sufferers with food and drink.



Collecting Personal Effects in Wreckage in Tsukishima, Tokyo



The Storm: Wohle Asakusa Park An Immense Lake

Three Drowned in Shinagawa

In Shinagawa, three women were drowned in the seas invading its shores. A number of houses collapsed, and several are reported to be still missing, but the exact extent of damage and casualties are still under investigation.

The Water Police buildings completely collapsed at 3.50 o'clock Monday morning, so the Police have moved to a temporary house near by.

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Nakaya Printing House Down

The whole four-storied plant of Nakaya Printing House in Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, owned by Mr. Suzuki of Shiba, crumbled down. The damage could not be estimated Tuesday mrning and is now being investigated. Mr. Suzuki says that a watchman and about ten boys were sleeping in the plant that night when, about three o'clock in the morning, the wind with tremendous force attacked the building twice, the second one wrecking it with thunderous noise. Frightened and not knowing what to do, the watchman and the boys rushed out of the house and struggled for their life through waist-deep water to the other side of the ditch. The building had been propped with iron poles since the creation of the Factory Law to ward off any danger, says Mr. Suzuki, but as it was tall it was exposed to the wind. The aftermath is worse than that of the fire. The plant is insured for 70,000 yen, says Mr. Suzuki.



Not Much Left of Komatsugawa, a Tokyo suburb

At the Tsukiji bund, two barges owned by the Mitsubishi Company turned turtle and with them went down about a 10,000 yen worth of coal.

Other Damage

It is reported that many time-honoured big trees in the garden of the Imperial Palace were broken off, and also a good few of the trees on the banks of the moats rooted out. The roofs of some buildings of the Shintenpu received much damage.

More or less damages are reported to have taken place in the Palace and the Aoyama Palace. Of the detached palaces, the Hama-Rikyu fared the worst, at two in the morning tidal waves three feet high attacked the palace.

The official residences of the Ministers of the Interior, Agriculture and Commerce, and Justice were severely damaged. The wooden walls of the Gendarmerie Head Quarters and the Home Department office at Otemachi were crushed to fragments.

Damage at Uyeno Park

The damage at Uyeno Park was very great. A multitude of trees in the spacious ground from the Saigo statue to Takenodai were uprooted; the old maidenhair-tree over a hundred feet tall in front of the Museum fell miserably. At two in the morning the Japanese palace building of the Uyeno Seiyo-ken was crushed into fragments with a horrible crash, as the picture represents.

The Chemical Exhibition at the pond sustained much damage estimated at 100,000 yen; the central gate and most of the special buildings were blown down. But the exact estimate of the damage is unknown yet.

Prince Yamashina Overdue

Where refuge had been taken by the train carrying Prince Yamashina on his way back to Tokyo from the Naval Cadet School, which would have been due at Tokyo Station Monday day at 1.50 p.m. was unknown on account of the interruption of communication by the flood. The Railway Bureau started investigations, which revealed Monday night that the Prince broke his journey at Shidzuoka Monday morning on account of the interruption of the railway service between Yamakita and Suruga. His Highness is now staying at the Daito-kan Hotel there, and is reported as likely to remain there pending the re-opening of the railway service.



The storm: Ruins of Nakaya Printing House in Kobikicho.

Many Lives Lost

Two students of the Waseda University were killed under a crushed lodging house at Yarai-cho, Ushigome, Monday morning at three. The young victims of the typhoon were Seizo Sumiya, aged 22, and Ito, aged 23, who were too slow in escaping from their falling lodging. One man was killed and three fatally injured under a fallen chimney in Shiba.

A three-year-old child named Taro was killed under a fallen house Monday morning in Minami Senju.

A student of the Shingakuin at Ikebukuro in the suburbs of Tokyo was crushed under the falling debris, when escaping from the boarding house.

A violent death of 5 members of a family is reported from Sakamoto-cho, Shitaya. On the dreadful night a carpenter named Tetsujiro Yoshida and his family numbering four were crushed to death on the spot under the fallen roof.

Suburbs Suffer Heavily

The rise of the Sumida river is reported to be remarkable. At Minami-Senju and Mikawajima, it has risen about 11 feet, the houses along the river being under water. At Nippori, a suburb, houses are flooded and many of them have collapsed. Outside communication is interrupted, but it is reported that 8 casualties, including one death occurred. At Omori about 30 houses near the coast are reported to have been destroyed by the gale and by the violent waves. The shore at Omori is under water, and the damage caused is reported to be very heavy. The Rokugo river has risen considerably, and low districts along the banks have been flooded.

School Buildings and Trees Blown Down

In Hibiya, Uyeno and Shiba Park a great number of trees were broken or knocked down, and a large number of avenue trees all over the city were uprooted. In Hibiya Park the chrysanthemum flower-beds, which had been carefully arranged have been destroyed. It seems impossible to recount how many houses were unroofed, and in how many cases tiles, sign-boards and window-panes were blown away or smashed here.

Conspicuous among the buildings that collapsed are the Takanawa Middle School, the Ombara Primary School at Sendagaya and others, and many of the primary schools in Tokyo are closed to-day. Two buildings of the Japan Medical College at Higashi-Okubo also collapsed.

Tales of Damage from Everywhere

Storm damage is also reported from almost all cities, towns and provinces throughout the country, though no details could be obtained this morning owing to the stoppage of communications, almost all telegraph and telephone wires between Tokyo and distant places being cut off. In Funabashi, Chiba Prefecture which was the centre of the cholera epidemic last autumn, about two hundred persons were killed or injured by the collapse of houses. The number of houses either crushed or washed away is reported to reach over 500. The typhoon was reported to have shifted to the northeastern provinces, and was raging in the northern districts and the Hokkaido Monday afternon and night, causing extensive havoc.

Railway Service Dislocated

The railway traffic on almost all lines was suspended owing to injury to the tracks, landslides, and the collapse of tunnels or bridges. The train service on the Tokaido route west of Yamakita, near Hakone, has been stopped, owing to the break down of the railway bridge over the Sakawa River, and the collapse of a tunnel between Yamakita and Gotemba. The traffic on the Sobu, the Hokuroku, the Kansai, and the Central, Eastern and Western lines are also sectionally stopped, and consequently the conveyance of mail matter has come to a standstill and the delivery of mails will be subject to more or less delay for a few days more.

Telegraph communication between Tokyo and many other cities and towns was also suspended, except the lines connecting the capital with Takasaki, Yokohama, Okazaki, Wakamatsu, Kiriu and Fujisawa. To Yokohama, only two lines are available, the others having been cut off. The cable lines with Guam are safe and operating as usual. Of the telephone lines between Tokyo and other distant cities, 140 out of 160 lines have been cut off, and many of the city wires have not been working since Monday morning.

Dr. Okada's Report

On the subject of the terrible typhoon, Dr. Okada, President of the Central Meteorological Observatory, made the following statement:

The typhoon of Monday was the greatest ever experienced in the Tokyo vicinity, and those of 1877 and 1902, which were thought to be the biggest in the annals of this coun-

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try, have been proved weak in comparison with the present one. At 6 p.m. on September 30th, the center of the typhoon was at a point over thirty ri southward off the head land of Ushio in Wakayama prefecture; then making its way north-eastward and landing between Hamamatsu and Shidzuoka in the midnight of the same day passed near Mount Fuji; and 3.30 a.m. Monday it pushed on in the direction of the city of Fukushima passing north of Tokyo. This city was fortunately out of the center of the movement of the typhoon.

ORDER BEING SLOWLY RESTORED

(Oct. 3)

Investigations now being made everywhere in Tokyo, hourly continue to throw light on the amount of the casualties and the loss and damage of property caused by the typhoon which swept Tokyo during the small hours of Monday. It is no exaggeration to say that about 400,000 houses, representing all parts of Tokyo, were subjected to more or less wholesale destruction and desolation. The electric lights went out, and turned the Imperial capital into a land of dreary darkness. Raging surf and tidal waves attacked many houses, and the inmates struggled for life through the invading water, only to find all hope of escaping from the grip of death lost, amidst the wholesale destruction. Communication with outside places is still interrupted, and it is yet impossible to learn how many were killed and wounded. As to the number of houses crushed and inundated, it must be said there are too many to be counted. Those poor people who have been rendered homeless and are now being fed at municipal expense number about 50,000 in Fukagawa ward alone, and in all the wards of Tokyo, these unfortunates are estimated at about 100,000. The typhoon is not yet out of Japan, and reports are coming from various localities, which have fared badly like Tokyo, on account of the typhoon. It is said that so destructive a storm in nearly all parts of the country has not been known for the past fifty years.

According to latest available report of the Metropolitan Police Board the death roll within the city limits known up to Tuesday afternoon, was 138, in addition to which 217 are reported as missing, and 166 wounded; the houses broken down were 1,346, houses partially destroyed 1782, houses submerged 31,897, and a steamer lost in Shinagawa Bay. Of the sufferers who have been made homeless, upward of 40,000 were early being housed at various relief stations, and fed at municipal expense, their number increasing to 100,000 Tuesday afternoon.

Communications Department's Report

According to a report published by the Department of Communications Tuesday, telegraphic systems from Tokyo to many parts of the Empire, which were interrupted by the storm have made considerable improvement. The authorities report that one system to Hakodate, Otaru and Sapporo was restored Tuesday morning, and other cities and towns which were disconnected with Tokyo after the storm, will soon be in touch.

The Choshi Wireless Station, which was cut off from the systems in Tokyo, opened communication at 7 o'clock on Monday night with a wireless plant in Shiba Park, which belongs to the Department of Communications, and it is reported to have transmitted here over 50 messages up to Tuesday morning.

More than ten telephone lines connecting Tokyo with Takasaki, Tochigi, Sano, Okatani and other places were restored Tuesday, but more than 100 lines are still out of order. All the lines to Yokohama were restored by 8 p.m. on Monday, and at 9.45 p.m. the same night No. 5 line to Osaka, via the Nakasen-do, became available. It is stated that the wires between Nagoya and Osaka are all safe, and that the lines in Osaka which were damaged by the storm were restored by Monday night. In Tokyo about 2,500 telephones, which were put out of order on Monday morning, were restored by that night, but more than 10,000 are still out of working order in this city. The telephone authorities are said to be doing their best to improve the situation.

Railways Slowly Resuming Business

The Imperial railways, which suffered heavily from the typhoon, are being improved gradually, thanks to the efforts of the Railway Board, and the traffic which is now in suspense on many lines, owing to injury to the tracks, landslides and the collapse of tunnels or bridges, is expected in a few days. The Railway Board reports that the train service on the Tokaido route, west of Yamakita to Gotemba, which was stopped owing to the break down of the railway bridge over the Sakawa river, is not yet restored, and passengers are requested to walk further from Yamakita to Suruga, and vice versa. On the Tokaido, it is further reported, the service between Sudzukawa and Fuji, between Iwaguchi and Kanbara, and between Kanbara and Okitsu was expected to be restored Tuesday.

On the Hokuroku line, the train service between Tsuruga and Hitta and between Sugitsu and Niiho, now interrupted owing to landslides, will be restored in two days.

On the Kansai line, the service is stopped in various sections and the date of the reopening of traffic is not yet determined. On the Sobu route, too, railway traffic is seriously affected, owing to the tracks being flooded, and the authorities can not tell when it will be restored.

On the Chuwo line, the section between Yose and Uyenohara is interrupted, and passengers walked the distance Tuesday. There are many other sections in various lines which are still out of commission.

The Typhoon and Food Markets in Tokyo

The storm has aggravated the usual scarcity at the fish market. There was almost no sign of raw fish, except near-shore fish such as mackerel or bonito. The retail market prices per kan of bonito, mackerel, tunny, and lobster are 2 yen, 1.50 yen, 4 yen, and 3 yen, respectively. A 70 per cent. rise has taken place in the prices of vegetables. Egg-plants are priced at one sen apiece, and cabbages from Akita 30 sen. The prices of fruits have been increased on an average by ten sen. Those of beef and pork will be raised by two sen per hundred kamme.

Farm Damage

Rice crops received small damage in comparison with the general havoc, because the flowering season has passed already. Mulberry trees have fortunately suffered little, as the leaves have been long clipped, say the authorities.

Repair Materials

A sudden rise in the prices of tiles, zinc-plate, and many other materials for use in mending the damaged houses will take place sooner or later. There is a lack of carpenters, masons, and so on, who at present can hardly be hired, even at an additional pay of 50 per cent over the usual wage.



In the Wake of the Recent Typhoon

Whole Garden Takes a Slide

A thirty-foot high bluff garden at Mamiana-cho, Azabu, slipped down Tuesday afternoon upon two dwelling houses below, which were crushed, and an old woman was killed under the debris.

1,800,000 Yen Worth of Sugar Gone

1,800,000 yen's worth of sugar was lost in the flood. 15 per cent, of the 600,000 piculs of sugar stored at the Toshin and Tokyo Warehouses at Fukagawa were soaked on Monday.

Buildings Completely Wrecked Here

The following is a list of principal buildings which completely collapsed on account of the storm in Tokyo and neighbourhood. As for the houses partly wrecked, they are too many to be mentioned here.

The Yogaku-ji, at Kamezumi-cho, Fukagawa; the residence of Mr. Saburo Fukui, M.P., Minami-machi, Aoyama; the residence of Dr. Terao, Reinanzaka; Captain Kano's residence, Nagasaka-cho, Azabu; the three-storied building of the Baptist Church, 84, Sashigaya, Koishikawa; the Japan Iron Works, Osaki; the newly-completed building of the City's Orphanage at Itabashi; the Matsuasa, Hamakawa and Tatsumi restaurants at Omori; and others.

Tidal Waves in Shidzuoka

Shidzuoka Prefecture was one of the localities suffering much from the typhoon. Mishima Station happened to be in the center of the stormy vortex, and most of the buildings were crushed. On Monday morning at two, tidal waves attacked Ejiri Station, washing away 500 tons of coal and 6,000 pieces of timber stored at the station, and 45 fishing-boats on the beach. A tragedy occurred at Tagono-Ura; on account of terrible tidal waves, a loss of six persons, and the destruction of 1,200 houses took place. Over two thousand homeless people were quartered at the elementary school. High seas on the coast of Kuno caused the death of 5 men and wo-

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LATEST OFFICIAL TYPHOON FIGURES

(Oct 4)

Official reports reaching the Home Department from many parts of the Empire, where the typhoon had wrought more or less havoc, go to indicate that the loss of lives and the damage to property in provincial districts in Japan are of alarming proportions.

Further investigations in Tokyo, show an increase in the death roll in the city, and the full damage of the typhoon here has been approximately learned. According to the latest official figures issued by the Home Department the number of deaths within the city limits is 285, in addition to which 255 were injured, and 216 are reported missing. The casualties in Tokyo therefore reach 856. It was also announced that the number of houses broken down or washed away in Tokyo was 7,094, while the number of houses inundated in outlying districts in the city reached 128,379. 604 boats were moreover sunk, most of them being small craft.

Casualties Throughout the Country

How the various prefectures suffered from the typhoon, is seen in the latest official reports published by the Home Department.

Prefecture	dead	wounded	missing	total
Kyoto	9	—	—	9
Kanagawa	43	79	9	131
Hyogo	—	4	—	4
Niigata	1	—	—	1
Saitama	7	25	1	33
Gumma	4	—	—	4
Chiba	205	225	73	503
Ibaraki	106	136	18	260
Tochigi	not yet ascertained			
Nara	22	9	—	31
Miye	7	—	—	7
Shidzuoka	13	33	—	46
Miyagi	5	—	3	8
Fukushima	17	36	—	53
Fukui	1	—	—	1
Ishikawa	—	—	34	34
Total	440	547	138	1,125

Nation's Property Losses

Many of the prefectures in Japan suffered considerably in destruction of property, as will be seen below:

	Collapsed	Partly Collapsed	Washed away	Total
Kyoto	—	—	24	24
Kanagawa	1,503	1,853	145	3,505
Hyogo	44	—	—	44
Niigata	2	5	2	9
Saitama	475	144	—	619
Gumma	43	—	2	45
Chiba	6,416	4,540	449	12,405
Ibaraki	7,215	3,735	—	10,950
Nara	3	—	29	32
Shidzuoka	111	43	234	388
Miyagi	251	—	—	251
Fukushima	820	286	—	1,106
Ishikawa	—	—	16	16
Total				29,394

Home Minister's Tour—Sanitary Squads

Baron Goto, the Home Minister, went Wednesday on his inspection round to various quarters suffering from the floods, accompanied by Mr. Nagata, Director of the Police Bureau in the Home Department, Governor Inoue, of Tokyo Prefecture, Mr. Kurimoto, Director of the Sanitary Bureau, and Mr. Okada, Superintendent-general of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Board. Mr. Kurimoto states that wise relief measures depend on sanitary conditions. It is reported that the Metropolitan Police Board sent out 15 medical squads, each consisting of a physician, a secretary and two helpers; the Red Cross Society and the Saisei Kai five units of physicians and nurses; and the Municipality of Tokyo one body of health-officers.

Three examiners of water were dispatched to the district of Komatsugawa, a Tokyo suburb. Over 50 head of cattle were drowned in the flood in that suburb, and the surviving animals have been on the verge of famishing from a lack of fodder, but the Tokyo Dairymen's Association will soon make a contribution of some food for them.

A medical body will be organised by the Tokyo Prefectured Office to inspect the sanitary conditions of the flooded houses, and also to exercise medical supervision over the homeless refugees.

Died At His Post

An act of faithfulness is reported from Tsukishima. Wednesday afternoon the dead body of an old man was discovered under the debris heaped up at the eastern point of the seashore at Tsukishima. This victim was clad in a guard's uniform and had high boots on, and the hood of his cloak was sewed fast to his cap, so that he could keep it from blowing away in the typhoon. He was the faithful watchman of the Japan Marine Accident Relief Association, Chuei Okamoto, aged 63, who was decorated with the 8th order of Merit for his active service as a naval cook during the Chino-Japanese War, and then in 1906 entered the above Association.

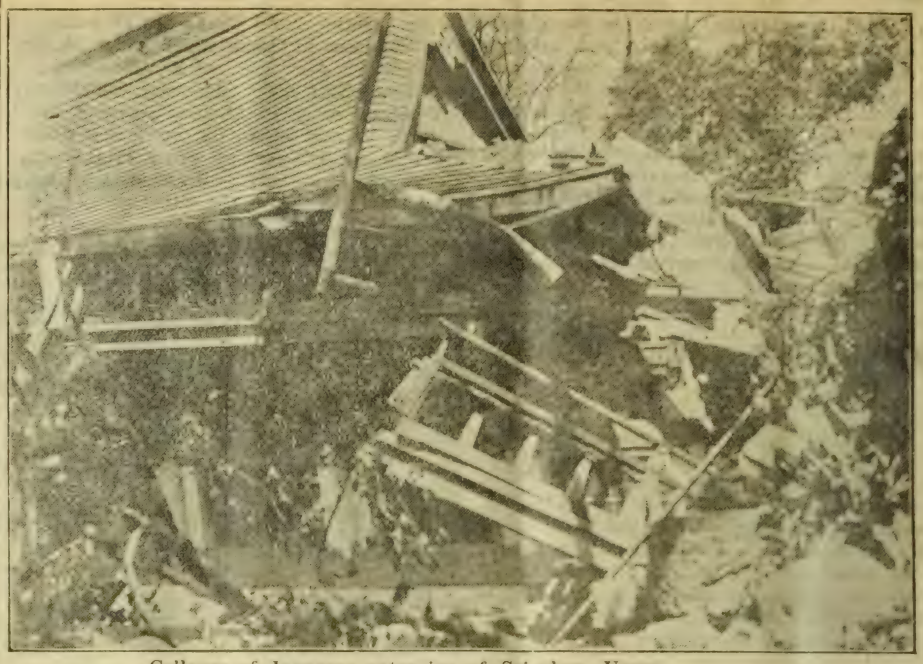
On the night of the typhoon he happened to be on guard at the watch-house at Tsukishima. About nine he telephoned to Count Yoshii, the President of the Association, that the weather that night was extraordinary. This was his last message. On hearing of his death, Count Yoshii went on Wednesday to Tsukishima to receive the remains of the old man.

N.Y.K. Yamashiro Ashore

A telegram from Shimonoseki states that the N.Y.K. steamer Yamashiro, 3,500 tons, ran aground near the Dannoura lighthouse at Shimonoseki on her voyage to Kobe Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock.

Dead in Heaps on Chiba Coast

A shocking scene of devastation is reported from Chiba. On Tuesday morning it was discovered that the dead bodies of flood victims were lying in heaps on the Samukawa beach and wild dogs were gathering around them.



Collapse of Japanese extension of Seiyoken, Uyeno.

TYPHOON DOES ITS WORST AT SHINAGAWA

(Oct. 2)

The fishery district of Shinagawa, known as Ryōshimachi, suffered the worse than most places. Exposed to the full attack of the raging surf dashing against the shore, the whole region was reduced to wholesale destruction, almost all houses having collapsed or having been partially destroyed. The situation was made worse by the overflow of the Meguro River, running at the rear of the place, which, owing to the heavy rainfall, overflowed its banks and submerged the districts along its lower reaches, especially near its mouth, with Shinagawa as its centre. No single house could be seen remaining in perfect condition after the storm, what remained yesterday being only the masses of debris of the fishermen's houses lying in heaps here and there, pell-mell. Even the timbers of the many destroyed houses were washed away by the waves, which swept the whole district during the early morning hours. The flourishing fishing settlement of Sunday, was converted into a dreary deserted village at the touch of the furious typhoon and merciless waves of a single night.

Pitiable Scenes

Many a sad tale was told Monday after the storm. In a house, partially destroyed with its roofs and walls all gone, was lying a poor woman, apparently sick, and a dead body of a 15-year-old girl, and a little boy, crying by the bed of his mother. It is said that when a tidal wave swept the district about two o'clock in the morning, the mother and her two children were going to take refuge elsewhere, but the instant the waves dashed in, the second floor of the house collapsed and the girl was killed under the falling timber. A similar sad fate befell the inmates next door. The family consisted of three, father, mother and a daughter of nineteen. The tidal wave drove the inmates out of the house, which completely collapsed. The mother made good her escape, but the daughter was drowned being carried off by the waves, while the father is missing perhaps having been buried in the debris of the collapsed house and killed. The sights everywhere were simply shocking and heartrending. Many more deaths and injuries took place, but owing to the confusion after the disastrous occurrence, no exact figures or estimate can yet be established.

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RUSSIA REPUDIATES BASELESS PEACE ALLEGATIONS

Petrograd via Chosen, Sept. 24 (Delayed in transmission).—Rumours of eventuality of peace negotiations which have reached Petrograd from abroad, have given ground for a series of commenting articles in newspapers in the capital. The general feeling in those articles is profound discontent with the press and public opinion of the Allied countries, which raise discussions on the question of peace, while Russia, in spite of her disastrous economic and military disorganization, continuously declares through the organs of her social and political organizations, her decision to prosecute war. Yesterday the central committee of the union of all the democratic organizations for defense of the country, published a fervent appeal to all the citizens, inviting them to employ their full energy and to extend all their efforts to assure the fatherland of a successful issue to this great fight of nations.

With the same purpose, six socialistic papers were organised yesterday in a large meeting, where a number of orators addressed the citizens, summoning them not to remain passive in face of all the efforts for the active defense of the country against the enemy. The "Rabotcsaina Gazette," a paper of the Social Democratic Labour Party, declares that a separate peace on behalf of Russia means the triumph of the Imperialists and defeat of the proletariat. The Russian democracy can not admit to such a peace. It is only our military weakness which has induced the temptation of the Imperialists. We must reinforce the fighting power of our Army.—KOKUSAI-WESTNIK.

Petrograd, Sept. 25.—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces:

"Rumours reproduced lately by different papers in the country referring to peace negotiations, which are alleged to have been started on the initiative of some Powers, are completely false. It seems that particular importance is being attached to the Berne conference convoked by the Union for Realisation of Stable Peace, but neither the Russian Government nor the Governments of the Allies have any relation with the organisation."

Papers here announce that General Tcheremissov has been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Northern front and General Voltchenko has been appointed to succeed the former as the Commander-in-Chief on the South-western front.

The judicial process and debates regarding ex-War Minister Souchomlinoff were closed yesterday. The ex-Minister was accorded the last word of question: "What did his predecessors do in the War Ministry."

Souchomlinoff said: "The state of the Russian army which was received from the hands of the preceding Ministers was so terrible that the four years during which I remained as the head of the Ministry did not suffice to organise seriously the forces of the Russian army." "However," the ex-Minister continued, "I have effected a very important task, as from the very moment of the beginning of the war, I sent to the front innumerable effectives, though I could not supply them in abundance owing to the scarce number." The ex-Minister pointed out that even the Germans who had made war preparations for a dozen years, considered themselves not ready for beginning war. During the period of four years he improved the army to such an extent that the Russian mobilisation was operated brilliantly, contrary to the hopes of the Germans who were obliged to retrieve the way to Paris on the eve of conquest. In conclusion, he said that he may have committed errors, but no one could reproach him of any crime against God and the country. The verdict is expected tomorrow.—KOKUSAI WESTNIK.

Petrograd via London, Sept. 26.—General Souchomlinoff, ex-Minister of War, has been found guilty of high treason and sentenced to hard labor for life .His wife, who was also tried, has been acquitted.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

ALL RUSSIA REPRESENTED AT BIG CONFERENCE

Petrograd, Oct. 1.—The second day of the Democratic Conference was occcupied by speeches of former Minister of Labour Skobeleff, former Minister of Justice Zaroudny, former Minister of the Interior Avksentieff, and former Minister of Post and Telegraph Tzeretelli. All the Ministers insisted upon the necessity of constituting coalition power.

At the sitting of the Conference on September 30, delegates of the military organisations of Ukraina, and Georgia, and of the Cossacks and the Mussulmans, pointed out in their speeches the necessity of a firm power based on all the forces of the country, especially on democracy. They insisted on the organisation of an army on ethnographical principles.

The delegates from Ukraina requested, among other urgent official steps, the securing of peace. The representatives of the Petrograd and Moscow Municipal Councils, and the representatives of the Zemstvos pronounced in favour of a coalition Government.

Autonomy for Different Nationalities

The Congress of Nationalities inhabiting Russia, which was held at Kiev, has adopted a series of resolutions declaring:

Firstly, Russia must be a democratic federative Republic.

Secondly, each nationality residing in Russia, including the Cossacks, should enjoy a large autonomy, the foundations of which are to be outlined by the Constituent Assembly to be convoked by each nationality.

Thirdly, the immediate creation by the Foreign Ministry of a special commission representing all nationalities inhabiting Russia to defend their national interests at the peace conference.

Fourthly, the creation of a "Council of Nationalities" to assure the realisation of the above mentioned principles of federation.—KOKUSAI-WESTNIK

Petrograd via London, Sept. 28.—A German offensive is being prepared in the Dvinsk region.

M. Kerensky has resigned from the Bureau of Soldel. Other members of the bureau had previously resigned owing to a vote of non-confidence adopted by the Maximalists.

The All-Russia Democratic Conference has been opened. Twelve hundred delegates and all the provisional Ministers were present, headed by M. Kerensky.

Seventeen Germans in Sweden connected with a German military espionage organisation have been arrested.

M. Terestchenko, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned in consequence of Revolutionary attacks. Thus the Cabinet is now an exclusively Socialist Cabinet.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Petrograd, Sept. 27.—The great democratic conference summoned by the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates meets today in the Alexandra Theatre. More than 800 delegates have already arrived from different parts of Russia, including Siberia, Caucasus and Turkestan. In connection with the conference, an organ of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates claims that the problems which the conference will have to solve, will be as follows: First, the constitution of a firm revolutionary power; Second, the ways and means for the frank collaboration of Governmental power and democratic organisation: Third, the form of the responsible power to exist, pending the establishment of the Constitutional Assembly; Fourth, the pronouncement on the composition of Governmental power.

French Amb. Denies Separate Russian Peace

Some papers here publish an interview with the French Ambassador in Petrograd. The Ambassador denies the possibility of seperate peace on behalf of Russia. He also declares that rumours regarding peace negotiations are nothing but results of German intrigue.

No Abandonment of Fight

In the Democratic Conference, War Minister Verkhovsky stated that the Army was still capable of performing high deeds. The Army and Navy did not refuse to fight. Regarding the question of war, the Minister declared that it would be prosecuted until Russia shall have a peace assuring freedom for all nations. The Minister further insisted on the re-establishment of discipline by all means, even the most extreme measure. Referring to the commanding staff, the Minister praised the patriotism and gallantry of officers, but insisted at the same time on the exclusion of the force and a part of the commanding staff which participated in the movement engineered by General Korniloff. After M. Tchernoff had protested against the coalition with the Cadets, M. Kameneff, the representative of the Extremists, spoke protesting against the coalition with not only the Cadets but with all the Bourgeois parties.

All Forces Must Unite, Says Tzeretelli

M. Tzeretelli declared amid the acclamation of the assembly that a Ministry formed by socialistic members only, was not realizable as such a Cabinet would not exist long. On the other side, the speaker said, the Bourgeois elements must renounce their right against Democracy the strength of which has become larger since the rebellion by General Korniloff. The principle of coalition is imperious. In the present time, said he, all forces of the country should be used for the up-building of Russia.

Press Claims Victory For Kerensky

All the papers of to-day, commenting on the first day of the conference, state that it proved the failure of the Extremists and the definite victory of M. Kerensky, who met with a warm welcome by an overwhelming majority at the conference.—KOKUSAI-WESTNIK.

Kerensky Back in Petrograd—Rebels Held

Petrograd, Sept. 26.—Premier Kerensky has arrived in Petrograd from the Supreme Headquarters. Ex-Generalissimo Korniloff, and other generals and officers who participated in the rebellion have been transferred last night by a special train to the town of Bykhv in Mohilev province where they will remain until the trial is held.

Gen. Soukhomlinoff, ex-War Minister, has been found guilty of high treason and sentenced to perpetual hard labour. The wife of the ex-War Minister has been acquitted.

Coalition Without Cadets

The Central Committee of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has passed a resolution by a vote of 119 to 101, admitting the re-construction of the Governmental power on the principle of coalition but excluding from such participation the Cadets.

Beginning from the 28th of September, the telegraphic rate abroad will be doubled.—KOKUSI-WESTNIK.

High Praise for Alexieff

Petrograd, Sept. 24 (Delayed in transmission).—M. Kerensky has issued an order today stating the eminent service rendered by General Alexieff for the suppression of Korniloff's rebellion, without bloodshed. It further states that by his energetic and comprehensive intervention, the General has re-established the order and normal activity of the Supreme Headquarters. M. Kerensky declares in the order that the Government gives satisfaction to the request by the General to resign, leaving him at the disposal of the Provisional Government in order to utilise his vast experiences in the conduct of military operations.—KOKUSAI-WESTNIK.

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CHINESE NATIONAL COUNCIL SHORTLY

Peking, Sept. 30.—A Presidential mandate announces the convocation of the National Council within a month, for the purpose of drawing up the election law, and also the convocation of Parliament at the earliest possible opportunity. Another mandate has been issued ordering the arrest of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Wu Ching-lien and other associates. The mandate says that Sun Yat-sen announced the calling of the extraordinary session of Parliament and the establishment of a Military Government in Canton.

Charges Against Sun Yat-sen

Sun Yat-sen was elected as the Generalissimo, which post he accepted on September 10. He further proceeded to appoint officials of various departments and to incite troops to revolt. According to a telegram from the Tuchun of Fengtien, Sun Yat-sen despatched a mission there for the purpose of stirring up trouble in co-operation with bandits. It is clearly proved that Sun Yat-sen and his associates are attempting to overthrow the Government and to disturb the peace of the country. Therefore, their arrest and punishment is ordered. The same steps will be taken as regards the ex-Members of Parliament who attended the Canton Parliament.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Prepare for National Assembly

Peking, Sept. 29.—A Presidential Mandate has been issued, ordering the organization of the National Assembly within a month and to make preparations for convening a new Parliament. Another mandate ordering the arrest of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Wu Ching-lien and others, has also been issued.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

CANTON'S DIPLOMATIC AGENT

Canton, Sept. 27.—Mr. Chang Chi, who recently came here with Mr. Tai Tien-chou, as representative of the Southern League of China, has been appointed a diplomatic representative by the Canton Government. Newspapers here are commenting on the satisfactory results of the propaganda carried out by Mr. Tai Tien-chou in Japan.—"Asahi."

Mr. Chang Chi, mentioned in the above Canton telegram, suddenly left Tokyo for home on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, being recalled home by the Southern League of China which he represented here. Mr. Tai returned some time ago.

KWANGSI TROOPS TAKE OATH

Canton, Sept. 26.—Of the Kwangsi troops now at Canton, 2,489 took a formal oath of allegiance to the Republican Government. The ceremony was held on the east parade ground, in the presence of Chen Pin-chun who addressed the troops.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

CHANG CHEN-FANG GETS LIFE SENTENCE

Peking, Sept. 26,—The trial of Chang Chen-fang, Minister of Finance during the recent monarchy, was concluded at the Supreme Court this afternoon, and he was sentenced to imprisonment for life for treason; also was fined 500 dollars for opium smoking. Chang Chen-fang was formerly the Governor of Honan and was much criticised at the time owing to his failure to deal effectively with the White Wolf bandits.—KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE.

U. S. FIXES PRICE

New York, Sept. 27 (Delayed in transmission).—The United States Government has fixed the price of standard grand iron at thirty-three dollars at furnace.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

LEADING CHINA PAPERS ON JAPAN'S MONROISM

Shanghai, Oct. 2.—The China Press in an editorial says that Viscount Ishii must be assumed as speaking officially with regard to the establishment of a Monroe Doctrine in the Far East. Everything depends upon Japan's conception and interpretation of that world-famous fiat. The doctrine itself was an American one, for all the Americas, so in the Far East it should not develope into a Japanese Doctrine for the Far East but a Far Eastern Doctrine for the Far East.

Not Unmixed Altruism

The United States did not interfere with the affairs of South America. She merely enunciated a plan by which the South American Republics would be enabled to administer their own affairs and captain their own destinies. America is not wholly altruistic any more than anyone expects Japan to be wholly altruistic in her relationship with China, the United States or any other nation.

It was in the United States' own interest that South America should not be overwhelmed by any military nations of Europe. It was in her own interest to protect those little South American democracies and to make them safe.

U. S. Fighting To Maintain Doctrine

She went the length of declaring that she would war over this principle, and it is over this principle that she is now at war. She is fighting to preserve those principles for the government and humanity for which she has stood from the beginning, and from which she has never swerved. Japan will find it difficult to apply these principles to a Monroe Doctrine in the Far East, for Japan is really a military oligarchy, while China is a newborn Republic struggling to find herself. This she will do providing that she is not stopped by some strong military power. There is only one nation that threatens China. If Japan will defend China against Japanese aggressions, all will be well, but already the Japanese newspapers are clamoring for Count Terauchi's scalp, because they say that he is too mild toward China. How does that fit in with Monroe Doctrine?—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

"N.-C. Daily News" Eager for Details

Shanghai, Oct. 2.—The "North-China Daily News" says in an editorial that it is clearly out of question, without more details, to pass judgment on the application to China of a Monroe Doctrine. At the same time, the announcement was made in categorical terms, and much significance is attached to it. So important a proclamation cannot but evoke great interest and give rise to many speculations. At first sight, it is only an extension of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. To respect the integrity and sovereign rights of China and to uphold them are the pivot of the Alliance, but a Monroe Doctrine is capable of many more interpretations.

For example in the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela, President Cleveland demanded the recognition of the principle that in such cases Washington insisted upon playing the principal part in the negotiations. Are we to infer that Tokyo may insist upon the similar recognition of her undoubtedly special interests in China? Full reports will eagerly be awaited, for we don't doubt that Viscount Ishii's announcement was designed as a guarantee of peace in the Far East, and as an expression that the friendliness between China and Count Terauchi, the Premier, has been affirmed as the basis for his policy.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

WILSON SIGNS WAR CREDIT BILL

Washington via London, Sept. 26.—President Wilson has signed the war credit bill which is generally known as "seven billion dollars bill."—KOKUSAI REUTER.

NEVER CLOSED THE DOOR IN CHINA

New York via London, Oct 2.—Viscount Ishii has affirmed that the closed door in China has never been and never will be the policy of the Japanese Government, which has welcomed all co-operation and competition tending toward the betterment of equal opportunity.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

MONROE DOCTRINE TO THE FAR EAST

New York via London, Sept. 30.—Viscount Ishii, at a banquet given in honour of the Japanese Mission, has proclaimed application of the Monroe Doctrine to the Far East by Japan and declared that not only would Japan not seek to assail the integrity and sovereignty of China but she is prepared eventually to defend the Chinese independence against any aggression, for Japan knew that her own landmark will be threatened by any outside invasion and interference with China.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

REBELLION IN SOUTH-WEST CHINA

Peking, Sept. 27.—According to the latest reports from Chengtu, the troops, which left Shensi some time ago with artillery, munitions and other materials to assist Liu Tsung-hao against the Yunnanese, have arrived at Chengtu and encamped some miles outside the city. The strength of the troops is not stated

Meanwhile Wu Kwang-hsin has again gone to Ichang where he will probably remain for sometime before proceeding to Szechuan, the delay being caused by the difficulty of obtaining sufficient boats to transport the troops, a majority of whom will march overland to Chungking. It is believed, however, that Wu Kwang-hsin's plans may again be altered if the situation in the southern Hunan develops seriously. It is learned from a reliable source that General Lu Yung-ting intends to hasten his troops to resist the rebels at Liling. The present revolt has no connection with Sun Yat-sen's activities.

According to the Peking "Daily News," General Lu Yung-ting, on one occasion, pointed out that Sun Yat-sen has lost the confidence of the people; proved himself incapable of exercising control over his men, and it would be suicidal to cast in one's lot with him. The paper adds that Lu Yung-ting appears to be playing a double game, negotiating with the Peking Government on the one hand and despatching troops to help the rebels on the other.—KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE.

Yunnan via Peking, Sept. 27.—The party of Chang Ping-lin arrived here on September 25 and was given enthusiastic welcome.—KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE.

SOUTH CHINA WILL YIELD

The Southern revolt in China, just started, is likely to end in a compromise so characteristic of Chinese political strife, is the belief prevailing in official quarters in Tokyo.

Information reaching here from Shanghai is said to justify a forecast that the Southerners would stop further hostile demonstrations and rest satisfied, should the Peking Government consent to restore the Constitution and the power of Parliament.

On the other hand, Premier Tuan Chi-jui is said to be in a position which makes it extremely dangerous to ignore the sentiment of President Feng Kou-chang, who, it is an open secret, is sympathetically inclined toward the South. The reason why the Premier has shown hesitation in subjugating the Southern malcontents, is that the relations between the President and the South could not well be left out of consideration.

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VISCOUNT ISHII AND PARTY AT NEW YORK

New York, Sept. 27.—New York's reception of the Ishii mission is conceded to be one of the most striking popular demonstrations ever seen in the metropolis. The whole city was beflagged with Japanese colors, while hundreds of thousands packed the City Hall Square and lined the route thence to the Gary residence on fifth avenue where Viscount Ishii, Vice-President Takeshita and Major-General Sugano were guests.

After bidding farewell to President Wilson at Washington yesterday evening when Viscount Ishii and President Wilson had a lengthy conversation, which is believed to have been satisfactory, the mission left Washington by a special train at 9.30 Thursday morning for New York, where the party arrived at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Guards of Honour by Regiment of Regulars

The mission was received by the Committee of the City at the pier. A regiment of regulars was drawn up there. Thence the party marched in procession headed by the bands. The lower Broadway was massed by people. The skyscraper windows were filled, everyone waving small Japanese flags and cheering. The City Hall Square was densely crowded. The scene was quite unprecedented. The whole square seemed like a moving sea of flags.

At the City Hall Viscount Ishii was greeted by the Mayor and representatives of the City. The Mayor made an eloquent speech. Mr. Gary also delivered a speech. Viscount Ishii's response was applauded tremendously. Leaving the City Hall the procession was reformed and passed the crowded streets lined by 3,000 soldiers of the old Sixty Ninth Regiment which Viscount Ishii reviewed. Fifth Avenue was beflagged entirely with bright Japanese standard. Every lamp post in the city was illuminated.

Newspapers Enthusiastic—Mission's Success

The newspapers, commenting enthusiastically, say that the entire reception has far surpassed anything given in honour of a previous visiting mission, except perhaps the French mission at which Field-Marshal Joffre was a popular idol.

Four days' programme in New York is crowded with events of entertainment for the visitors, including a monster dinner by the City and also by the Chamber of Commerce.

The work of the mission is now drawing to a close, but all indications point to a remarkable material success and a complete change of American sentiment throughout the country toward Japan.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

AMERICAN WAR COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Washington via London, Sept. 27.—The first United States war communique has been issued. It relates mainly the operations of the Allies in the last week, and declares that the Allies, while they definitely possess their ascendancy, will contend merely to wear down the enemy until the force of the American army can be felt. It also declares that evidently the enemy does not feel able to undertake his much-advertised offensive.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

700 MILES IN 442 MINUTES ITALIANS' FEAT

London, Sept. 25.—An Italian aeroplane with an officer pilot, a mechanic and an observer arrived in London on Monday from Turin, without a stop, covering seven hundred miles in four hundred and forty-two minutes. The Italian aeroplane left Turin at 7.38 Monday morning and arrived at Hounslow at 2.59 in the afternoon. While crossing the Alps, the plane encountered fierce storm-squalls, fog-banks and rain clouds.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY TO POPE ANGERS BERLIN

Berlin (via London), Sept. 1.—President Wilson's reply to the Pope's peace note was published generally by the newspapers this morning, and in the course of the editorial comment Mr. Wilson is bitterly denounced on the score of the note's tone and tendency.

The Lokal-Anzeiger says:

"President Wilson declines the Pope's mediation with the same mass of swollen phrases with which he has already satiated the German peoples. We are told that the war is not being waged against the German nation but against their 'masters.'

"The absolute mendacity of Mr. Wilson's phraseology becomes apparent when his dictum as to the rights of nations who are capable of shaping their own destinies is opposed to the wish of the German people to be governed by these very 'masters.' Mr. Wilson therefore does not intend to give us our liberty but to deprive us of liberty to arrive at our own decisions.

"Would Prolong War

"For that matter, this whole mass of words has as its sole purpose the expression of the intention to prolong the war at any price. In this resolve Mr. Wilson, who is fighting for the freedom of mankind, orders peace meetings dispersed and pacifists arrested.

"This war has exposed in its nakedness much that is low and contemptible; its remaining task was to exhibit a hero like this coldly calculating mathematician, whom a singular fate in a momentous hour has given the power over one hundred million people."

According to a telegram to a local agency, the Cologne Gazette, in commenting on the reply, says:

"Every word of President Wilson's note is grotesque nonsense. The climax of all the nonsense is that the German people are groaning under a cruel Government. Has not the entire German people, rich and poor, Socialist and Conservative, continually repeated that it stands firm for the Emperor and the empire?

Business Reason Seen

"The solution of the puzzle is that Mr. Wilson wants to persevere with the war. America's business world needs the war at this juncture. America's future needs the big army that is just in the making.

"Mr. Wilson hopes for disunity in Germany and therefore offers the German people peace at the cost of the German Government's fall. This trick is too transparent. The German people may be relied upon to range themselves more firmly around the Emperor against this hypocrite."

A "Pitiful" Answer

The Cologne Volkszeitung says: "President Wilson weeps crocodile tears over the Pope's humanity, but leaves it at that. He wants nothing short of the destruction of the enemy and demands an Anglo-American peace. Mr. Wilson's answer must be characterized as pitiful. The man who formerly stood forth as a peace maker is now blowing the wildest war trumpet. He who proclaimed peace without victory now desires the complete crushing of the enemy."

Most Liberal Franchise

The Tageblatt of Berlin says editorially:

"President Wilson speaks of the democratization of Germany, which we also desire, but it is an internal question and one we consider forbidden territory for foreigners, as a condition of peace."

The Morgenpost says: "The German people will not fail to return the answer which already has been made once by the President of the Reichstag, with the unanimous accord of the members of Parliament, which is elected on the basis of the most liberal franchise in the world. This time, however, the answer will be clearer, much clearer."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "Probably President Wilson does not know anything about the declarations of Gen. Sukhomilnoff (former Russian Minister of War, now on trial for treason) and of Gen. Janushkexitch (for chief of the Imperial General Staff of Russia) concerning the real proceedings which led to the outbreak of the war, otherwise he would have changed his tactics."

"President Wilson was anxious on this occasion to be non-committal," says the Volkszeitung, "for if he had said yes to the papal note that would have meant that he was taking leave of ambitious plans of his own, while if he had said no, he would have unveiled openly his activity as a prolonger of the war, and would have angered the friends of peace in the United States, who constitute a majority of his electors. He finds a good way out of the quandary by railing at the ruler of Germany and by rejecting every peace treaty which does not contain the German people's guarantee."

The Boersen Zeitung thinks the German people will not permit itself to be driven into a dangerous internal conflict by its enemies, adding: "This is the object of the Entente, which sees in the weakening of our internal front the only prospect of victory. This hope will be wholly disappointed."

Wilson is Warlike in Pope's Opinion

Rome, Sept. 1.—Pope Benedict regards President Wilson as more firmly set on continuance of the war than any other belligerent ruler, according to authoritative Vatican reports to-day.

No attempt was made in papal circles to conceal bitter disappointment at the American reply. The charge was voiced that the President had contradicted himself and had begged the question.

Emphasis was laid to-day on the fact that despite the unfavourable reply from America, Pope Benedict does not propose to abandon his attempts to restore peace. A second note will probably be sent.

Pope Benedict is still hopeful that peace may come, perhaps soon, on President Wilson's own terms—democratisation of Germany.

Rejection Not Absolute

The initial disappointment at the American reply has been dissipated in part and the Pope now sees the note as holding promise and not as a cold, absolute rejection, either diplomatically or psychologically.

The "Just Christian peace," which Pope Benedict proposed in his appeal, was regarded as entirely harmonious with the American President's policies.

Those policies, as the Vatican saw them to-day, were in the main:

No punitive damages.

No dismemberment of empires.

No exclusive economic leagues.

No implied, direct or indirect restrictions as to the seas.

Count de Salis, the British Minister at the Vatican, who presented President Wilson's reply to Pope Benedict, received the impres the President's refusal to undertake negotiasion that the Pope, although disappointed at tions on the lines laid down in the Papal note, was touched by the nobility and dignity of the President's reply and courtesy toward him personally. The Holy Father, he added, also felt grieved at the unpitying condemnation of Germany's perfidy.

Punctilious Criticism

Criticism of the form in which President Wilson replied to Pope Benedict's peace note is voiced by the Osservatore Romano and the Corriere d'Italia, reflectors of Vatican opinion, which take up this point without entering into the merits of the Presidential response, their comment contrasting American cleverness in business with what is alluded to an American lack of knowledge of diplomatic usages.

The criticism is based, for one thing, upon the reply signed by Secretary of State Lansing, while the Papal note was signed by Pope Benedict himself. This, according to these

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newspaper critics, required that the answer be signed by President Wilson himself. The same organs allege impropriety in the fact that publication of the President's answer was permitted before the text was delivered to the Pope, whereas the Papal note was sent to England on Aug. 9 for delivery to America and was not published in Rome until Aug. 16.

Objection is also made that the reply was telegraphed, which is pointed to as not in accord with diplomatic usage for such important documents, which are invariably despatched by courier.

Finally, the newspapers find in the text of the Presidential reply contradictions of statements contained in the President's former messages on the subject of peace.

Conscience True Basis

Eventual peace, the Secolo says, in commenting upon the reply, must not be a peace of diplomatic artificialities, but of conscience.

"So let us hope," it adds, "that the German people understand what President Wilson means. Until such a time it is our duty to continue the war and not to desert the welfare of our children. Weakness, even hesitation, will make us traitors to civilization."

The Corriere della Sera of Milan says:

"President Wilson's answer sets forth the fundamental reasons why the Allied Powers cannot consider the Pope's proposals. The era of treaties made for breaking is past. Europe must emerge from this red inundation another Europe. The Pope is in a neutral position which will not and cannot be changed. He has a right and a duty to seek peace. This position is understood and respected by the Allies."

"President Wilson has put forward the great struggle between might and right in such a decisive way that it is impossible to wave it away by sleight of hand," says the Tribuna. "That struggle must end in the absolute triumph of right without limitations and reserve, and that triumph cannot be obtained by ambiguous conciliations or subtle compromises with those who habitually violate the rights of others, and who, with their haughtiness not yet tamed by the condemnation of the world and inevitable defeat, continue such violations."

Bernard Shaw's Opinion of Wilson's Reply

London, Sept. 1.—"President Wilson's reply to the Pope is really a message to Germany," said George Bernard Shaw to-day in an interview with the Associated Press.

"To-day let all the Allies repeat after President Wilson to the German people and until they hear us, 'No peace with the Hohenzollerns.'"

The Libre Parole, in an article which has been censored considerably, says that to distinguish between the responsibilities of the German people and their leaders is in absolute contradiction of all teaching of facts. The policy of Germanic expansion, it adds, is not the ambition of a party but a fundamental aspiration of the German people.

President Wilson's language, Humanite declares, is that of lofty reason which ignores cupidity and hatred. It may make itself heard by the German people, whom it asks to repair the evil they have done and then to take their place among the other nations without their rights or existence being menaced.

"It is to the German people," it adds, "that President Wilson has made reply in answering the Pope. If the Pope has been only the mouthpiece of the Central Powers, President Wilson's reply was the most direct and the wisest it was possible to make. If the German people want peace they know just on what conditions it can be obtained."

Reply to Pope Has Its "Bright Spots"

The Hague, Sept. 1.—President Dresselhuys of the Dutch Anti-war Council and Secretary General of the Dutch Department of Justice, communicates to the Associated Press the following opinion of the Anti-War Council, which assembled to-day to consider President Wilson's reply to the Pope:

"The first glance produces a feeling of disappointment over the sharp tone and partially regarding the responsibility for the war. The note will therefore surely elicit a contradiction, even from those Germans who are in nowise admirers of the present Governmental system.

"A closer examination reveals bright spots. First, the absence of exultation over America's military power and no mention of peace by a military victory; second, the reply shews sympathy for the Pope's peace bases; third, no post-bellum economic war; fourth, contrary to first appearances, President Wilson does not insist on the slogan 'no peace with the Hohenzollerns.'"

"The President obviously wishes that the will of the German nation shall henceforth control the policy of the German Government, from which condition the possibility of peace negotiations may be born. Perhaps the introduction of the Parliamentary system in Germany in no distant future will fulfill this demand.

"Perhaps, however, the mutation of power in Germany will show itself unmistakably in another way. If the Reichstag majority forces the Government to accept unreservedly the Papal peace bases, it would mean the complete defeat of the Pan-German military party. It is to be hoped that the President will deem this sufficient 'new evidence of the mentality of the German nation.'

"Summing up, the President's answer clears the situation, if only the too sharp tone regarding the German Democrats' action toward Parliamentarization does not impede progress by hurting their feelings."

WILSON TO CAPTAIN ALLIED RELIEF FOR RUSSIA

(By Louis Seibold)

Washington, Sept. 3.—The President returned this evening from the longest holiday he has taken since the United States entered the war against Germany 150 days ago to find four matters of paramount importance awaiting his attention.

The problems which will engage his attention relate to three foreign undertakings and one domestic, all connected with the war situation. They are in their relative importance the Russian situation, the conference with the Japanese mission, the German attitude toward the rejoinder to the Pope's peace letter and the adjustment of prices in copper, steel, lumber, wood, zinc and other basic products.

Russia holds and will probably continue to engage the most serious thought of the President. While no announcement has been made of the fact, this Government, with the approval of Great Britain, France and Italy, has assumed the initiative in mapping out for the guidance of the Kerensky Government a plan covering the military, industrial, economic and political situation which confronts the leaders of the Provisional Government.

In addition to money, the United States has set in motion machinery to afford assistance to Premier Kerensky and his aids. It is not improbable that announcement will soon be made that experts in various lines essential to the upbuilding of the new Government have been or soon will be despatched to the Russian capital with a definite programme for giving aid where it is most needed.

Not Worried About Riga

During the recent conferences between the members of the Root mission and the Russian Ambassador the fact was clearly established that President Wilson will go the limit in trying to prevent the disruption of the new democracy, and that he will not abandon hope as long as there is a chance of success.

Steps to relieve the military situation will, it is understood, be undertaken soon by the United States, Great Britain, France and, it is hoped, Japan, to restore the morale of the Russian troops. While none too optimistic, the feeling among American officials is that the recent advances of the German forces along almost the entire Russian line of defense involve no permanent menace to the Russian Government itself.

The abandonment of Riga by the Russian military forces was expected. It would occasion no surprise if the Germans made an attempt to reach and invest Petrograd. As a matter of fact, there is a tendency among American military officials to concede the probability of such an event.

Hope Rests in Japan

It is believed in Washington that the capitulation of Petrograd will do more to convince the Russian people of the dangers confronting them than any other event. The Russian Government has already discussed the advisability of removing the capital to Moscow, which is the centre and seat of the conservative element, highly patriotic in temper and free alike from the sinister influences of German intrigue and susceptibility to extreme radicalism.

The discordant elements in the Russian Government will find little encouragement at the new council seat if military eventualities compel the abandonment of Petrograd.

The bright spot in the Russian situation appears to be Japan. While there have been no formal exchanges of views between the mission headed by Viscount Ishii and the representatives of this Government, there is an optimistic feeling in official and diplomatic circles that the results will be wholly gratifying to the United States and its allies. The conference between Viscount Ishii, the President and Secretary of State are scheduled to begin to-morrow or Wednesday.

Only War Subjects Up

An announcement made at the headquarters of the Japanese mission to-night strengthened the confidence of American officials that Japan would approach the impending conferences with high humanitarian and international motives. The announcement was:

"No discussions have as yet taken place with the State Department. While it is impossible state what will be discussed except in a general way, it can be said definitely that the discussion will not include the subject of immigration or China. We came here for the purpose of felicitating the United States upon entering the war, as the name of our mission signifies, and any discussions will relate to the co-operation between the United States and Japan during the war. All other matters are left to the permanent embassy here."

The attitude of Viscount Ishii has been of amicable deference to the wishes of the United States. Little doubt is expressed in diplomatic circles that the Mikado will assent to any suggestion that President Wilson may make.

British Envoy a Caller

Impressed with the necessity for decisive action to relieve the pressure on the new Russian democracy, it is considered entirely probable that the President will invite the Mikado's Government to lend a helping hand in that quarter.

A circumstance that argued favourably in this direction was the call paid to-day by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, on Viscount Ishii to-day. The call served to dispose of some disturbing reports affecting the relations between Japan and Great Britain. The interview between the envoys of the Mikado and the British King is said to have been of the most agreeable character.

That can also be said of the exchange of courtesies between the Mikado's representative and diplomats representing other nations in the combination against Germany.

It is assumed in diplomatic quarters that Sir Spring-Rice, who returned to Washington last night, carried out certain instructions relating to British and Japanese interests in the Far East, which are declared to have been of a most satisfactory character to the Japanese Government.

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

30,000 CHINESE FOR FRONT

China has decided to despatch about 30,000 soldiers to the European front, but the plan has not yet been carried out, says the "Nichinichi." Even though China actually sends troops, she will not be able to send a large force, and this only for rear service. The despatch of a large force is desired by all the Entente powers, but is practically impossible, China having no facilities of transportation and no supply of munitions and arms. If China sends a large force, one of the Entente Powers must undertake the transportation and supply of munitions, arms and food to the Chinese soldier.

Even the despatch of Japanese is desired in many quarters, but what the Entente wishes, is the despatch of a large force, as a small one would not effect in any way the outcome of the war. The Entente powers are not lacking in men; what they desire is a sufficient supply of food stuffs and munitions, which can only be obtained when the German submarines are totally destroyed. The despatch of Chinese or Japanese forces will tax the present transportation facilities of the Entente and the benefit obtaind by these soldiers' presence would not be large under such conditions.

The "Nichinichi" says that the war will come to an end when the immense army the United States is now preparing, is sent to the European fronts. While it is difficult to predict when the Americans will reach Europe, their arrival will bring about the conclusion of the war.

GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE IN COMBINE

As previously reported, the Ishinkai and twelve independent members of the House of Representatives have organized a new political party, but the "Nichinichi" says that the amalgamation of the Ishinkai and independent members is not so important a political movement as generally believed. The Ishinkai was organized by members of House of Representatives who were elected in the General Electon held in April, by the support of the Cabinet, and they did not organize themselves on their political principles. The members all have different political views, and do not belong to any of the established parties, and most of them received the aid of the Government at the time of election. Thus the paper says that it is quite natural that these elements should amalgamate.

While these members of the new party are declaring that they received no help or influence of the Government in forming the new organization, the "Nichinichi" says that no one will believe their statement, and it is as plain as day that Government influence was used in bringing about the combine.

The Ishinkai has now 42 members, and with the twelve independent members who joined it, the party will have fifty-four members, and when 161 of the Seiyukai are added, the Government will have the support of 215 members. Even if the Kokuminto, which has only thirty-five members, should rise against the Government, with the majority supporting the Cabinet, the Government should suffer no danger in the House of Representatives.

But the "Nichinichi" says that the future of the present Cabinet is not to be viewed optimistically. The members of the new organization will support it until the last, as they were mostly elected by its influence, but the Seiyukai is looking for an opportunity to obtain the ruling power without bringing on them the opposition of the elder Statesmen and the military bureaucrats. Therefore, even though the new organization was established to support the Government, the Cabinet can not feel easy about political oppositions. The "Nichinichi" predicts that when the present Cabinet falls, the new political party will also be dissolved.

DISCONTINUE SHIP SUBSIDIES

It is reported that the Government will continue subsidies to steamship companies for two years more, when the present agreement expires on December 31st, and the "Jiji" says that such a policy will be only an extravagance. All the steamship companies of Japan have recently increased their wealth, and are declaring large dividends. The N.Y.K. has declared a dividend of seventy per cent, and even the T.K.K., which was in a bad condition just before the outbreak of the war, has declared a dividend of thirty five per cent. The Government intends to reject the refusal of the steamship companies to accept further subsidies, and force their acceptance.

The subsidies were formerly given to protect them from loss incurred in running the prescribed lines, but when they are gaining enormous profits, from all their lines, it is absolutely unnecessary to give them such help. On the other hand, steamship companies should refuse further subsidies, as they are now able to run their lines profitably without Government aid.

It is said that when the subsidies are cancelled, the Government can not restrict the freight rates, and naturally the steamship companies would raise them, and so injure Japanese trade. However the "Jiji" says that that is not a good reason for continuing the subsidies, as freight prices can be regulated by law, and the Shipping Regulation to be issued shortly, will have this power.

Moreover the ships to which subsidies are given, are only a small part of the steamships of the country, and only a few traders are benefiting from the restriction of rates in connection with the subsidies, which if they are given for the purpose of restricting freight rates, should be given to every ship in the country.

The steamship rates depend upon the world's supply of bottoms, and if the Japanese companies raise their freights only, Japanese traders are to suffer, and the Government will be unable to take any measure to prevent this. The "Jiji" says that from every standpoint, the continuation of the subsidies to steamship companies is unnecessary, and hopes that the Government will suspend them after December 31st, when the present agreements expire.

ARTIFICIAL SUGAR PRICES

The sugar trust of Formosa is artificially restricting the supply of sugar, in order to keep its price at a formidably high figure, and the suffering of the Japanese public from this monopoly, is to be deeply regretted, says the "Hochi."

The sugar manufacturing companies of Formosa, receive Government encouragement and aid, but they give no thought to the welfare of the country and people, and the paper hopes that the Government will dissolve the trust, and so enable the public to purchase sugar at reasonable prices.

The total sugar production in Formosa last year amounted to 5,715,000 piculs, but of the total product, the sugar trust set aside only 3,300,000 piculs for home consumption, and exported the rest to foreign countries. Furthermore the Sugar Manufacturers Association of Formosa took 300,000 piculs out of the total amount allotted to home use, and exported it, consequently the sugar sent here reached only 3,000,000 piculs. This policy of the sugar trust caused a scarcity of supply.

On the other hand, the price of sugar in Java has gone down since the outbreak of the European war, on account of the stoppage of export to England, and taking advantage of this opportunity, the Meiji Sugar Manufacturing Company and the Niitaka Sugar Manufacturing Company purchased a large amount of the Java output. This was not at all welcomed by the sugar trust, which vigorously protested against the import of Java sugar by the two above mentioned companies. Finally the trust made the two companies promise that they would not import Java sugar again, and that what they have brought in, would be used for export, and not sold in Japan. Thus the trouble between the trust and two sugar companies ended in the victory of the trust.

The Formosa sugar companies are receiving the protection of the Government, and in the first half of this year the trust obtained a profit of 5,130,000 yen, on a paid-up capital of 9,725,000 yen. The paper hopes that the Government will try to stop this outrageous policy, and give a sufficient supply of sugar to the Japanese public at reasonable prices.

SIMPLE ANNIVERSARY BEST

The city of Tokyo had planned to hold the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the capital, voting the expenditure of 150,000 yen, but from various quarters opposition has recently been offered against it, at the time when the European war is still raging. The public of Tokyo desires to hold the celebration, as the development of this city was entirely due to the removal of the capital from Kyoto fifty years ago, and if the city and the public desire to hold such a celebration, no outside elements should dictate to them. However, the "Hochi" says that the opposition rose simply because the war is raging in Europe, and people of many belligerent countries are suffering from lack of food and other supplies, and Japan being an Entente country, general festivities are considered likely to cause ill feeling among the other Entente powers.

The paper says that those who are opposing the plan have good reasons, but it says that the entire abandonment would be wrong. The "Hochi," also however, is against the indulgence in festivities at this moment, and proposes a plan suitable for the occasion.

It proposes that the fiftieth anniversary of the capital should be celebrated in the most simple and unobtrusive manner, restricting the expense to about twenty thousand yen. The public of Tokyo should not only rejoice over the anniversary, but also pray for the success of the Entente, and especially the Japanese fleet in the Mediterranean.

The City has voted 150,000 yen for the expenses of the celebration, and the remaining 130,000 yen should be used in giving relief to the Japanese sailors and officers now being engaged in duty in the Mediterranean. The Japanese public has been quite indifferent to the war, and not only have they forgotten about the struggle in Europe, but they have also forgotten about the destroyers of their own country, serving in the Mediterranean and the Pacific Ocean. Naval officers and sailors are going through various hardships, and are engaged daily in the watch for German submarines, but the public has not appreciated their service, and has never planned any help for them.

The Japanese have planned to relief the soldiers of the other Entente Powers, but no attention has been given to the fighters of their own country. With 130,000 yen, various useful articles should be purchased and sent to the officers and sailors, who have been constantly on active service since early spring, and have had no chance to return home, or receive any article of comfort. Tokyo should set an example by remembering these men.

With a little effort, 130,000 yen could be easily saved out of the sum voted for the expense of the fiftieth anniversary celebration. The "Hochi" declares that to hold large-scaled festivities at this time is not advisable, and they should be held in the most simple manner, and the whole amount thus saved be given for the relief of the naval men.

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BARON MEGATA'S SPEECH

As briefly reported previously the America-Japan Society gave a dinner in farewell to Baron Megata and party Tuesday evening. The following is the full text of the speech the Baron made on the occasion:

Naturally I consider it a great honour to be sent to America on the Special Finance Commission; I feel keenly the added honour of going as a member of this America-Japan Society. That I have been chosen for this important mission from among our members indicates the esteem in which the Imperial Government holds this Society. On behalf of our commission I thank you heartily for the reception you have accorded us this evening.

We are indeed fortunate to be appointed to serve amidst the world wide activities of the American people with their exhaustless energy and their firm determination which must prove a strong guarantee of the successful conclusion of the war and of a substantial peace to follow. This bright outlook will no doubt strengthen our close traditional friendship with the Great Republic and also stimulate the general sentiment of Japanese at large.

Japan as one of the early warring powers continues to participate actively in the actual operations of the great conflict. We have been doing our part with sincerity and determination. Japan has so far succeeded in making and keeping the Pacific truly pacific. No less has Japan also financially contributed in carrying on the present great war. As a warring country, we should continue to equip and supply ourselves and our allies so that we may fulfil the duties of our proper position. It is therefore necessary that we should study the financial and economic measures required to meet the demands of this prolonged struggle in co-operation and harmony with our fellow allies, especially with the United States.

It may not be out of place to add that the members of our Commission have been carefully and properly chosen so that many of them represent the business men of reputation and influence throughout the Empire. This experienced character of the commissioners will no doubt serve in facilitating closer connections in all financial and commercial relations with the United States.

As we proceed across the Pacific, it will be our great pleasure to convey to your friends and ours in America all your good wishes and sympathy, remembering that the sea firmly unites the people on both its shore. Gentlemen, once more in the name of the Commission, I thank you all heartily and sincerely for the honour you have done us in drinking our health.

Special Finance Commission to the U.S.

A Special Finance Commission has been established to carry on the work of investigating the financial and economic measures adopted by the foreign Powers to meet the exigencies arising out of the great world war, the purpose of its investigations being to furnish Japan with instructive information as to ways and means for furthering the development of the Empire both during and after the war. In pursuance of this purpose persons, officials and private individuals, having ability and experience in the treatment of the subjects concerned, are to be selected from time to time, and charged with this important mission.

As the first step, Baron Megata, Chief of the Commission and his associate Commissioners have been ordered to proceed to the United States, the Power now most closely related to this Empire in many respects. It is with extraordinary determination that the United States has joined in the war. The financial measures which she has adopted for the time of the war, and the economic policies which she has framed for the period to follow the war, have been planned on a large scale and with great foresight, so that they will naturally bring about an entirely new situation in the industrial and monetary circles of the world.

Therefore, the sending of these Commissioners to the United States in order to enable them to observe personally the conditions actually existing in that country and so to create between the two nations a better understanding which shall serve to promote the mutual interest of both countries, will not only be instrumental in furthering relations of intimacy between Japan and the United States but also will have the good effect of bringing into clearer light the industrial and financial fields of this Empire, both during and after the war. That the United States will hold a dominant position in the money market of the world after the war seems quite certain and consequently to strengthen the basis of co-operation with her is tantamount to advancing the economic position of this Empire.

In the selection of the Commissioners, comparatively many appointments have been made from business circles, in as much as the necessity of making the investigation a combined effort of both Government and people has been keenly felt by the authorities.

The full names of the members of the Commission sent to the United States are as follows:—

Baron Tanetaro Megata (Member of the House of Peers), Chief of the Special Finance Commission.

Mr. Osamu Matsumoto, (Secretary in the Department of Finance), Special Finance Commissioner.

Mr. Takenosuke Sakaguchi (Technical Inspector in the Extraordinary Investigation Bureau, Department of Finance) Special Finance Commissioner.

Baron Bunkichi Ito, (Secretary in the Extraordinary Industrial Investigation Bureau, Department of Agriculture and Commerce) Special Finance Commissioner.

Doctor Seiji Hishida (Secretary Interpreter to the Government-General of Chosen), Special Finance Commissioner.

Mr. Umekichi Yoneyama, (Managing-Director of the Mitsui Bank, Ltd., Tokyo), Special Finance Commissioner.

Mr. Yoshitaro Yamashita (General-Manager of the Sumitomo Firm, Osaka), Special Finance Commissioner.

Mr. Chozo Koike (Director of the Kuhara Head Office, Osaka) Special Finance Commissioner.

Mr. Kenjiro Matsumoto (Representative of the Yasukawa Mining Co., Fukuoka), Special Finance Commissioner.

ADMINISTRATION OF TSINGTAO NOW CIVIL

The Tsingtao Civil Administration Act was pubished in the "Offiial Gazette" Monsday to take effect from the day of publication.

The new act creates a department of Civil Administration in the Tsingtao Garrison Staff Office, whose business it is to look after all executive and judicial affairs, excepting the military administration, of the occupied territory in Shantung Province. For this purpose a Civil Administration Office is established, which is to be divided into the following bureaux:

The Bureau of Railways, to take charge of affairs pertaining to the Shantung Railway, the mines and wharfs of the district.

The Bureau of Communications to take charge of affair concerning communications and electrical enterprises.

The system of the civil administration thus established, includes altogether about 600 officials.

Simultaneously with the promulgation of the Tsingtao administration act, the Government issued the following statement, setting forth the reasons for the new act:

Official Explanation of Act

"After the Empire had occupied Germany's Eastern Asiatic Military base in and around Tsingtao, the Commander of the Tsingtao Garrison was appointed to administer all affairs, both military and civil. As to the welfare of the people, the Military Administration Office was established to look after that, and as to the railways and mines, the Shantung Railway Administration Office looked after them. Since then three years have elapsed; order now has been fairly well stabilized, and the people are enjoying a peaceful life. It was decided, therefore, to supersede the military administration by a civil, in order to better the government, and to protect the industry of the people, of the occupied territory.

Important Changes Brought About

"The important changes brought about by the new act are:

(1) Railway and communication affairs are transferred to the Department of Civil Administration, which, under the different bureau heads and the supervision of the Civil Governor, shall facilitate transportation and communications, with speed and co-ordination.

(2) The business of the Bureau of Wharfs shall be transferred to the Bureau of Railways, to promote the convenience of water and land transportations.

(3) The Civil Adminitration Office shall establish its offices at a number of places besides Tsingtao, in order to contribute to the welfare of the people.

(4) Executive, police, and judicial matters shall be transferred to the Department of Civil Administration, and the local gendarmes, under the command of the Civil Governor, shall keep in close touch with the various executive offices, excepting the execution of military police affairs.

(5) The Consulate police hitherto stationed along the Shantung Railway, shall be replaced by gendarmes.

(6) The Consul at Tsinan shall be appointed to hold an additional office of Civil Administration, so as to smooth the relationship between the civil administrative and consular affairs.

(7) Administrative business shall be readjusted and co-ordinated in order to save administrative expenses.

"The object sought in the civil administration in Tsingtao is to give assurance of security to the people, so that they can industriously pursue their daily toil, thus to put the cordial relationship between Japan and China into a firmer position. There is no intention in the last to alter the property or status quo of the occupied territory."

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EX-PRESIDENT TAFT MAY DEFEND OZAWA

Mr. William Howard Taft, the former President of the United States, is likely to defend in the American Supreme Court the famous case in which Mr. Takao Ozawa, a Japanese resident of Honolulu, Hawaii, is seeking to become an American citizen through naturalization. The case was referred for final judgment to the Supreme Court last Spring by the Californian Court of Appeals, which considered it to be a matter that should be decided by the highest tribunal of the land, and is scheduled to take place next year, when the Court opens its session in June.

The Test Case

Meanwhile, efforts are being made by Mr. Ozawa and his friends and sympathizers, to secure the assistance of the best lawyers that can be obtained in America, for the hearing which is to give final pronouncement on the long disputed question of whether Japanese are entitled to the right to naturalization in the United States. Mr. Withington, of the law firm of Castle and Withington of Honolulu, who has fought for Mr. Ozawa the legal battle before the Federal District Court of Hawaii in 1915, when Mr. Ozawa for the first time filed his application for naturalization, has been ever since working hard gratuitously on the case and will be one of the lawyers at Washington.

Expect Taft's Assistance

The former President, Mr. Taft, is now being solicited to handle the delicate question by its backers. Judging from Mr. Taft's actual knowledge of Japan and the Japanese, and his principle that the Federal authorities should see to it that no discriminatory insult be accorded to alien residents by local people, it is believed he will consent to the request. The value of the assistance of such a lawyer as Mr. Taft is at once evident because of his conspicuous and influential position in the country, not to speak of his prominence and ability as a constitutional lawyer.

Those interested in the case, first thought of enlisting the assistance of either Mr. Elihu Root or Mr. Charles Hughes, both imposing figures in the judicial world of America, and admired for their lofty principles of righteousness and fairness. On account, however, of the fact that Mr. Taft has the more actual and intimate knowledge of the Japanese, as he visited Japan in 1903, he has been preferred to the others. Besides Mr. Taft and Mr. Withington, another lawyer of great reputation is to be selected.

Visc't Ishii Promises Support

Viscount Ishii, Japanese Special Envoy, now in Washington, was seen by Mr. Ozawa when the former stopped at Honolulu last month, en route to the United States, who laid the whole case before him. The Envoy, though this event escaped the scent of the Honolulu newspapers, expressed his approval and support of the case, and promised to do what he could while in the American capital. In Tokyo, such men as Baron Shibusawa and Dr. Doremus Scudder—the latter the pastor of the Tokyo Union Church—are deeply interested in the case and are actively supporting it. In America, Dr. Sydney Gulick and all the Japanese associations from the Pacific Coast to New York, are ready to aid Mr. Ozawa in his struggle to win.

Change in Military Department

With the creation of civil administration in Tsingtao, a new Tsingtao Garrison Staff Act was also promulgated on the same day, establishing the Garrison Staff Office to replace the military administration there. The garrison is to be commanded, according to the new act, by a General or Lieutenant-General, and all the military affairs of Tsingtao are to belong to this office.

CHANCE FOR A SOLOMON

The authorities in Shizuoka and Yamanashi prefectures are now involved in litigation in regard to the right of jurisdiction over a territory of about 360,000 tsubo, which lies on the border of the two prefectures, apparently belonging to neither of them. It is said that in 1894 the representatives of the contending parties made a joint request to the Home Department for the official settlement of the dispute. Thereupon the latter instructed the authorities of Shizuoka to make investigations in the matter by actual survey of the territory, together with reference to the old maps. But Shizuoka Prefecture reported the result of the investigation in its favor, and in consequence Yamanashi Prefecture brought the matter into court the same year. The question has been pending since then.

SHIPPING LAW OFFICIAL

The appointment of the officials of the Shipping Regulation Board, of the War-Time Shipping Regulation Act recently promulgated, was made public Monday and is as follows: Directors: Mr. Ichiki, Vice-Minister of Communications; Lt.-General Yamada, Vice-Minister of War; Vice-Admiral Tochinai, Vice-Minister of the Navy; Mr. Kamiyama, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Mr. Oshikawa, Director of the Government Iron works; Baron Kondo, Messrs. Kawasaki, Hori A. Asano, Eguchi, Kishimoto, Yamashita, and Dr. Dan. Officials of the Board: Messrs. Tsutsumi, Hatano, Nomoto, Hirobata, and Nagakawa.

Great International Importance

As the selection of such a lawyer as Mr. Taft to fight for the case suggests, the Ozawa naturalization affair will soon enter a stage where it will assume tremendous international significance. Should the Supreme Court pass upon the case in favor of the plaintiff, thus making the Japanese free from classification among "persons not eligible to citizenship of the United States through naturalization," the result will be far reaching and mark a new epoch in the annals of Japanese-American relations. The final decision, by the nation's highest court, to such effect, would nullify practically all of the anti-Japanese laws and acts in America, which are based on the pretext that Japanese have no right to naturalization.

The Bone of Contention

The main point involved in the case is whether or not the Japanese belong to the Mongolian race. The Constitution of the United States provides that only aliens who are free white persons and those of African nativity and descent are accorded the previlege of naturalization. Mr. Ozawa contends that he belongs to the white race, basing his claim on the scholastic theory that Japanese are of a race whose origin is traced back to Aryan stock.

Because of the war, the Ozawa test-case is attracting only slight attention, except among those who are directly concerned with the consequence of its judicial decision, one way or the other,—i.e., the Japanese residing in America. But it is understood that both the Washington and Tokyo Governments are giving all the attention that the matter deserves.

There are many who are inclined to question the wisdom of pressing a decision when the United States is engaged in the war with Germany. A person who has been in close touch with the case from the beginning in refuting this idea, recently said:

"The case was first brought to court in 1915 and has since been in the hands of the American judicial authorities. It is therefore foolish to fear the misunderstanding that we are taking advantage of the war."

MISS J. N. CROSBY OF YOKOHAMA DECORATED

Miss J. N. Crosby, President Emeritus of the Kyoritsu Jogakko or Doremus School, Yokohama, has been invested with the Blue Ribbon by H.M. the Emperor of Japan. The honor was communicated to the Kanagawa Kencho by the Board of Decorations, under date of September 25th. The investiture will be held at the Kencho at 4.30 p.m. on Monday, the 8th inst., when Mr. George Scidmore, U.S. Consul-General, will be present in private capacity, besides members of the two Houses residing in Yokohama and the vicinity, representatives of Japanese and foreign schools and charity organizations in Yokohama as well as the Press.

The honour thus conferred on her is in consideration of her long and meritorious service in educational and charity works. Born of a prominent family in New York, 1833, Miss J. N. Crosby is the eldest daughter of Prof. Henry William Crosby. Her grand-father was a physician, and the members of her family are noted for longevity. She has twelve sisters and brothers, all of them being well-known in their respective localities. Her arrival in Japan dates back to June 25th, 1871, being despatched here with the Misses Pearson and Pruyn for female education in this country. Her school was originally at 48, Bluff, but was removed in 1872 to the present site, 212, on a larger scale, owing to an increase of pupils. Miss Pruyn was formerly President of this School, but Miss Crosby succeeded her in 1876. Her educational and charity interests are not confined to Yokohama, but her valuable services for the common good, are profoundly appreciated in the Bonin Islands and Kiryu, Gumma Prefecture, among other places. Orphan and rescue institutions have also received invaluable assistance from her.

Miss Crosby is now eighty-four years of age, but still enjoys good health. A few years ago she returned to the States, but returned to Yokohama after a few months' stay, preferring to spend her whole life in Japan.

THE BITER BIT

On hearing that dealers in timber are going to raise the price of all kinds of wood, which is in great demand on account of the typhoon's destruction, Governor Inouye, of Tokyo Prefecture, asked Wednesday the Government to supply lumber from its forests at a moderate price to the sufferers. The Government will accept this application shortly, says an official.

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FIRST GRAND OPERA BY JAPANESE SINGERS

The opening of the second season at Rosi's Opera Comique, Asakasa Mitsuke, Monday evening, was especially significant, as then the first grand opera ever given there was staged under the direction of Mr. G. V. Rosi. Comic operas have been staged at Rosi's, Imperial and other theaters, but no grand opera had been presented by Japanese singers.

The honor of introducing grand opera to the Japanese public is therefore due to Mr. Rosi, who has trained, with untiring efforts, his singers to sing the Cavalleria Rusticana. The difficulty was particularly great, as his singers did not know opera of this type, never having heard one. Foreign music lovers may find many faults and shortcomings in Cavalleria Rusticana as sung by Rosi's company, but in criticising, it should be well borne in mind that the singers have received no special training for grand opera until the rehearsals for Cavalleria Rusticana were started two months ago. Those who heard this piece on the opening evening, would never believe that Mr. Taya, who sings the part of Turridu, had never sung any operatic music until four months ago.

The Japanese public has now the first opportunity of sampling grand opera, and although, it can not be helped that Cavalleria Rusticana has some Japanese atmosphere and feeling, it is impossible under the present circumstances in Japan to give a better performance than at Rosi's.

A Budding Tenor

Mr. Taya, the twenty-one year old tenor, has proved his ability in the part of Turridu, and executed the difficult songs fairly well. He is no doubt the best operatic tenor in Japan, and is promised a great future, if he continues long under the direction of Mr. Rosi. The song Turrido sings in parting with his mother before going to fight Alfio, is his most difficult, but the young Taya sang it well enough to receive hearty applause.

The Other Singers

Mrs. Shizuko Shimizu as Lola did better than in the past, and her voice has shown remarkable improvement. The characteristics of her singing are feeling and tenderness, which she managed to bring out successfully in the part of Lola. Her improvement in expression has widened the contrast between her and Miss Hara, whose singing has been always a trifle cold, lacking in expression and feeling. While the voice of Mrs. Shimizu may not be so well cultivated as that of Miss Hara, her singing really attracts the audience.

Mr. Kintaro is undoubtedly a comedy singer, and he failed, in the part of Alfio, to come up to expectations. He does not seem to know how to fill serious parts, and could not even use his voice to the fullest advantage in singing the part of Alfio. But in The Doctor of Alcantara, the two act comic opera, on the same programme, he was in his elements, and did much better than in Cavalleria Rusticana.

The part of Lucia is too heavy for Mrs. Inouye, and in many scenes she could not bring out the desired effects. The original score for Lucia does not fit her voice, and to obtain better results, the part must be rewritten. She also did better in the second piece.

Ishikawa, Capable New Conductor

Any one who heard Cavalleria Rusticana will not fail to appreciate the wonderfully excellent musical direction of Mr. T. Ishikawa. He understands operatic music, and gives proper interpretation, and in this regard, he is far superior to the former conductor there. The music of Cavalleria Rusticana is excellent, but there is certain unusual characteristics, which are difficult to interpret correctly. The success of the piece, however, rests upon the interpretation of these characteristic points in the music. The famous Intermezzo was rendered particularly well, and was one of the best hits of orchestral music recently heard in Tokyo, and Mr. Ishikawa well earned the hearty applause and curtain call he received on the opening evening.

Mr. Rosi is to be congratulated for the success of his attempt to introduce grand opera in Japan, and the general public, though having only a scanty knowledge of such music, deeply appreciate his efforts.

Madame Rosi dances the Tarantella, a Neapolitan Dance, in a way to delight the audience.

The Doctor of Alcantara

The Doctor of Alcantara, a comic opera is excellently done, and Mr. K. Shimidzu and Mrs. Inouye are the mainstays of the piece. At the opening performance, however, the diologues were tediously long, but when the company is more accustomed to the piece, or the speaking parts are cut short, an improvement will be made. The plot is interesting and keeps the audience guessing as to what follows.

The plot of the comic opera is as follows:—

Carlos, the son of Balthazar, has fallen in love with Isabella, daughter of Dr. Paracelus. Isabella is betrothed to a youth whose name is unknown to her. Discovered in listening to a serenade by Carlos, she confesses her love for him, and refuses to marry the unknown intended. Carlos conceals himself in a basket and is brought into the house under cover of a present to Inez, the confidant of Isabella. Carlos meanwhile leaves the basket and conceals himself. Doctor and Inez trying to hide the basket from the quarrelsome Lucrezia, accidentally drops it into the river, afterwards to discover there was a man inside. Attracted by the screams of Inez, the night watch appear informing them that they are under suspicion. They are left brooding in fear and dismay over their crime, when Carlos enters and is immediately suspected by the guilty couple to be a police spy. He informs them that he is the son of Balthazar being at the time unaware that his lady love and his betrothed are one and the same. The Doctor invites Carlos to drink wine with him, which, when brought by Inez proves to be one of the doctor's poisonous decoctions and plunges Carlos at once into a death like swoon. Believing him dead they conceal the body in a sofa, in which act he is disagreeably surprised by the sudden arrival of Balthazar, who has come to discuss the marriage of his son and Isabella. Balthazar passes the night on the sofa in which his son's body is concealed. The couple fearful of discovery enter to remove the body from under Balthazar who awakes up in alarm. Carlos, recovering, contrives to get out of the sofa. His father meeting him in the dark, utters a cry which terrifies the family and attracts the neighbours. Mutual explanations take place to the satisfaction of all concerned.

ALL TELEGRAPHS OPERATING

Telegraphic systems from Tokyo to many parts of the Empire, which were interrupted by the typhoon, were all restored early Wednesday morning, announces the Department fo Communications.

More than 100 telephone lines connecting Tokyo with provincial districts were out of order on Tuesday, but most of them became available Wednesday, and it is reported that the systems to Chiba, Kisaradzu, Sawara, Tateyama and Hayama are now the only lines that are still out of order. These wires will, however, be restored soon, and telephone communications between Choshi and Tokyo are reported to have become available, though not very satisfactorily.

Telephones in Tokyo are in order except those in Honjo and Fukagawa wards, which fared the worst in the typhoon. The Honjo telephone exchange office was flooded, and service can be restored only when the water there subsides completely.

KAMCHATKA BOY STORY

With regard to the press dispatch saying that the United States is trying to obtain possession of Kamchatka Bay from Russia, Government officials here yesterday expressed suspicion of the usual "Hun behind the story" "The fact that the story has emanated from such a place as Copenhagen," said one official yesterday, "makes one think that it was started by some one with an ulterior motive. This is not the first of the stories of the sort. All the wild rumours that the United States is after this and that in Russia, have been proved groundless as the result of our investigation."



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WEEKLY EDITION

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No. 41]　REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O AS A NEWSPAPER.　TOKYO, OCTOBER 13, 1917.　明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可　VOL. LXV.

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NEWS & NOTES

The typhoon having wrecked 2,000 fishing-boats in the Bay of Suruga, seventeen thousand fishermen are now out of work. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has decided to accommodate a low-interest loan to them.

The Oriental Development Company (Toyo Takushoku Kaisha) has transferred its head office to Tokyo from Seoul, and established a branch office in Seoul. It has also branches in Mukden and Dairen.

The German Rowing Club at Pootung, Shanghai, has been closed. The recent closing of the German Club, Shanghai, led many Teutons to avail themselves of this Rowing Club.

The authorities concerned are reported to have decided on the issue of subsidiary bank-notes, in view of the stringent shortage of small coins in Japan.

Normal traffic on railways throughout Japan has been restored, as the Railway Bureau announced Monday. Thanks to the day-and-night repair work, recovery from suspension has been made earlier than expected.

Hongkong proposes to prohibit the sale, except for cash of intoxicating liquors to be consumed on any licensed premises, unless such sale is to a resident at a hotel, or is of liquor to be consumed at a bona fide meal at a hotel or restaurant.

The "Hongkong Daily Press" celebrated its 60th anniversary on 1st inst.

The private tramway between Shinagawa and Kanagawa is now completely restored to traffic, except the branch line to Haneda.

The Fujita Bank, newly established by the Fujita group, Osaka, with 10,000,000 yen capital, will be opened to business on December 1st.

The price of beef in Yokohama has been further raised by 20 per cent, owing to the recent typhoon.

The scope of the regulations for the control of longshoremen in Yokohama has been extended, both in regard to their working districts and employers.

October 14th will be "Diplomatic Night" at Rosi's Opera Comique, Akasaka Mitsuke, and the members of the diplomatic body will then attend the performance of Cavalleria Rusticana, which is being highly praised here.

The Department of Communications announced yesterday that all parcel posts addressed to Aden, or sent via Aden, will not be forwarded in future. However parcels addressed to Army and Navy men are excepted.

The scarcity of small change is not confined to Japan. Singapore papers publish an advertisement requesting the public to communicate with the Subsidiary Silver Commission as to the causes of the shortage of subsidiary silver, and to make suggestions as remedial measures.

Mr. Roland S. Morris, the new U.S. Ambassador to Japan, was expected at Seattle on Monday from San Francisco. He will probably embark on the Empress of Japan, due at Yokohama 25th inst., from Vancouver 11th.

The Yokohama Municipality has been drawing up a programme for the establishment of an auxiliary technical school. There will be two courses, i.e., for one year and three years. The latter course will be divided into electric and machinery departments.

It is reported that the military review in honour of the "Tencho-setsu," the Birthday of the Emperor, on October 31, will be held under command of General Nitahara at the Yoyogi parade ground this year. No military review has been held there previously.

With the permission of the authorities of India, two Japanese painters will shortly go there to make a reproduction of the famous ancient frescos at the noted grotto temple at Ajanta. The artists are Mr. Kampo Arai and Mr. Kampa Asai, of the Kokka Sha, an art publishing society in Tokyo.

Leading foreign and Japanese ladies here have been planning to hold a charity performance at the Imperial Theater on November 26th, for the relief of the Belgians, but the sympathies of these ladies were directed toward the sufferers from the recent typhoon in Tokyo and vicinity, and have now decided to give one half of the total amount collected at the performance toward their relief.

The persistent report in regard to the proposed American embargo on raw silk, and silk piece goods, caused a slump and bewilderment on the silk market on Saturday at Yokohama.

The next meeting of the Yokohama Literary and Musical Society will be held on 18th inst., when the Rev. C. F. Sweet, of Tokyo, will lecture on "The Social Education

Saturday's, Oct. 6. telegram from Saghaline reaching the Colonial Bureau, states that the typhoon visited there with terrible force at 2 p.m. on the 1st. The Kobe Maru, 185 tons, was wrecked on the eastern coast, and the Sakai Maru, 31 tons, was sunk in the storm; some five of the crew are reported missing.

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ECONOMIC MISSION TO THE UNITED STATES

Premier Count Terauchi gave a farewell dinner in honour of Baron Megata, Chief of the Economic Mission to the United States, and members of his staff Wednesday night at his official residence. Besides the members of the mission, there were also present as guests many leading business men of Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto and Kobe. Several cabinet ministers were also in evidence on the host's side. Premier Count Terauchi made a speech in which he explained the reason for the dispatch of the economic mission to America. The Premier stated to the following effect:

Premier's Speech

Very close economic relations obtain between this country and the United States. The war time financial and economic measures adopted by the United States government in connection with her participation in the war are of a gigantic and extensive scale and threaten to work very significant change in the world's industrial and monetary situation. Especially it will bring about most close bearings on and work a very serious effect to the industrial and economic affairs of this country which geographically is so closely connected with America. In these circumstances it is a matter of great imperative necessity to dispatch a committee to that country to inspect the actual condition of financial and industrial affairs there, establish a thorough understanding of will and intentions, connect the link of close economic relations and solidify the foundation of economic co-operations between this country and the United States. From this view the Government has decided on the appointment of the financial and economic committee to the United States with Baron Megata as the head of the mission. In selecting the members of the mission the government has appointed comparatively large number of them from among the men of business circles, because the government has felt the necessity and importance of the co-operations of official and private circles in realizing a fruitful result in the task of the kind.

Economic Situation at Present Good

Since the outbreak of the war the economic condition of this country has been and is maintaining very happy situation. Various industries have attained highly satisfying, almost unprecedented development, and the amount of national revenue accruing from the great excess of exports and the excess of the inflow of specie from the causes other than trade accounts has reached approximately 1,500,000,000 yen. This accumulation of specie has greatly contributed to the development of domestic industries and also enabled the country to extend financial assistance to the allies in connection with the war. This is a matter for congratulation, and yet we cannot rest satisfied with the situation when we reflect on and consider the future trend of the world and the future of our economic circles, which call for our keen attention.

Situation in Russia and China.

Fortunately, the participation of the United States in the war on the side of the allies has greatly added to the strength of the allies, but meanwhile the condition obtaining in Russia impresses us with the gravity of the situation and the remoteness of the termination of the great international struggle. Moreover, the situation in China leaves ample room and reason for entertaining no small amount of anxiety on the part of this country which is so closely connected with and so closely related to that country. Furthermore, the war time measures which the powers are contemplating or are going to adopt along with the development and the dragging on of the situation tend to directly affect the economic interests of this country in various ways. Under the circumstances, this country is confronted with many important questions for which the government feels the necessity of harmonious co-operation with the nation, especially the representative businessmen and economic experts of the country in deliberating on the measures to be taken by the state vis-a-vis the forthcoming situation.

To Provide Against After War Effects

Among other things this country is bound, as a member of the allied group, to discharge and fulfill its obligations and responsibilities towards the allied countries, and at the same time must make the best efforts for nurturing the favourable economic situation brought about by the war, while taking measures for checking the growth of various evils fostered by this favourable economic situation, and consolidate the foundation of economic independence of the country and also the basis of the national existence to provide against the great change in financial world that will set in after the termination of the war.

Wants Harmonious Co-operation

In this connection the government has an intention to establish special organs necessary for considering proper measures and investigating into the best means and ways of pushing such measures to the greatest advantage, but in carrying out such measures which have grave bearings upon the welfare and happiness of the nation it is of the greatest importance that efforts should be made by harmonious co-operation of the government and the nation.

Investment in Foreign Markets etc.

The Premier further dwelt on the importance of investing the accumulating funds in the domestic market in foreign industrial enterprise, solidifying and nurturing the basis of economic independence of the country by encouraging the development of domestic industries, regulating the soaring tendency of prices, establishing better understanding and relations betwen the capitalists and the working classes, laying stress on the necessity of making joint efforts for the development of national economy after the termination of the war.

Necessity of Economic Alliances

He concluded by pointing out the necessity of promoting economic alliance with the powers and establishing closer economic relations with them for attaining the purpose stated above, for which purpose the government has decided on the dispatch of the economic committee under Baron Megata.

EMIGRATION CONCERNS UNITE

The four emigration companies, Brazil Takushoku, Nitto Imin, South America Imin, and Oriental Imin Companies, have come to an agreement, as the result of repeated negotiations, to carry out the proposed merger. It has been arranged that the combination will be effected by amalgamating the four concerns into one joint stock company, capitalized at 10,000,000 yen, the combined concern to be styled the Kaigai Kogyo Kaisha or "Over Sea Development Company." The application for permission to merge was filed with the authorities concerned, under date of September 27.

As soon as the application is granted, the new Company will hasten its organization, which is expected to be completed in November next, and continue the emigration business hitherto conducted by the four concerns, sending Japanese to South American states and the South Sea islands, including the former German Islands in the South Pacific, under Japan's military occupation at present. Further the Company intends to enlarge the sphere of its business, and engage in coffee, rubber, railway, fishery, mining and other industries essential to the development of those regions, on an extensive scale.

PREMIER ADDRESSES CHIEFS OF POLICE

Premier Count Terauchi asked the Chiefs of Police throughout the country, now meeting at a conference in the Capital, that they lead the people toward the virtues of thrift and sobriety, inspire the spirit of loyalty and patriotism, and assist in establishing a common interest between laborers and manufacturers. This address was at the dinner given by him at his Official Residence on Tuesday evening, to celebrate the first anniversary of the organization of the present Cabinet. At the dinner, which was a private function of the Premier, were present all the Ministers of the Cabinet; the Chiefs of Police, who coincidentally are meeting here, also attended the dinner, at the invitation of the Premier.

Prosperity Causing Extravagance

Premier Terauchi, in his speech, which was mainly addressed to the Chiefs of Police, after touching on the importance of the office of police relative to local administration, emphasized the need of elasticity in executing orders, according to the circumstances and nature of the case.

"Though," said the Premier, "the Empire is one of the belligerents in the war, we are fortunately so far away from its actual theatre, and consequently free from its tragic effects, that here in our land industries have risen, trade has expanded, and profits have been reaped, making us prone to forget that we are at war. This, coupled with the steady influx of specie, is creating a habit of extravagance and irresponsibility among the people.

Over-Keenness for Democracy

"Moreover, as is the case the world over, there is a tendency to join in the chorus for democratic thoughts. Those entrusted with local administration, studying matters in the light of the form and the future of the nation, should endeavour to lead properly the people, by encouraging thrift and sobriety, and by inspiring the spirit of loyalty and patriotism among them.

"Of late, social problems are tending to increase in variety and number. I have watched with great solicitude the many strikes that have occurred recently. There is the Factory Law; but what is essential is to prevent disorder instead of waiting for it to come, to make closer the relationship between the manufacturers and their laborers, and to establish mutual interests between them both sharing equally troubles and benefits. It rests on the shoulders of the police to see to it that they strive for such an end."

The Premier further urged the Police heads to guide the people with sincerity and kindness, and in conclusion thanked them for their support in the past.

MORRISON LIBRARY INJURED

About half the books of the Morrison Library, purchased recently by Baron Iwasaki, were found on Tuesday to have been slightly injured in the floods. All of the volumes had been stored in fifty-seven boxes at the Tokyo Warehouse, Komatsu-cho, Fukagawa, and guarded day and night. Although the removal of the books was begun on Tuesday afternoon, on account of the bad roads and the large number of cases it was not until Wednesday evening that the last of them had been removed to the Mitsubishi building No. 10, at Marunouchi.

On Wednesday Baron Iwasaki personally visited that building and inspected the books being dried there. It is believed that except some stains left, there was little harm done. The damage was fortunately no hindrance to their preservation.

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GOV'T. ROUSED TO PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The recent typhoon has awakened the Government to the realization that there are no proper regulations to protect the life and property of the people, and to give immediate relief in such a calamity, and it is now reported that Baron Goto, Minister of Home Affairs, has keenly felt the necessity of such measures, and has requested Dr. Inouye, Governor of Tokyo-fu to draft them.

While the details of the proposed regulations are not yet decided upon, it is believed that among various items, will be included the regulation to encourage the building of breakwaters and banks along the waterfronts in the districts frequently damaged by tidal waves. In former days, the inhabitants of those districts planted trees along the sea shore, to protect their houses from storms and tidal waves, but recently these trees have mostly been cut down. In Haneda, a suburb of Tokyo, the section where trees stood escaped the tidal wave, but the unprotected parts were wiped out. It is expected that suitable regulations would not only encourage the private construction of protection along the water fronts, but such provisions will be also made by the Government and municipalities.

At present, cities, villages and prefectures have no power to commandeer boats, and wagons and such necessary things, to give immediate relief to the sufferers, and the prospective regulations are expected to give such power. Also authority to restrict and control the price of commodities in emergencies will be given.

In flat land, schools, and municipal offices will be erected on raised ground, so that in case of flood or tidal waves, these buildings would afford shelter to the people. In many districts the people had no place to go in the recent typhoon, as the surrounding districts were low and flooded.

Military Co-operation

Further, an understanding will be reached between the Army authorities and Department of Home Affairs, for aid by soldiers, and the supply of food from Army stores in such emergencies. The Department of Communications was unable to open the telephone and telegraph services immediately after the storm, on account of the lack of proper facilities and equipment, and the proposed regulations will probably establish an emergency division to make immediate repairs to broken wires and damaged instruments.

Various other points will be considered by the officials before drafting the new regulations. The Government has been repeatedly criticised for not taking any precautionary measures against damage by storms and tidal waves, and when the proposed regulations are drafted, and passed by the Diet, the public will welcome them.

FROM MEDICINE TO MACHINERY

Dr. Ichita Kishi, who is better known as the designer of the Kishi Aeroplane motor and builder of aeroplanes than as a physician, has decided to give up his medical practice and devote his entire energy to the study and construction of aeroplanes, and submarines.

Dr. Kishi will give a banquet to his friends on October 28th at the Seiyoken Hotel, to announce his retirement from medicine. Dr. Kishi regrets that despite the important part submarines are playing in the present war, the Japanese Government and scientists are not giving any serious consideration to their study. It is the intention of Dr. Kishi to study all types of submarines, and to design a better diver.

THERE'S NO REST FOR THE WICKED IN TOKYO

A crusade against the selfish and unscrupulous merchants who are attempting to reap unjust profits at the expense of homeless sufferers from the typhoon and floods, has been started by the Metropolitan Police and is being enthusiastically hailed.

In view of the order for the punishment of dishonest merchants, issued by the Police, great activity has been shown by over forty police sergeants and detectives since Sunday night, to hunt up those violating the order, and Tuesday morning more than thirty dealers here were arrested. The first merchant to be thus accused is Iwajiro Aita, a kitchen ware dealer at Tokuemon-cho, Honjo. It is stated that he gained unjust profits by selling straw-sandals at over 8 sen per pair instead of 4 sen, which is the usual price. Straw-sandals are articles used by workmen every day, and this usurious act is punishable in the light of the new order. He was fined, accordingly, by the Police yesterday. Other merchants roped in Tuesday are dealers in rice, rice-wine, mats, soy and other commodities, and are now under examination. It is said that the police authorities have obtained many proofs of unjust profit-making, and are watching many dealers in rice, beef, vegetables, etc. More arrests have been taking place since last night, and it is anticipated that the number of merchants convicted in Tokyo will reach about 300 or 400 to-day.

Practical Form of Repentance

The association of dealers in charcoal, coal and fuel in Tokyo has contributed 2,000 bales of charcoal to the Tokyo Prefectural Office. The officials of the association were called up the other day by Governor Inouye of Tokyo, who advised them and their association to stop their detestable inflation of the prices of coal and charcoal. The association held a meeting of its officials immediately, and resolved to warn its members not to squeeze out unjust profits. The contribution of 2,000 bales of charcoal was also decided on at the meeting, and their repentance and quick response to the Governor's appeal is very pleasing.

Offer Part of Salaries

The State Ministers and many other officials of the "koto-kan" rank in the Government offices in Tokyo, have decided to contribute more than one per cent. of their salaries toward the relief funds for the flood victims in Tokyo, Kanagawa, Chiba and Ibaragi Prefectures. It is reported that this laudable decision was reached at yesterday's regular Cabinet meeting, and many government officials in local prefectures are expected to follow suit immediately.

Public spirited merchants and other persons are coming out in rapid succession to contribute their share toward the relief work. Yesterday morning Mr. Yi, a Korean, came to the Tokyo Prefectural Office and proposed that he and ten other self-supporting Korean students should work for relief purposes free for five days. The offer was gladly accepted, and many other such offers are coming in.

Distribution of Imperial Gift

Touched deeply by the Imperial solicitude, the prefectural authorities are making close investigations into the conditions of the flood victims, in order to distribute the generous Imperial donation among them in a way compatible with the Imperial wishes. It is said that the sum will be distributed among about 10,000 sufferers in Tokyo Prefecture, and the gift money will be handed to each enclosed in paper. About 10,000 special paper wrappers which are required, are being prepared by the students of No. 3 Tokyo-fu Girls' Higher School and the Tokyo Girls' Normal School.

Buddhist Priests' Relief Work

A great relief society of Buddhist priests has been organised at the Higashi-Honganji Temple at Asakusa. Commencing their activity last Saturday, the priests march every day through the devastated quarters in the city and vicinity, and visit from door to door with presents such as matches, towels, kitchen utensils, and so on. They condole with the orphans, and wherever they see dead bodies of victims, say prayers over them. Dr. Murakami, a noted Buddhist priest and scholar, accompanied by a large number of monks, toured the ruined districts at Oshima, Sunamura, Sunamura-Shinden, Kasai, Shinagawa, Omori, and Haneda, and distributed among the sufferers comfort bags sent by the students of the Toyo Girls' School.

Fukagawa Memorial Service

The Fukagawa Ward Assembly met yesterday morning, and conferred on relief work for the flood sufferers. According to its investigation, 35,892 houses in the ward were flooded; and 241 were demolished; the total number of the killed reaches 77 and that of the injured 161; homeless people amounted to 19,856, and those families so far fed by the ward office, 54,210. The ward authorities will hold a grand memorial service for the dead there in the recent calamities at the Reiganji Temple, about the beginning of next month.

BARON SAKATANI'S IDEAS

In view of the tremendous losses, reaching about thirty million yen, according to the estimates made by the authorities, suffered by the people in Tokyo and suburbs in the recent storm, Baron Sakatani has ventured to express his opinion with regard to the measures to be taken in similar calamities in future.

Two Birds With One Stone

He says that, certainly it is not too exacting a claim upon the city's coffer to maintain that the city should consent to defray at least twenty million yen in future to prevent the recurrence of such serious catastrophes, by constructing a high seawall along the shore in the regions which were attacked by the tidal waves recently. These could be at the same time made part of the work of harbour construction here, which involves, in fact, the above-estimated cost. It is true, he says, that twenty million yen is rather a large item of expenditure for the city's resources, but it is nothing to the thirty million yen which has recently been lost by the people of this city, to no purpose.

Moreover, Baron Sakatani says that seeing the great casualties that occurred in Sunamura and Kasai in the recent floods, which were, it is alleged, partly due to the delay in sending relief to the victims owing to traffic having been stopped, the service of aeroplanes must be called on in such a case in future, in order quickly to survey the afflicted. With the latter object in view, it is reported, that Baron Sakatani negotiated with the Metropolitan Police authorities recently, and the latter have agreed to the proposal that some of the officials of the Police Board might be trained in future in the art of aviation, to be fully prepared for such emergencies. A few policemen will receive instruction and training in flying, under the able aviators of the Imperial Aviation Society with which the Baron himself is connected.

COPYRIGHT LAW CASE

Mr. E. L. Bentley, London compiler of Bentley's Complete (Telegraph) Code, has instituted an action against Mr. B. H. M. Dupont, residing in Yokohama, in connection with the alleged violation of copyright, claiming damage of 4,000 yen. The defendant is alleged to have sold in Japan 200 copies of the illegal American edition of plaintiff's Code, in spite of the fact that the International Copyright Treaty covers this country, among other signatories. Plaintiff estimates the defendant benefitted 20 yen per copy, thus 4,000 yen damage. The first hearing of this case will be held in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on the 16th inst.

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IMPERIAL GIFTS TO TYPHOON VICTIMS

The Imperial donation of 50,000 yen, bestowed upon Tokyo Prefecture for the relief of the sufferers from the typhoon and floods, was distributed with due ceremonies in the Governor's room at the Prefectural Office Wednesday morning. The ceremony was attended by many prefectural officials and Mr. Okada, Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police. Governor Inouye spoke on the nobility of the Imperial interest requesting the people's representatives present to try to bring the Imperial wishes home to the sufferers who will receive the gift. The money was distributed as follows:—20,000 yen for Tokyo; 16,870 yen for Minami-Katsushika Gori; 3,200 yen for Kita-Toyoshima Gori; 1,180 yen for Toyotama Gori and the rest for four other districts and Hachioji and the Idzu islands.

Much Work But Few Workers

After the punishment of the selfish merchants who attempt to reap unjust gains at the expense of the flood victims, must come the rigorous control of laborers who are profiting by the existing circumstances. This is an earnest desire of the city and prefectural authorities of Tokyo.

The great scarcity of laborers is becoming a grave question now. Numerous bales of rice from the country are daily arriving at Akibahara station, but coolies and wagon-drivers to handle them are hardly available, with the result that the rice is accumulating into quite a mountain. This is only one instance of the labor scarcity in Tokyo, and though many are calling workers, either there are not enough, or do not respond unless their terms were accepted. It is explained that most of laborers in Tokyo are now employed in Fukagawa, Honjo and the other deluged districts and the prefectural authorities have recently been obliged to ask reservists to do some labor at Senju. In ordinary times, laborers make less than one yen per day, but their earnings now vary from 5 yen to 7 yen per day in the flooded districts, so they little desire to be employed in other parts of the city.

The wages of general laborers, including carpenters and tilers, are reported to be higher by two or three times than before the typhoon, and the present price is expected to increase, as the demand for workmen will become heavier when order is gradually restored in the flooded districts. There are now appearing working people who take advantage of the prevailing conditions and over charge. The control of these crafty laborers is insisted on by the prefectural authorities. It is hoped that the order issued by the police for the punishment of grasping merchants may be somewhat altered, so as to make the control of laborers practicable. Meanwhile the prefectural authorities announce that they are preparing to import a large number of laborers from neighboring prefectures, in order to remedy this shortage.

Excitement at Tsukishima

Wednesday afternoon at one, a bargain sale of rice was opened at the Tsukishima Primary School, and a disturbance resulted. Over three hundred customers gathering to buy rice at 25 sen per "sho" lined up at the school in a lengthy queue which extended some blocks. Watched by policemen, the purchasers managed to enter the grounds three at a time. The city water works at Aoi Bridge now being under repair, the whole of Tsukishima will have a supply of drinking water only from nine on Wednesday night till four Thursday morning. On that account, Wednesday the people there spent a busy day in collecting water for the coming thirsty hours.

Yet another hubbub was witnessed Wednesday at Tsukishima. In front of the Police Office there was a mountain-high collection of furniture the police authorities had gathered from among the demolished houses there, and many policemen took pains to distribute them to the owners. It is said that they found great difficulty in locating the right parties, as each object had many claimants.

Another Typhoon in South

Wednesday afternoon's report of the Central Meteorological Observatory states that the center of the typhoon that occurred east of the isle of Miyako on Tuesday, has moved northeastward, and passing the Togara islands Wednesday morning about ten, reached the vicinity of Yakujima at noon. Tokyo will not be in the pathway of the new typhoon but stormy weather was predicted for about the middle of Wednesday night. As stated above, the typhoon was reported to have raged over Kyushu, with a terrible rainfall, Wednesday morning. The vicinities of Kagoshima and Miyazaki experienced more violent storms than other districts. The wind velocity registered a speed of 40 metres a second at Sada point, Kagoshima Prefecture. Stormy weather was also experienced to the west of Osaka on Wednesday.

OVER 170,000 LOSE JOBS

The tremendous havoc wrought by the recent storm was almost beyond description, as may be gathered from many accounts concerning it. According to the investigations made by the Metropolitan Police authorities, an innumerable number of factories and mills in the flooded districts were demolished or heavily damaged. The number of factories and workshops inspected by the Metropolitan Police was roughly 13,000, with over 170,000 operatives. Most of these factories were situated in the badly inundated districts such as Honjo, Fukagawa, Komatsugawa, Minami-senju, Shinagawa, and Tsukishima, and consequently suffered great damage. Many of them were blown down by the hurricane, and the machinery greatly injured.

Ruined Factories Mean Hungry Families

It is feared, therefore, that a considerable time must elapse before the restoration of these plants is completed. More than this, the families of the operatives employed in these places have suffered serious damage to their houses, and their misery and privations are truly beyond expression. Some of the proprietors suffering huge losses themselves in the catastrophe, are reported to be paying their former employees the full amount of wages during the stoppage of their work, in sympathy for their extreme suffering. Under these circumstances the city's police authorities, it is understood, are sparing no efforts to help such unfortunate owners to restore their plants sufficiently to resume work as early as possible.

10 MEN SWEPT OFF DECK

The sailing boat Tei-ichi Maru, 100 tons, owned by Mr. R. Sayegi of Tokyo, left Muroran, Hokkaido, for Tokyo, under the command of Captain Shimotani, and eleven sailors, but on October first met the typhoon, forty miles off Furuminato, Ibaragi Prefecture. The storm swept off the Captain and nine sailors, and only two were left on board. The survivors lowered a small tender, and fastening themselves into it, were tossed about at sea for five days without any water and food.

They were picked up on the 6th by the sailing ship Yawata Maru, and brought to Choshi. They were in a serious condition.

BUT FEW ARTISTS PASS TEST FOR EXHIBITION

The results of the selection by the Hanging Committee of the western style paintings and sculptural works sent in to the National Fine Art Exhibition at Uyeno, were announced on Wednesday evening. The test was very severe, and a large number of painters and plastic artists have been disappointed.

The total number of western paintings received numbers 1,387, but only 69 passed the examination and will be exhibited and as for the sculptural works which totalled 204 pieces 50 of them were selected by the Committee. The results of the selection of 2,290 Japanese paintings are expected to be made known this afternoon, but 1,752 of them were determined impassable yesterday.

Two Exhibits by Women Passed

It is to be noted that in both the western style painting and sculptural departments, only two female artists have had the honor of having their productions selected. There were a number of female artists who sent in works, but only Miss Sato Arishima, an oil painter, and Miss Elizabeth Tcheremishnoff, a Russian sculptor now in Tokyo were successful. The latter sent in two productions; one is "Viscount Motono in hunting suit" and the other a "soubrette" study, but only the former piece was selected. Mrs. Lilian Fisk's two oil pieces, "Hatsugiku" and "A Girl," were unfortunately rejected.

Miss Tcheremishnoff's Artistic Career

It is understood that the original model of Miss Tcheremishnoff's present work was made as early as the time of Viscount Motono's residence as Minister in Russia. Her artistic genius has long been acknowledged in Russia, and her rank in sculpture is indisputably above most Russian sculptors, as we learn her previous career, full of honors at home, in the following account. Her father, who died two years ago, was a high official appointed directly by the Tzar and was President of the International Railway Committee. He had a great taste for music and the fine arts, himself might be accounted almost a professional in both of them. Judging from such circumstances, Miss Tcheremishnoff is a born artist and her natural trend has been well cultivated. After six years' study in Vienna, she went to Paris, where she devoted many years to her work at the studio of M. Rodin, the greatest sculptor of modern times. There were two times when she obtained conspicuous praise from the public. There was being formed about six years ago a plan for erecting a statue for the Czarina Marie Feodorovna, who was the founder of a school for the daughters of the nobility in Petrograd, in the front grounds of that school, and all the sculptors of Russia entered severe competition for the honor of making it. At this time she returned to her home, and competed for the work and owing to her excellent technique and its expression, the palm of victory was hers.

The other honor was that she made a statue of the famous Czarina Olga, the first Christian convert in Russia, at the request of a certain city there.

REPAIRS TO YOKOHAMA PIER

The damage done to the stanchions of the extensive new pier in Yokohama, as well as the destruction of a crane, by the recent storm, will require three months to repair, at the cost of about 30,000 yen. The defrayal of such an expenditure from the reserve funds is subject to Imperial sanction. If repairs to the southern side of the pier were completed, it could be opened to traffic, by using gangways, instead of a crane. In the meantime, the regulations for the opening of the pier, including the proposed charge for admission, will be settled by the authorities concerned.

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

ON THE FRENCH FRONT

Washington via London, Oct. 2.—The War Department's second official communique, commenting on the immense strategic importance of the British thrust on the Menin road and the futile German counterattacks, says: "The superiority of the British over the enemy has been conclusively proved during the engagement of the past week. Furthermore, it shows that the fighting stamina of the Germans has deteriorated, but not that the enemy did not display great skill and dogged determination in repeated counterattacks." It finds the outstanding feature in the fighting on the French front is the enormous wastage of Germany's manpower.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Oct. 4. (Delayed in Transmission).—Marshal Haig reports: "The enemy heavily bombarded Wednesday morning our positions between Tower Hamlets and Polygon wood. His infantry then attempted to make an advance. Our artillery broke down the attack on the bulk of the front, before they reached the lines. A few penetrated the barrage northward of the Menin road, but our infantry completely repulsed them. Our positions remain intact. A great artillery duel is in progress eastward of Ypres.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Oct. 5.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters telegraphs, under date of October 4, that a staggering new blow in Flanders was launched on Thursday morning. The unsettled weather, which, however, favored us, handicapped the enemy. To-day's battle is to bid for further grip on the great Menin ridge system. The enemy was unquestionably and fully alive to the impending attack. The only points of which he was not sure were just when and exactly where.

That the enemy was thoroughly alarmed at the development of the strategic menace to the whole of his right flank, has sufficiently been shown by the feverish haste with which the enemy is hurrying up fresh troops and shuffling his reserves. Two divisions have appeared from the Russian front within the past few days.

The Germans are now being driven beyond the zone of the long-prepared positions, with the result that they have to depend more upon men and less upon protective works to resist the advance, as a consequence of this development of open warfare. The fighting is becoming more clean, namely, there is more hand-to-hand element and less chemical frightfulness.

Reuter's special correspondent at British headquarters, under date of October 4, reports that to-day's fighting is already being proclaimed to be one of our greatest victories since the Marne battle, and it really seems to be a battle which has rolled onward across the Menin ridges and gone on brilliantly. The Germans are scattered and shaken. Prisoners are streaming back in hundreds. Many of them show no sign of fighting, but a large proportion of wounded officers are all very much depressed. They agree, in saying that it has been a disastrous day for Germany, and that British troops have never before been stronger.

But another factor contributed to our success. We forestalled a big projected attack. With the object of recovering the Zonnebeke ridge, no less than five divisions had been brought to the position, for which, it is stated, their attack was fixed at seven o'clock. Our attack was launched an hour earlier and this was the enemy's undoing. Our terrible curtain of fire swept over the assembled masses of the Germans. The slaughter is described as the worst in the war. Flesh and blood are unable to continue to face such an ordeal. When our attacking waves advanced, the Germans at many places were already bolting like dazed rabbits.

The answer of our walking wounded to the question whether they saw any Boches was almost stereotyped. They replied: "Only their backs unless they were wounded." Up the Broodseinde ridge surged the waves of khaki, and that commanding spur of bitter bygone memories, was once more in our hands. Our troops felt that they were irresistible, and their officers' great difficulty was to restrain them. The German artillery did their best to check the disaster, but a thin drizzle, narrowing the visibility to a few hundred yards, handicapped their artillery, as well as ours. The fighting was an infantrymen's battle, more than any previous fight since the British army had assumed the offensive, with the rifle and the machine-gun as their principal weapons.

The bayonet scarcely came into play at all, for the Germans seldom allowed our lads to get to grips. Here and there they made a stand in concrete works, but the crushing defeat seemed to have shaken them nearly all along the line. I hear that the Germans are withdrawing their guns. We will probably never hear the truth of the German losses of this day, but it is certain that they will run up to many thousands. Our casualties are again relatively very slight.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, reports that the fruits of Thursday's victory have been held. No infantry counter-attacks occurred in the night, demonstrating that the German exhaustion is due to the manner in which the big British offensive devastated the Germans yesterday morning, and to the British reception of the enemy's eight counter-attacks yesterday.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Oct. 5.—Marshal Haig, in his Thursday evening communique, says: "An attack launched by us on a front of over eight miles, from the southward of Tower Hamlets to the Ypres-Staden railway, southward of Langemark, was completely successful. All objectives have been gained, positions of great importance won, and over three thousand prisoners have already been counted. We are now in possession of the main ridge, to a point one thousand yards northward of Broodseinde. The weather, after being promising and favourable, became less settled. A strong westerly wind and rainstorms throughout the fighting, added difficulties to our advance, and to our airmen's work. Nevertheless, the aircraft did valuable work and furnished useful information regarding the positions of our troops and the assembly of the enemy for counterattacks.

English, Australian and New Zealand divisions delivered assaults. Among the English troops, the battalions of Scotland, Ireland and Wales made rapid progress to all points from the start. Only a short advance was intended southward of the Menin road, where the objectives were reached in the early hours. English battalions, northward of the road, carried, after sharp fighting, the Hamlets Polderhoek and Polderhoek Chatei, and expelled the enemy from numerous farms and small woods, southwards and northwards of the Polygon wood. The Australians captured Milenwarelsthoek, and cleared houses on the Zonnebeke-Broodseinde road. The New Zealand troops took Gravenstafel. The English on their left continued their advance, and reached the outskirts of Poelcapelle.

The first objectives were gained on the whole front attacked, shortly after the assaults were opened. Our advance against the final objectives, carried out in accordance with the plan, was equally successful. The English took the villages of Reutel and Noordemhoec, and secured high ground overlooking Becelaere. The Australians, perhaps at some places, have penetrated the German tured Broodseinde, and established themselves well over the crest of the ridge, five miles eastward of Ypres, giving observation to the eastward. The English on the left of our attack, carried the bulk of Poelcapelle and their objectives eastward of the Poelcapelle church. All the objectives were captured before midday.

Prisoners' statements show that our attack anticipated by a few minutes an attack by five German divisions against our front, from the Polygon wood to Zennebeke. Our barrage of fire obstructed the enemy's assembling of troops, and the German attack did not materialise. Our infantry overwhelmed those escaping from the artillery fire. Owing to the enemy's losses in this area his counter-attacks were very few. Two were attempted early in the afternoon eastward of Gravenstafel, but our fire broke them up. Another counter-attack northeast of Langemark led to severe fighting, but the enemy failed to drive us out of the positions we had gained.

The three counter-attacks the enemy made later in the afternoon in the southeast of Polygon wood, were unsuccessful. The enemy's losses throughout the fighting were exceedingly heavy, largely owing to the unusual number of the German troops on the battle-front at the outset of our attack. Our casualties were light. We captured a few guns and much material.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Oct. 6.—Apart from the loss of the dominating positions, the Germans, in the fighting of October 4, have suffered a greater wastage of manpower than any other day in 1917. The German communiques evade this fact and endeavour to encourage the people by dwelling that "we have restricted the British gain of territory."

The fact is that the new British positions give their big guns the command of a stretch of the coast from Nieuport to Ostend to jeopardise the whole enemy position in West Flanders. The value of the ground won is indicated by a report of one correspondent who says that "Bruges is now plainly visible to the British."

Marshal Haig has now won practically the whole ridge which the Germans have been struggling desperately for two months to hold, except the Ksiberg spur and the isolated height of Moorslade which alone remain in the German hands. When the Germans are ejected from these, they will be wholly in the plains with way open for the British to Roulers and Menin on the one hand and on the other, through the Houthulst forest to Ostend.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Oct. 6.—Supplementary details of the fighting on October 4 in Flanders show that the British attack was so unexpected and shattering that the Germans ran or were captured in flocks, almost without fighting. The advancing British found that bewildered Prussians were crowding in the shallow trenches, shouldered together with bayonets fixed for attack. Their officers and non-commissioned officers were paralysed by our crushing barrage of fire and handed over their revolvers to the British soldiers who ordered them to lay down their arms. In many cases, where a rally was attempted by the enemy after the first panic, it was broken with bombs and bayonets. The fighting was more open than any previous one; the spell of the pill-boxes was obviously broken. The Germans were fearing these concrete block-houses as death-traps. The ground was generally and fairly easy to cross, except the marshy valley of Stroombeck, on the British left, where the tanks were most useful, assisting the capture of a number of strong points. The Prussian Guards predominated among the prisoners.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

New York, Oct. 6.—The Associated Press correspondent on the British front in Belgium telegraphs that Field-Marshal Haig's forces,

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lines and overrun the crest of the Pass Chendaele-Cheluvelt ridge. The British have captured many prisoners.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Oct. 7.—Marshal Haig's report issued Saturday evening reports:

Our artillery has been active all day long along the whole battle front. The enemy has shelled our new position on the ridge from Broodseinde to the southwards but he has not attempted any counter-attack. We have taken an additional of 370 prisoners.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

London, Oct. 7.—Field-Marshal Haig's report issued Sunday evening says:

Stormy heavy rain continued all day long. An attempted enemy advance southward of Rentel was broken by our fire. The enemy in the dusk of this evening put down a heavy barrage of fire on the greater part of the front between Broodseinde and Hollebeke but no infantry action followed.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Oct. 9.—The "Times" correspondent with the British army in France telegraphing on October 8, says:

The immense moral significance of our latest victories is the fact that we have not merely broken so many enemy divisions but have broken the latest and most elaborate system of German defence, namely, an endless series of concrete pill-boxes, redoubts, block-houses and fortresses scientifically disposed tier behind tier over illimitable stretches of the country. First at Messines and then in the battle of July 31 we showed that the enemy's barrier was no more formidable than others. In the last of the three attacks we shattered his defences to fragments and inflicted heavier losses at less price than ever before. We have taken measures of his newest system of defence and he finds it more frail than any of others.

Our men have greater confidence than they have ever had before. Instead of being a terror, the pill-boxes are now being spoken of by our men with playful contempt as objects of an attack while as positions of defence they have enormous drawbacks. One frequently hears them spoken of as "Boche traps". Very early in the pill-box warfare we learned from evidence of our eyes that our heavier shells would break them.

Our whole system of attack has been very carefully worked out so that it is well established how many men can be best used in tackling individual concrete post and what is the best way of reducing it. Men are trained in pill-box stalking just as in any other branch of fighting and no number of pill-boxes can hold up the whole line of advance. The enemy must find quickly some new and more formidable barrier against us or he knows that his doom draws near. His present system is a failure.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Oct. 9.—Field-Marshal Haig reports that we again attacked at 5.20 Tuesday morning a wide front northeast and east of the Ypres in conjunction with the Allies on our left. Reports indicate satisfactory progress of the attack in all parts of the front. The weather is stormy.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

ON THE ITALIAN FRONT

Rome, Oct. 2.—The Italian official report of October 2 says:

There was moderate artillery activity today along the whole front.

On the Bainsizza Plateau local attacks attempted by the enemy were at once checked by our fire.

On the Carso front, our patrols were very active in the southern sector. In the northern sector of this front, with a surprise advance, we gained some ground.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, Oct. 3.—The Italian communique of October 3 reports:—

Yesterday at dawn the enemy attacked our positions on the western slopes of Monte San Gabriele, but the attack completely failed. The assaulting company was destroyed and the battalion following, which was caught under the fire of our batteries and attacked by our air parties, was dispersed. An enemy officer and 79 men were captured.

On the remainder of the Bainsizza Plateau we captured in successful patrol encounters some prisoners and three machine-guns.

Our air activity was very lively. During the day one of our air squadrons bombarded Grahovo railway station. Last night in two successive raids we bombarded military objectives at Pola with four tons of projectiles, causing great damage. Two enemy machines brought down by our airmen fell to the north of Auzza, near Polmideo.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, Oct. 4.—An Italian communique of October 4 states:

From the evening of October 2 to yesterday afternoon, fighting continued on the western slopes of Monte San Gabriele. The enemy's repeated attacks which were carried out with the support of numerous assault parties were broken by our fire. In a raid we captured four officers and 22 soldiers who were hidden in a cavern.

In the Raccogliano sector, by a successful coup de main we gained 27 prisoners.

In the remainder of the front, there were usual artillery duels.

An enemy aeroplane was attacked by one of our airmen above Auzza and was forced to land within our lines and the pilots were made prisoners.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, Oct. 5.—An Italian communique issued on October 5, says that from Giudicaria as far as Brenta, our patrols have been operating and have captured some prisoners. There were artillery tempests from Ainter to Liverier on the Asiago plateau. In the region of Sagabriele, repeated attacks were launched by the enemy, but were promptly and completely repulsed. East of Geortzia we improved a point in our line by a coup de main, and held it in spite of violent reaction by the enemy.

On the Carso front, intermittent artillery actions took place as well as attempts to attack by the enemy, which were immediately repulsed. During the night of the 4th, one of our bombarding squadrons, composed of a large number of machines, audaciously flew over the naval base at Cattaro. The enemy, who was surprised, replied with violent fire, which was badly regulated. Our aviators on several occasions, with visibly efficacious results, hit the torpedo-boats lying in the base.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, Oct. 6.—The Italian communique of October 3 reports: In the Daone Valley in the night of October 4, the enemy parties with the support of the artillery of the forts in their rear, made an attack on our positions, but they were repulsed. On the Bainsizza Plateau, north of Vippacco, and in the Dossofati sector, on the Carso front, violent artillery duels were developing. In the south of Pod-Lake, we captured some prisoners in patrol engagements.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, Oct. 7.—The night of October 5-6 was favoured by bad weather, and the enemy carried out a coup de main against one of our advance posts in the Costabella region (St. Pellegrino valley), attempting, by heavy barrage of fire, to prevent our bringing up reinforcements, but was driven back to his starting points. Other parties of the enemy, which attempted similar action on Croda des Longerini (Padola Visdende), were dispersed by our fire. South of Tolmino our batteries effectively shelled numerous motor lorry columns in movement. Yesterday, east of Gorizia our parties, after brief but effective artillery preparation, made a raid on caverns on the northern slopes of San Gabriele and brought back one officer and 23 men as prisoners.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Rome, Oct. 8.—An Italian official communique says:

Along the whole front activity has been mainly confined to artillerying.

On the Bainssizza Plateau between Podlaka and the northern slopes of the Chiapovono valley our patrols have captured some prisoners.

On the Carso near the Lokavac enemy patrols were driven off.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

STORY OF CAPTURE OF RAMADIE, MESOPOTAMIA

London, Oct. 3.—An official report from the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force says:

Owing to the extent of the fighting area in Ramadie, it is impossible, at present, to give a complete report of captures which include thirteen guns and twelve machine-guns. We have taken six hundred wounded and 3,200 unwounded prisoners, of whom two hundred are officers. We have buried two hundred corpses of Turkish soldiers.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London via New York, Oct. 3.—It is announced that the British took nearly 4,000 prisoners in Mesopotamia in the capture of Ramadie.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Oct. 6.—An official report from Mesopotamia gives the details of our captures at Ramadieh. The captures were 145 officers, 3,210 men unwounded, 190 men wounded, 1,061 rifles, parts of five unassembled engines, several miles of track, ten steam-launches and much material and ammunition.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London, Oct. 8.—Mr. Edmund Candler, correspondent with the British army in Mesopotamia, in a despatch dated Ramadie, September 29, gives details of the battle which ended in the surrender of the Turkish army. He says:—

A Most Gallant Affair

"The capture and holding of the Ramadie ridge by the British and Indian infantry was a most gallant affair. This low pebbly rise is perfectly smooth and is a long gentle gradient barely 17 feet above the level of the plain. It offered no cover of any kind and our infantry became visible to the Turks for a full 200 yards before they reached them. As soon as they came into view the enemy opened concentrated rifle and machine-gun fire on our front and also on our right flank, while their guns, which were perfectly registered, opened an intense enfilade fire from the batteries on our left. The British and Indian soldiers hung on to their positions and at night dug themselves in. This action, in which their gallantry and determination deserve all praise, so occupied the Turks that the left column was able to work round and seize the Azizoah ridge before dusk, with very little opposition.

How the Battle Opened and Progressed

The situation at night was that our infantry were holding the enemy between the two canals while the cavalry astride the Aleppo road five miles west of Ramadie completely cut off the enemy's retreat. In the morning they had had a light skirmish with snipers on the banks of the Azizyah canal and in the evening they came under the shell fire of two four-inch guns on barges on the river. The Turks made good shooting but our horse gunners had the best of the duel and eventually the two barges were fired on and sunk. At night our cavalry who occupied strong points on a front of three miles along the ridge prepared for a desperate struggle. The battle began with the expected attack after three o'clock when the Turks tried to break through between the cavalry and the river. The action continued for two hours till dawn, when it degenerated into casual sniping. The nearest Turkish dead were found within fifty yards of the cavalry trenches. It was now daylight and our cavalry, whose gal-

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lant defence had rendered the Turks' case well nigh hopeless, had the unique experience of watching a battle from the rear of the enemy. A small detachment of Turkish cavalry had swum the river and escaped with a score of infantry but the main force with all their guns was trapped and their one hope of salvation lay in a determined counter-attack against the line of cavalry who held the road to the west.

Turks Surrender in Mass

To return to the infantry, soon after daybreak the column took up the attack again very gallantly in the face of well directed fire and against repeated counter-attacks carried the last outlying defences of the Turks on our left until by eight o'clock, they had seized and were holding the bridgehead of the Azizoah canal. After this new repulse an intense bombardment was opened on the Turkish trenches. Our line of cavalry far away to the west soon saw dark masses of the enemy approaching and apparently prepared for bloody battle. They watched this advance (as they thought it) for over an hour, but there came a moment when, to their astonishment, they saw the Turks turn and walk in mass formation toward the British. The Turkish guns were silent and white flags were up all along the line. It was a general surrender. Ahmed Bey, the Turkish commander who has been on the Euphrates all through the campaign from the battle of Shaiba in March, 1915, and whose troops confronted us at Masaraysah all last Summer and Autumn, came out and surrendered with his whole force. Soon our tired troops were marching on Ramadie through a blinding dust storm.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

LATEST WAR FIGURES

London, Oct. 5.—General Maurice, in his weekly review, says that the following figures are the percentages of the troops employed since July 31, up to date: English, seventy per cent; Colonial, sixteen; Scottish, eight, Irish, six. Respective casualties during the same period are as follows; English, seventy-six per cent; Colonial, eight; Scottish, ten; Irish, six.

From the beginning of this year to September 30, 51,435 Germans were taken prisoner, and three hundred and twenty-two heavy guns were captured. Our total losses were 15,065 and no guns were lost during the same period. In all theatres of war, we took 72,513 prisoners and captured four hundred and seventy guns. We lost 15,850 prisoners, but no guns.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Oct. 5.—General Maurice, in his weekly review, this afternoon informed Reuter that he had just heard over the telephone that Marshal Haig has gained the whole of to-day's objectives, including a very important part of the Menin Ridge. An advance was made on a front of over sixteen thousand yards, and reached the maximum depth of twenty-five hundred yards.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

AMERICAN VIEW OF FIGHTING ON WESTERN THEATRE OF WAR

Washington via London, Oct. 8.—The Secretary of War in a weekly review of the war, declares that the supreme test of the battle strength on the western front is now taking place. The British drive in Flanders is such that the German submarine bases on the Belgian coast will soon be untenable.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

U. S. WEEKLY NAVAL COMMUNIQUE

Washington via London, Oct. 2.—Mr. Daniels, Secretary for the Navy, is preparing to issue a weekly communique on the progress of the Navy's war preparations; also disclosing officially something of the work done by the American Naval forces in European waters.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

TWO MORE S.A. STATES BREAK WITH GERMANY

Lima (Peru) via London, Oct. 7.—Passports have been handed to the German Minister to Peru.

Notorious Luxburg Embarks for Spain

Buenos Aires via London, Oct. 7.—Count Luxburg has sailed for Spain.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Uruguay Announces Rupture

Montevideo, via London, Oct. 7.—A presidential decree has announced the rupture of relations between Germany and Uruguay. Passports have been handed to the German Minister.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

POPE BENEDICT AGAIN AT SERVICE OF KAISER

Rome via London, Oct. 2.—According to the Giornal D'Italia, the Pope has issued a note to the Entente Powers, intimating the reason to believe that the Central Powers' replies to his peace note may be regarded as an intimation of Germany's readiness to evacuate Belgium and Northern France The Pope asks whether he shall request Germany to state its precise conditions.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Rome via London, Oct. 3.—The "Tribuna" denies the report that the Pope has sent to the Entente Powers another note. The paper, however, says that the Pope will do so, but it is impossible to say when.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

RAIDER SEEADLER ABANDONED

Washington, via London, Oct. 5.—A despatch received at the Navy Department from Samoa announces the arrival of an open boat containing the master of an American schooner. The master related that the Seeadler, one of the German raiders, stranded and was abandoned on Lord Howe Island on August 2.

The commander and crew of the raider seized a motor-sloop and a French schooner, which they armed and put to the sea. The Seeadler left forty seven victims of its submarinism on that island in destitute condition.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Note.—The Navy Department here has known for some time past of the activities of the Seeadler, which it has been trying to locate, but withheld the fact, in order not unnecessarily to alarm shipping circles. There are at present no raiders other than those given above, at liberty in Eastern waters.

Sydney via London, Oct. 8.—A launch with a crew of six Germans and a gun and machine-guns has been captured, without firing a shot, by an unarmed steamer at an outlying island of the Fijis. The launch evidently belonged to the German raider Seeadler and was detached for raiding. The Germans were very angry upon discovering that the captor was unarmed.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

HUN DIVERS SUNK MORE THAN EVER

London, Oct. 5.—A high official of the Admiralty informed Reuter that more submarines were destroyed during the last three months than any quarter of the year, while the shipping losses suffered by the Allies during same period were fewer than any previous quarter of one year since the intensified warfare began.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

TIGHTENING FURTHER THE STRANGLE HOLD

London, Oct. 2, (Delayed in Transmission).—The Official Gazette prohibits the export of all articles to Scandinavia and the Netherlands except printed matter.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

PROOF OF ACTIVITIES OF FRENCH SPY BOLO

Washington via London, Oct. 7.—Documentary proof of the activities of Bolo, the French spy and the machination of German diplomacy has been furnished by the cablegram which passed between Count Bernstorff, late German Ambassador to the United States and von Jagow, late German Foreign Secretary in February, March and May, 1916, and which are now published by the State Department.

On February 26, Bernstorff cabled to von Jagow that he had received trustworthy information "concerning political action in one of the enemy countries which would bring about peace." He added that one of the leading political personalities of the country in question was seeking a loan of one million, seven hundred thousand dollars in New York for which security would be given. It was forbidden to give the name, but as the affair was of the highest importance, he asked that the money be cabled immediately.

On February 29 von Jagow replied as follows:—"We agree to the loan but only if peace action seems to you a really serious project, provision of money in New York being at present extraordinarily difficult for us. If the enemy country is Russia have nothing to do with the business as the sum is too small to have a serious effect there. The same applies to Italy where it is not worth while to spend so much."

On March 5, Bernstorff cabled to von Jagow to instruct the Deutsche Bank to hold nine million marks at the disposal of the representative of the Deutsche Bank at New York, and again on March 20, he cabled to von Jagow to advise the German Minister at Berne that some one desiring to establish relations with the German Foreign Office would call and give the password "Sanoti Regis."

He added: "The intermediary further requests that influence be put on our press to pass in silence the change in the political situation in France so that things may not be spoiled by German approval.

In reply to this von Jagow wired to Bernstorff on March 31 as follows: "The person announced in your telegram of March 20 is not yet reported at Berne. Is there any more news of Bolo on your side?" Bolo is the French journalist at present under arrest at Paris for accepting German money to start peace propaganda in France.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Washington via New York, Oct. 7.—The State Department officials admit that they have evidence to prove that Count Bernstorff directed the expenditure of funds to be paid to Bolo Pasha, confirming the investigation by the Attorney-General of New York State. Later disclosures show that Mr. Hearst, a famous newspaper proprietor, attended a dinner given by Bolo in March, 1916. Prior to this, Mr. Hearst entertained Bolo. It is explained that the relations of Mr. Hearst with Bolo were purely social, as far as the Attorney-General is aware.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

SPANISH MAGNANIMITY TO HUNS

Madrid via London, Oct 8.—The crew of the German submarine U-293 was given full liberty at Cadiz and the officers gave a word of honour not to attempt to escape.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Madrid via London, Oct. 7.—The Premier has announced the escape of the German submarine U-293, which was interned at Cadiz on September 10. The Minister of Marine has suspended the responsible officers, and ordered an inquiry of the case.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

RESIGNATION OF SWEDISH CABINET

Stockholm via London, Oct. 3.—The Swedish Cabinet has resigned. The King has requested the Ministers to remain at the present posts.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

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TASHKEND, TURKESTAN DECLARES INDEPENDENCE

Petrograd via London, Oct 2 (Delayed in transmission).—Agitators in Tashkend, being supported by two regiments, have proclaimed their independence and rejected the ultimatum from the Government. The Government has sent troops to suppress the disorders. The Mussulmans military cadets are opposing the rebels and the cadets have occupied the fortress.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

Petrograd, Oct. 2.—The Provisional Government publishes a despatch relative of the events at Tashkend, announcing that in accordance with the order from the Government, the special military commission will take the most energetic measures in order to suppress the disorders at Tashkend which have been provoked by suspicious agitators who take advantage of the difficult situation in Russia.—KOKUSAI WESTNIK.

Harbin, (received in Tokyo on Oct. 4).—A second revolutionary disturbance has broken out at Tashkend, the capital of Turkestan, and the independence of Tashkend seems imminent. A lieutenant named Vervirieff has become dictator there. In Samarkand too, a similar second revolution, aimed at its independence from the Russian Government, has broken out, and a private soldier named Skoleffi was immediately elected dictator. There are indications of the whole of Turkestan becoming independent.

Petrograd via New York, Oct. 3 (Delayed in transmission).—A revolutionary movement is in progress in Turkestan. General Cherkess, the commander, was attacked and beaten by the Government troops. The Government is confident that the disturbances will be quelled soon.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Petrograd, Oct. 5.—The situation in Tashkent and Sudnenldt has become worse. The local Council of Soldiers and Workmen's Delegates, on learning that a punitive expedition is en route, has proclaimed a general strike. The Government has declared a state of war. —KOKUSAI REUTER.

.RUSSIAN FEAR UNNECESSARY

Petrograd, Oct. 2.—The Russian press having manifested its anxiety regarding the report that the Allies, being impressed by our temporary military weakness, should conclude peace at the expense of Russia, the "Vestnik" has been authorised to declare that the British, French and Italian Governments categorically deny the report that the Allied Powers intend to take advantage of the difficult situation in Russia in order to acquire their own interests.

The Ambassador of Great Britain has officially declared that never will England consent to such a policy.

The French Ambassador has informed the Provisional Government that lately a person, who had occupied an important diplomatic post in Germany tried to enter on pourparlers with some French political men for the discussion of some questions, but the latter refused the German attempt with indignation.

The Italian Ambassador has declared that Italy will continue her co-operation for the common cause and rejects any thought of negotiations for peace, neglecting the interests of Russia.—KOKUSAI WESTNIK.

ANARCHIST REVOLT IN ARGENTINA

Buenos Aires via New York, Oct. 1.—The Federation of Anarchistic Unions has declared a general revolutionary strike in Argentina, but the Socialistic Workmen's Unions have refused to participate.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

GENERAL RAILWAY STRIKE IN RUSSIA

Petrograd, Oct. 6.—In connection with the intention of the railway workmen and employees of certain sectors to declare a strike, the Provisional Government has published an appeal to the railway workmen. The appeal says that the Government takes the most energetic measures for the speedy improvement of the material welfare of the railway employees. The Government will not tolerate any disturbance on the regular work of the railway, as it constitutes a crime toward the country and army. The appeal further says that the Government does not doubt that the railway men will not suspend their work.—KOKUSAI-WESTNIK.

Moscow, (Received in Tokyo, Oct. 9).—The Provisional Governments' refusal to comply with the demands for higher wages has resulted in the declaration of a nation-wide railway strike by the Central Committee of the Russian Railway Union. The railway employees throughout the country were ordered to quit work on the night of October 6 at 12 o'clock.

Military Lines Exempted

Except the lines in the southwest of European Russia, and those connecting with the fronts, which are marked out as spheres of exemption, the direct trains on all the lines have come to a standstill, since the 7th. The sale of tickets for the trains from Moscow to Manchuria has been suspended.

The freight trains from the Far East to Omsk have stopped running, and are moving only between Vorogda and Viatka. The other lines are limiting their operation to their own spheres. These trains, also, are to come to a total stoppage at midnight of the 12th, for the strike is aimed at the suspension of operation of all passenger and freight trains. Those which have started prior to the declaration of the strike are to complete their runs.

Strikers Take Full Control

During the strike, the war trains are to continue to carry the troops, mails, foodstuffs, and munitions, and the hospital trains are also to run. At the stations, the public will be refused the sale of tickets, no ordinary freight or parcels will be accepted, nor private and cipher telegrams, excepting the military. The strike committee will take into its hands the control of the transportation and communication systems of all the lines, and all the railway offices and factories will be closed.

Government and Others Urge Patience

According to newspapers, the Government held it impossible to appropriate 1,500,000,000 rubles, which would be needed if the demands of the railway employes were to be acquiesced in, wholesale, but was ready, in view of the difficulties of living, to investigate the feasibility of a proper increase of their wages, and asked them to wait until the decision of the Cabinet conference to be held on the 9th. Part of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates and the railway employes' organizations also emphatically urged a postponement of the strike. All these efforts proved vain, however, and the central committee issued the order to walk out.

Government Decides to Increase Wages

Petrograd via London, Oct. 9.—The Government has decided to grant the increase of wages as demanded by railway strikers, necessitating an annual expenditure of seven hundred and fifty million roubles. The Government also provides special supplies for the railway men who will receive food before other supplies are distributed.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE AT MOSCOW NOT OF ONE MIND

Petrograd, Oct. 2.—Yesterday's sitting of the Democratic Conference was occupied by declarations of different groups and organisations. Three currents can be observed at the gathering. First, exclusively socialistic Government. Second, coalitionary Government with the Bourgeois parties including the Cadets. Third, coalition with Bourgeois parties excluding the Cadets. A definite decision on the question is expected to be made at to-day's sitting.—KOKUSAI WESTNIK.

Petrograd, Oct. 3.—The Democratic Conference pronounced for coalition by a vote of 766 to 688, but after the adoption of an amendment for excluding the Cadets from the coalition, the resolution was rejected by an overwhelming majority. Owing to such contradictory votes, all the Parties considerably increased their representatives and held this afternoon an extraordinary meeting in order to find means to reconcile the contradictions and realize the unity of democratic votes. At the same time, the conference unanimously voted a decision not to dissolve until a power under a form acceptable to Democracy has been constituted.

Aftermaths of Korniloff Movement

In connection with the Korniloff movement, the Government has published resignations and re-appointments of over 30 commanders of corps and divisions.—KOKUSAI WESTNIK.

Conference Decides on Permanent Board

Petrograd, Oct. 4.—At the Democratic Conference, the chairman has announced that the President has increased representatives of all factions and carried out the mission of the conference to find the common will of uniting for Democracy.

After a report on the proceedings, Mr. Tzeretelli proposed on behalf of the President the following resolution:

"It is indispensable to organise a strong revolutionary power, abiding by the programme of the Moscow conference on August 27, for pursuing an active foreign policy tending to the realisation of general peace. Until the convocation of the Constituent Assembly the Government should be responsible to a representative institution by the will of the whole country. A permanent board should be formed by members of the Democratic Conference for the purpose of contributing to the creation of power on the above foundation. In the event of the bourgeois elements entering the Government it is indispensable to complete the above board by taking in the bourgeois delegates, conserving, however, the principle of the predomination of the democratic elements. The Government should be responsible to this board. The Democratic Conference charges the President to prepare for the project of election of the permanent board and to nominate five representatives in order to assist the immediate formation of power on the above basis. These five representatives must give account of their acts and ask for the approbation of the above mentioned board for their decisions."

The above resolution was carried by a vote of 729 to 106.—KOKUSAI WESTNIK.

Pre-Parliament Elections Begin

Petrograd, Oct. 5.—In connection with a resolution passed by the Democratic Conference on the constitution of a representative board, a so-called Pre-Parliament, for the creation of power, to-day begins the elections of the Pre-Parliament. The institution will be composed of 305 members, representing cities, Zemstvos, councils of soldiers, workmen and peasant delegates, and other democratic and military organisations. Some propose that in order to make such an institution national and complete, the bourgeois should be invited to the Government.

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TWENTY MILLION LOAN FOR CHINA

Peking, Oct. 3 (Delayed in Transmission).—At the beginning of this year, the Bank of Formosa, the Bank of Chosen and the Industrial Bank made a loan of five million yen to the Bank of Communications for reorganisation purposes.

Some time ago the Bank of Communications again approached the three banks for a loan of twenty million yen. The conclusion of the negotiations was delayed through the question of security, the Japanese banks requesting the income of the Peking-Suiyuan railway or the proceeds of the wine and tobacco monopoly.

The agreement was signed, however, on September 29 by Mr. Tsao Ju-lin as Managing Director of the Bank of Communications. Lu Tsung-yu representing the shareholders of the bank, and Mr. Yamanari and Mr. Ikeda of the Bank of Formosa on the following terms:

Amount: Twenty million yen.
Term: Three years.
Interest: Seven and a half per cent.
Security: Twenty five million dollars of the Government bonds held by the Bank of Communications.

The money will be used for the reorganisation of the Bank, including the redemption of notes, but for the present only a small part of the loan will be transferred to Peking, the remainder being invested in Japan till the exchange rate becomes more favourable.

It is understood that the note issue of the Bank of Communications in Peking is seventeen millions. Another condition of the loan is the employment of a Japanese adviser. Mr. Fujiwara, Director of the Bank of Chosen has been nominated by the Japanese banks concerned. It is also agreed that if further loans are required the three banks shall be given preference.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

The negotiations re the additional loan intended for the relief and adjustment of the Communications Bank of China, which were going on for some time past between Mr. Tsao Ju-lin, the representative of the Communications Bank, and Mr. Kyoroku Yamanari, the representative of the three Japanese banks, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Bank of Taiwan and the Bank of Chosen, at Peking, was recently concluded and the signatures were made by the parties concerned at Peking on Sept. 28. The terms of the new loan, according to the statement given out at the Finance Department Tursday evening, Oct. 4, are as follows:

Total Amount—Yen 20,000,000.
Term of Maturity—3 years.
Interest—7½ per cent. per year.
Mortgage—25,000,000 yen worth Chunghwa Minkuo (Chinese Republic) Treasury Bonds.
Use of the Loan—Financial Adjustment of the Communications Bank.

It is declared that the loan represents the money transacted between the banks concerned, as an additional loan to the previous one amounting to 500,000 yen, which was advanced to the same bank last spring by three Japanese banks, and the funds are to be deposited at the banks in Tokyo.

Preferential Rights Held Here

In this connection a Peking message reports that besides the above terms, the Chinese Government has consented to stand as guarantee for the repayment of the principal of the loan and the payment of the interest, it also having been arranged that in case the Communications Bank wants to raise a foreign loan in future, within the three years term, namely before the maturing of the present loan, the bank shall consult with and obtain the consent of the three Japanese banks concerned, which shall have preferential rights in furnishing funds. Further it is reported that an arrangement has been concluded informally to appoint Mr. Masabumi Fujiwara Adviser to the bank, on the recommendation of the Japanese concerned

The same message says that the signature of the Kirin-Changchun railway loan, recently contracted between the Chinese Government and Japanese capitalists, has been postponed till the 15th of this month, at the wish of China.

KIRIN-CHANGCHUN RAILWAY

The Japanese loan of 6,500,000 yen to the Kirin-Changchun Railway of Manchuria, will be signed within a week or two, between the Japanese representatives and the Railway. The negotiations are said to be progressing very smoothly now, and are expected to be completed soon.

Of the total sum of 6,500,000 yen, 2,500,000 was already advanced by Japan some years ago, and the present negotiations are to forward the rest of the amount to the Kirin-Changchun Railway. The loan funds are to be used in improvement work on the railways.

While the details of the loan contract can not be learned as yet, the term of redemption is understood to have been fixed at thirty years. With the successful conclusion of this loan, some reorganizations in the administration of the Railway will be effected. The railway is to be operated under the presidency of a Chinese, and a new Board of Japanese Directors will be created, charged with the actual management of the railway business.

FIGHTING FLOODS IN CHINA

Shanghai, Oct. 8.—The special correspondent of the "North-China Daily News" at Tientsin reports that the voters of the British concession, in their meeting held on October 6, authorized the construction of a dyke immediately around the extension area and the outpumping of the flood-waters at the cost of fifty thousand taels.

The French municipality has approved the similar proposal to cope with the floods at the French concession.—KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE.

Shanghai, Oct. 8.—A special correspondent of the "North China Daily News," wiring from Kaifeng under date of October 7, says that there are six hundred breaches on the Pe-Han railway as the result of the floods one month ago. But the waters have now subsided. Smaller breaks have been repaired but still there are three big breaks in Chihli, at Sinlo on the Chacho, Chengting-fu on the Putoho and Linmingkwan on the Mingho, but it is expected that the through traffic will be resumed by October 10.—KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE.

GERMAN PRESS ADOPTS VERY SUBDUED TONE

Amsterdam, via London, Oct. 8.—The German Press adopts very subdued tone in reference to the fighting in Flanders, and endeavours to explain the abandonment of territory as part of "tacties of elastic defence". There is no attempt, as has previously been the case, to claim the victory though there is an effort to minimise Field Marshal Haig's success as a "moderate tactical gain."—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Newspapers here announce to-day that there will be held a meeting of the Provisional Government, with the participation of five representatives from the Democratic Conference and Moscow industrials and some representatives of the Cadets. It seems that the principal condition of the bourgeois elements for their entrance into the Cabinet, is that the responsibility of the Government before the Pre-Parliament should be moral and not juridical.—KOKUSAI WESTNIK.

Finland's Political Future

Helsingfors, Oct. 5.—The Senate has elaborated a project regarding the new political regime of Finland, namely, the republican country will be governed by the President of the Republic and the Diet.—KOKUSAI WESTNIK.

CHINA'S EX-WAR MINISTER LAI CHEN-CHUN SENTENCED

Peking, Oct. 9.—Lai Chen-chun, ex-Minister of War, who, attempting to escape from Peking to Tientsin, was arrested at Feng Tai on July 9 last, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Feng Lin-ko, Commander of the 28th Division, who was arrested at the same time, has been acquitted. Feng Lin-ko played an active part in the restoration and was arrested on his way back to his Division, which was stationed between Shang Hai-kuan and Mukden.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN AND PEKING "TRAITORS"

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Commander-in-Chief of the Canton Military Government, proclaimed an indictment, as traitors to the nation, against Premier Tuan Chi-jui, Minister of Finance Mr. Liang Chi-chang and three other supporters of the Premier, ordering these statesmen to be arrested, according to information reaching an official quarter here Friday Oct. 5, from Shanghai.

Dr. Sun's order is based on the Southerners' contention that the Premier's programme in connection with the reorganization of Parliament and the reformation in election law, is mapped out to meet his own schemes, and therefore paves the way for the realization of a despotic government. Dr. Sun also charges Premier Tuan with trying to keep himself the head of a bogus government, by proposing to convoke a temporary national council, which has no legal existence.

INSUBORDINATION OF CANTON OFFICIALS

Canton, Oct. 4.—The Canton officials are not giving effect to the mandate to arrest Dr. Sun Yat-sen, nor are they preventing the enlistment of troops by the Military Government.—KOKUSAI SPECIAL SERVICE.

CHINA'S REPLY TO ALLIES

Peking, Oct. 6.—The Chinese reply concerning the Allied concessions and desiderata, was delivered last night. The details are not yet available, though it is understood that the Chinese Government expresses thanks for the concessions, and concedes to some desiderata, but the reply to the other requests is non-committal.

No Further Revolt Developments

There is yet no further development of the revolt by Lin and Liu. The Yunnanese troops at Canton, which were reported as to be despatched to Hunan, have not yet left. It is believed that they will remain in Canton. Meanwhile Tuchun Fu Liang-tso's forces have been strengthened by the arrival at Changsha of the whole of the twentieth division and the most of the eighth division.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

RE-DISTRIBUEION OF SEATS

London, Oct. 5.—A re-distribution scheme has been drafted by the Boundary Commissioners under the representation of the people. The bill adds thirty-one seats to the House of Commons, including twenty-nine for England, one for Wales and one for Scotland.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

COTTON PRICE IN AMERICA

New Orleans via London, Oct. 7.—The minimum price of thirty cents per pound to farmers, has been settled by the conference of cotton interests of ten southern states. This is considered to be justified by the present selling price of manufactured cotton products.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

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FOOD CONSERVATION WEEK IN AMERICA

Washington via London, Oct. 3.—Mr. Hoover, the Food Director, has appealed to the country to observe a big food conservation week from October 21 to October 28 emphasising the demands upon the United States, and declaring that the Allies are our first line of defence, which they must feed, and that food will win the war. The movement includes a house-to-house canvass among twenty-two million families.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Drummers to Aid Movement

Washington, Sept. 19.—(Associated Press)—It is announced by the food administration board that it is planned to enlist in the food conservation service of their country an army of forty-thousand traveling salesmen for wholesale grocers and jobbers, for the purpose of entering them in a campaign to persuade retail grocers to shorten their credits, it being the object of the food control to discourage, as far as possible, all unnecessary grocery delivery service.

The idea of the food administrator is that if every purchaser, so far as possible, will become his own deliveryman, an immense saving will be effected and the country will be that much better able to fight the Hun effectively.

GREAT U.S. AIR FLEET

Washington via London, Oct. 5.—The Secretary of War announces that twenty thousand aeroplanes of every type, the construction of which has recently been authorised, are now being actually constructed. Trained aviators will complete the equipment of these aeroplanes, and will be ready for action at any time.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Washington via New York, Oct. 3.—The War Tax Bill, raising 2,575 million dollars by taxes has passed the Senate.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Washington via London, Oct. 5.—The construction of an immense flotilla of destroyers is progressing remarkably. The Naval authorities expect that the destroyers will be ready for duty in European waters early in 1918. These destroyers are of new design. Trials of the first few completed, have demonstrated that they are splendid submarine hunters.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

WORK OF BRITISH AEROPLANES DURING MONTH OF SEPTEMBER

London, Oct. 2.—According to a report from Field Marshal Haig, British aeroplanes during September dropped 125 tons of bombs on the enemy lines.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

Amsterdam via London, Oct. 2.—It is reported that fifteen German aeroplanes were destroyed in the air-raid made by the Allies upon the Aerodrome at St. Deniswestrem on September 30.-KOKUSAI REUTER.

BOMB GERMANY WITH COMPOUND INTEREST

London, Oct. 3.—The moonlight raids have intensified the demand for reprisals. Mr. Lloyd George visiting bombed districts yesterday morning, was greeted with a cry for reprisals upon German towns. The Premier is understood to have replied: "We will do that." According to the "Daily Mail," the Premier said: "We shall bomb Germany with compound interest."—KOKUSAI REUTER.

GERMAN AUTHORITIES GROWING NERVOUS

Amsterdam via London, Oct. 8.—The German authorities are taking the British threat of air reprisals seriously. The police at the frontier towns are keeping nightly patrol to ensure that no gleam of light is visible in houses. Severe penalties are fixed for the slightest carelessness in this respect.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

THREE BILLION DOLLAR LOAN

Washington, Oct. 1.—The second war loan of three billion dollars was opened for subscription at noon. The loan is expected to be largely oversubscribed.

The House of Representatives has adopted a war tax bill which is expected to raise 2,575 million. The bill goes to the Senate to-morrow. It had been amended in the conference of committees.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Washington via London, Oct 2.—A great campaign for a second Liberty Loan began at noon Monday and will last for a month. It is planned to raise at least three billion dollars, while the Treasury Department expects over subscriptions to swell it to five billion dollars, the largest amount the people ever asked to absorb. Mr. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, will tour the country making speeches and enlisting clubs, commercial organizations, schools and societies. The campaign has been ushered in in many cities with bell-ringing and whistling in factories.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

New York via London, Oct. 2.—The second Liberty Loan has started auspiciously with two subscriptions of ten million dollars each by the New York Life Insurance and Kuhn Loeb Companies.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Washington via London, Oct. 2.—The war tax bill raising 2575 million dollars by taxes was adopted by the House of Representatives without the roll call. The Senate is expected to adopt the bill to-morrow. Further credit of fifty million dollars to extend to Great Britain has been made, making a total thus far of one thousand two hundred and forty million dollars.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Oct. 7.—The Press Bureau announced that according to the American Embassy, Congress, since last April, has voted seventeen billion dollars and authorised contracts of two and a half billions more. The bulk of these amounts is for war purposes, including seven billion dollars of loans to the Allies.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

THE SUEZ CANAL DUES

London, Oct. 3.—The Suez Canal dues commencing with the new year for unloaded and loaded ships will be eight and half francs per ton or per forty cubic feet.—KOKUSAI-REUTER.

LOSS OF ARMOURED CRUISER DRAKE

London, Oct. 5.—The Admiralty announces that the armoured cruiser Drake under the command of Captain Radcliffe was torpedoed Tuesday off the north coast of Ireland. She reached a harbour and then sank in the shallow water. The explosion killed one officer and eighteen men. The remainder was saved.—KOKUSAI REUTER.

London via New York, Oct. 7.—The armored cruiser Drake was torpedoed off the Irish coast on Tuesday, and made for a port and sank in shallow water. The explosion killed one officer and 18 men. The remainder were saved.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London via New York, Oct. 7.—The Admiralty has announced that the armored cruiser Drake (14,100 tons) has been torpedoed and sunk.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

JAPANESE MISSION IN FRANCE

London, Oct. 8.—A Japanese mission composed of Captain Lida and Engineering Commander Akabori accompanied by the naval attache at Paris, Lieutenant-Commander Terashima, is now at Toulon. The officer will to-morrow visit the naval establishments, the arsenal, explosive factories, and the naval air station.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

NEW YORK PAPERS' TRIBUTES TO JAPAN

New York, Sept. 28.—Commenting on the visit of Viscount Ishii to New York, the New York "Times" in to-day's editorial says:

There are amply reasons why we can not but feel delighted to welcome the Japanese Envoy and party here. We want to say that none of our friendly Powers has better succeeded than Japan in the selection of its Special Envoy to America, and we believe this must be the impression of all who have listened to the sympathetic and noble utterances of Viscount Ishii. While the Japanese Envoy is in our country, let us reflect how much the attitude of the American nation towards the national policy of Japan had its true aspect shrouded by German intrigues. We are well aware that Germany with her characteristic pertinaciousness and malicious intention, has tried to instigate our people against Japan. We also know that our pro-German journals have published articles disadvantageous to Japan. An alliance between Germany and Japan, who has respect for America, would be the greatest of all dangers America could face in future, but Japan has already decided to co-operate with Great Britain, France and America.

Victims of German Intrigue

We were indeed the victims of the German intrigue movements, and especially false rumours and canards spread by Germany with regard to Japan's attitude toward China, played a leading part in the provocation of anti-Japanese feeling in the United States. If we speak thus, we do not forget the fact that there exist between Japan and China causes for local discord, and readers are asked to reflect on their psychology, with regard to Japan first of all, and to emancipate themselves from the effects of the cruel schemes made by Germany in the past, with a view to misrepresenting the mind of Japan among us permanently.—"Nichinichi."

Naturalized Japanese Will be Loyal

New York, Sept. 27.—In connection with Viscount Ishii's visit to New York, the New York "Sun" printed a message of welcome in to-day's editorial columns.

After paying a high tribute to the patriotism of the Japanese nation, the journal says. "That the Japanese in America will remain loyal when they are naturalized as American citizens admits of no doubt. It appears that our yellow journals, labourers of low standing and other extremists, are apt to entertain doubts as to the loyalty to America of Japanese people naturalized as our citizens but such must be a gross blunder.

Future Co-operation in Asia

"In no distant future—in 1919 or 1920," the paper further says, "Japan and America may compete with each other in commerce in the Asiatic continent, but their possible commercial competition will never be productive of any conflicts or dissensions in mutual interests. On the contrary, such will contribute a great deal toward bringing about and consolidating their commercial co-operation. This is far from being mere formal and hollow talk, but is the most sincere wish of all Americans who are anxious for the prosperity of the world."—"Asahi."

New York, Sept. 27.—The New York "Evening World" in a recent editorial says:

Japan deeply thanks America for the benefactions she received from our country in the past, namely what she learned much from America in science, modern commercial methods, industrial efficiency and other points. While Japan thus understands America and thanks the American nation, we can not but raise a question whether we understand Japan, and thank the Japanese to the same degree, and to this we regret that we can not reply "Yes." Notwithstanding Japan's desire to deepen the understanding between herself and America, to meet the commercial pressure likely to come after the termination

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ISHII'S SUCCESS PLEASES OFFICIALS

The "Monroe Doctrine" speech by Viscount Ishii, Japanese Special Envoy, at a New York banquet, is generally received with satisfaction in official circles in Tokyo, though no authoritative sources care to confirm the use of the term "Monroe Doctrine" in the Envoy's address. It was pointed out Friday, Oct. 5 that as Viscount Ishii is a plenipotentiary envory, appointed by His Majesty, it is not the business of the home Government to inarude on the sphere of authority of the Envoy, by of rering criticism on what he is alleged to have uttered during his official cojourn in the United States.

America's Change of View Welcomed Here

Apart from the question whether Viscount Ishii actually proclaimed the application of the Monroe Doctrine to the Far East by Japan, there is an unmistakable sign of satisfaction in an authoritative quarter here, with the changed trend of public opinion in America toward Japan's real position in connection with China. Nothing new is seen in the declaration of the Special Envoy, that Japan is ready to defend Chinese integrity and independence as zealously as her own. This declaration, however, is considered to have indelibly impressed the mind of the American people of the vital relationship existing between the two neighboring Powers in Asia. The independence of China must be safeguarded, not only for the sake of China herself, but for the very existence of Japan. Japan does not pretend to be entirely altruistic in this respect; China can be allowed to share the benefits to be brought about by this stand of Japan. It is the principle of self-preservation that has forged this conviction into the dominant national policy of this country.

Territorial and Closed Door Myths

Gratitude is especially expressed in Governmental circles here over the dissipation in America of the nightmare of alleged Japanese ambition for the territorial aggrandizement in China. The reassurance by Viscount Ishii of Japan's adherence to the policy of the open door and equal opportunity, is also believed to have killed the American bogy of that famous myth. It is declared that the interests of Japan coincide, but do not conflict with the policy of free competition and equal opportunity in China. The object for which malicious Western critics have thrown slanderous and unwarrantable accusations on Japan's China policy, is believed to have proved a failure to a great extent, through the Envoy's frank elucidation of the Japanese-Chinese situation.

Two Rumors as to Negotiations

In connection with the results of the Special Mission's conferences with the Washington Government, there are afloat two rumours; one of them is that the Japanese and American Governments will not make them public for the sake of "safety-first," in order to ward off German schemes; and the other is to publish them simultaneously in Tokyo and Washington, upon the return of the Japanese Mission. Whether they will be published or not this much seems certain that the Japanese Government is highly satisfied with what the Mission is understood to have achieved.

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of the war, is it unfair to say that Americans do not understand Japan well, and lack in gratitude toward her, too, with regard to various important facts? It is therefore necessary that we should acquire comprehensive knowledge about, and study, Japan, availing ourselves of the visit of the Japanese Special Envoy here, so as to make no error in judging Japan.—"Asahi."

LONDON TIMES ON ISHII MISSION

London, Oct. 2.—The "Times," in its editorial, says:

The Ishii mission has been in the United States since the middle of August to discuss the ways and means to render all possible assistance in the prosecution of the war. The mission has given a great advantage to the common cause by making economic arrangements to that end, particularly an agreement regarding the supply of steel to Japan's navy yards. But still greater service has been rendered by the mission by setting seal to the popular approbation upon the intimate friendship between the two states. Frankness has been the keynote of all he has said and that note goes far to explain the success of the mission. The close union between the two great Pacific Powers to which the reception accorded to the Ishii mission gives new strength and new significance, will deliver the countries from the German intrigue. Peace in the Far East will also be maintained by the close union. For those reasons, it is welcome to the Allies and doubly welcome to England whose interest in the tranquility and welfare in these regions is so profound.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

London, Oct 3.—The "Times," in an editorial on the success of Ishii mission to America, dwells on the failure of the long-standing German intrigues to set enmity between the United States and Japan, and refers to the obtuseness wherewith the Germans persisted in hugging this daring design, shown most notably by the shower of German press articles seeking to prove that any friendship between America and Japan was impossible, and by the recent invitation to Japan to join Mexico against the United States.

The Japanese have long observed German methods with patient vigilance and it is really stupid of the Germans to suppose that Americans could be filled with suspicion and enmity towards the Power which has seized Tsingtau.

The paper warmly eulogises Viscount Ishii, particularly his exposition of Japan's wholehearted attitude towards the war, and his broad minded enunciation of his country's views regarding the development and protection of China, the latter being contrasted with German policy whose far-eastern aspirations and intentions were by no means altruistic. —KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

Guardian Also Comments Favorably

London, Oct. 3.—The "Manchester Guardian" says that the reception given in the United States to the Japanese mission headed by Viscount Ishii justifies the belief that this visit will prove a significant and salutary event in the history of the Far East. If the principles initiated by Viscount Ishii are faithfully abided by, the future of China cannot be other than bright. China should be guaranteed against external interference in working our her destinies and should not become a centre of friction and rivalry between great Powers. The harmonising of American and Japanese views toward China and the Far East is a notable advance towards a securer and freer Asia.—KOKUSAI DIRECT SERVICE.

FOR FOREIGNERS VISITING DENMARK

(Through the Kokusai News Agency)

The Danish Legation announces that a new Passport Regulation has been issued according to which all foreigners entering Denmark must be provided with passports.

Furthermore, the passports for foreigners in Japan (not Japanese) who are subjects of countries where visa of passport is required for Danish subjects must be vised either in Yokohama or Kobe.

All passports shall state full name, nationality, date and place of birth, occupation, domicile and purpose of the journey and shall be accompanied by certified photograph and signature of the bearer.

ISHII'S MEMORABLE SPEECH AT BANQUET

New York, Sept. 30 (Delayed in transmission).—The ovation extended to the Ishii Mission by New York city was quite unprecedented, the enthusiasm displayed being even beyond the expectation of the Japanese community there. Fifth Avenue presented the grandest sight imaginable, the street being profusely decorated with Sun flags, electric illuminations, and divers other decorations. The dinner given by Mr. Mitchell, Mayor of New York, at the Waldorf Astoria on the evening of the 29th, was attended by a large assemblage, numbering over a thousand, representing all classes of citizens. Among these, were ex-President Taft, Judge Hughes, and many other prominent persons.

The speech delivered by Viscount Ishii on the occasion was the most important in its significance of all ever made by the Envoy since his arrival in America. The speech, which mainly touched on questions regarding China and the Pacific Ocean, and uttered in his official capacity, carries very weighty importance, and will always be remembered by Americans as an official declaration of Japan's attitude toward China. The text of his remarks runs as follows:

The Open Door Now and Always

"Notwithstanding all efforts made in various directions to convince the American nation that Japan was attempting to close the door of China, the door will always remain wide open. Our common sense and our ideas of responsibility have never departed from that principle, even for a moment. What reason is there why we Japanese should attempt to close our own door against our pledge, and also close the door of our neighbour, when we shoulder the honourable responsibility of attending to the protection of that ocuntry? Whenever we go to China, whose door is always open to us Japanese, as well as to your countrymen, we find and recognize that nature bestows her bounty upon us in that country of inexhaustible resources, and any idea of the necessity of closing the region against you has never occurred to us, nor will such be the case in future, because we Japanese welcome fair and honest competition offered by your countrymen, everywhere in the vast market of China where we are trading.

"Should we Japanese fail to do anything in a place where circumstances and conditions are made such as to enable us to score success, it would be the height of folly; nothing could be more foolish. This remark can be applied to the case of the American people, who are engaged in trade in the vast continent of America, which is likewise enjoying immense bounty and the favor of nature. The frequent circulation of endless and persistent rumors that Japan is attempting to close the door of China, is the result of the efforts of the enemy, who endeavored for many years to sow the seeds of prejudices and estrangement between your country and ours.

Japan and the Integrity of China

"I do not hesitate to declare that the closing the door of China was never the principle of Japan's policy, nor will such be the course of the Japanese Government in future. We welcome all co-operation and competition for the equal improvement and promotion of opportunity in China. We wish for a good administration and government there; in other words, we want lasting peace and tranquility and the advancement of fair opportunity in China."

After minutely detailing the political relations between Japan and China, Viscount Ishii continued: "Though Japan has secured certain rights, in China's territory, under circumstance for which Japan was not responsible in any sense, she has never once attempted to gain territorial cession from China, in the past, nor will she do so in future; Japan had never despoiled China's rights in the past, nor will she ever do such a thing.

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"It is Japan's sincere wish that she stands always as China's faithful and sincere friend and supporter, because Japan has greatest interests in there and is more anxious for China to have a good government, than any other country except China herself. If any other nation trespasses in and attempts to invade China, Japan must protect her for the sake of self defense. Not only we would not attempt to trespass upon China's integrity or suzerainty, but we must not neglect taking means of protecting China's integrity and independence against all attempts of intruders and invaders, because Japan too well knows that her own territory would be endangered and threatened by any foreign interference in China."

China and Americo-Japanese Co-Operation

After dwelling upon the German intrigues in China, which offered an immense menace to Japan and America, Viscount Ishii next spoke as follows:

"I am anxious to secure your support and co-operation in my humble efforts aimed at improving the Americo-Japanese relationship of the present, which at its bottom has been built on an unsound foundation, a mingling of misunderstandings and misconceptions, through tricks relative to Chinese affairs. I sincerely wish that your countrymen would drop the scales off their eyes, which have been mantled with suspicion and incredulity, in order to re-establish mutual trust and belief, which should be the stronghold and the iron walls to shelter and protect the amicable relations between the two countries, which are strongly united by the bond of allied friendship, but which have been unfortunately nearly wrecked and destroyed by the intrigues of our common enemy."

The Pacific Problems.

Lastly referring to the question of the Pacific, Viscount Ishii said: "The Pacific Ocean is a great thoroughfare and a great highway common to America and Japan. Japan is protecting it with her Navy. More important than this fact, is the pledge exchanged between the two countries for the mutual respect of their territories on either side of the Pacific, which is verified in the notes exchanged between us by Baron Takahira, Japan's former Ambassador to your country, and former Secretary of State Mr. Elihu Root, which is of far greater importance and of more weighty significance than warships, soldiers and guns. The Japanese nation feels a great satisfaction in that memorable pledge and I believe the same will be the case with your countrymen. Presuming this to be the case with you, there is no reason why there should be such a thing as that which is called the 'Pacific Question.' What is guaranteed in that treaty, the Root-Takahira agreement, must be maintained and observed by our mutual support and co-operations."

Other Speakers

Mayor Mitchell, ex-President Taft, and Judge Gary also made speeches. That of Viscount Ishii was published in full in all the morning papers of New York, though no editorial comments were published, owing to the late hour. The papers, however, inserted short paragraphs in their columns recognizing the speech of the Viscount as an official declaration of the Japanese Government of its intention to adopt the Monroe Doctrine in the Far East, with a view to performing her part as the protector and guardian of China.—"Osaka Asahi."

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS

London, Oct. 6.—French shipping returns for the last week show 998 arrivals and 989 sailings. Five ships of more than 1,600 tons and four under the same tonnage were sunk. —KOKUSAI REUTER.

A PHASE OF ISHII MISSION IN AMERICA

Washington, Sept. 10.—In the name of the Mikado, Viscount Ishii has informed Secretary Lansing that every available element in Japan's economic system will be concentrated upon the production of equipment for Russia.

This represents the result of the visit of the imperial Japanese mission to this country. It has been accepted as a basis for the solution of one of the most difficult problems the United States has been confronted with since entering the war.

Furthermore, the Administration looks upon the promise made by Viscount Ishii as containing potentialities of the greatest importance as affecting the future relations of the United States and Japan.

Up to the present there has been mystery concerning the purposes of the Japanese mission in this country. Nothing has been forthcoming concerning the two conferences between Secretary Lansing and Viscount Ishii —at least nothing except what had been discounted even before the mission reached the United States.

Clear Understanding Reached

It is possible now to present in general terms the progress which has been made. When Viscount Ishii called at the State Department last week to hold his first conference with Mr. Lansing neither Government knew precisely what the other had to offer or to ask except that the United States needed shipping and Japan needed steel to help complete ships now on the ways.

Viscount Ishii took the initiative and frankly told Mr. Lansing, he had been sent to this country with instructions to inform the United States that Japan was prepared to render any assistance possible in the prosecution of the war, and that Japan believed the United States could help the Mikado's Government in certain particulars.

It is understood also that Mr. Lansing was informed that the Japanese Mission had been astounded at the tremendous foundation which the United States was laying for the equipment of the war machine.

The entire situation was reviewed in an hour and a half conference. Viscount Ishii informed Secretary Lansing of some of the details of the part Japan is playing in the war which have not hitherto been known in this country.

He explained the progress which Japan's destroyers have made in ridding the Mediterranean of German and Austrian submarines, and how Japan has protected commerce in Eastern waters from raiders while making short work of submarine campaigns which were attempted in other waters. He explained the size of Japan's shipbuilding programme, and advised Secretary Lansing just what the builders need from this country, which the present embargo made it impossible to ship across the Pacific.

U.S. Does Not Need Japan's Ships

The precise nature of the offers concerning the lifting of the embargo made by Secretary Lansing cannot be given, but it is known that Viscount Ishii appeared to be satisfied the United States was willing to accelerate shipments needed by Japan's merchant ship builders.

In reviewing the situation Mr. Lansing reminded the head of the mission that the United States was in the war until it ended with victory, and that only weak spot on the lines at present was Russia. He assured Viscount Ishii that the United States needed virtually no assistance from anywhere, but that it would feel as if a great burden had been lifted if it were not compelled for the duration of the war to bolster up the Russian war machine. The United States will not need Japanese ships on the Atlantic for its military programme abroad.

He suggested that if Japan could take a large part of this burden from the United States it would be rendering the greatest service possible to the Allies and to humanity. Viscount Ishii readily agreed that a renewed effort in Russia's behalf would be of incalculable value to the United States. He announced that he would inform his Government of the desires of the United States on this phase of the situation.

Mikado's Answer Prompt

This afternoon he returned to the State Department and in a thirty-minute conference with Mr. Lansing assured him that Japan would follow the suggestion of this Government to the utmost degree. Between the two conferences Viscount Ishii was in communication with his Foreign Office at Tokyo. Details of the co-operation will be worked out as rapidly as possible.

One of the important development expected is a diversion of the bulk of Japan's shipping for strictly Russian purposes. Much of this tonnage has been engaged of late in highly profitable trade routes given up by the British. Hereafter it will be concentrated upon a programme of assisting in the production and transportation of supplies of Russia. In addition to her nomal tonnage Japan has chartered a number of ships and has built a merchant marine of great proportions since the beginning of the war.

It is highly probable the United States will now finance most of Russia's equipment directly through Japan instead of through London as heretofore.

Fears have been entertained at the War and Navy Departments that Russian demands upon this country would interfere seriously with the American military programme by withdrawing from the troop ship routes vessels vitally needed for the transportation of great armies to France.

It is difficult to emphasize too strongly the feeling of amity which has grown up between Secretary Lansing and Viscount Ishii as a result of their conferences here. The State Department feels that Japan's attitude in making unconditional promises to throw all her strength to Russia will result in quieting for a long time the machinations of demagogues on both shores of the Pacific.

POLITICAL CRISIS AGAIN FACES GERMAN EMPIRE

London, Oct. 8.—Another political crisis is threatening Germany, chiefly because Chancellor Michaelis has rejected the peace resolution of the Reichstag, and has been ushered in by the refusal of Vice-Chancellor Helfferich to give his reply to the interpellations made by Socialist members as to the pan-Germanism propaganda by the German Army authorities.

To-day the political parties in the German Reichstag held their meetings, as the result of which debate in the Reichstag has been postponed. At the meeting of the Progressive party, a certain member disclosed the fact that the Germanic allies are dissatisfied with Chancellor Michaelis' peace policy, and this fact was proved by a meeting held in Vienna yesterday, when the speakers welcoming the arbitration of the Pope, supported Austrian Foreign Minister Count Czernin's consent to the Vatican's proposal. The sovereigns of the Central Powers are going to meet at Sofia in order to establish mutual understanding among them.—"Jiji."

Michaelis and Helfferich at Odds

London, Oct. 7.—Dr. Georg Michaelis, the German Chancellor, does not like to sit near Vice-Chancellor Helfferich, who is a quick-tempered man. That the two are on anything but friendly terms has become known, and the dignity of the German Government has been greatly impaired.—"Nichinichi."

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VOICES OF THE PRESS

VALUE OF CONST. GOVERNMENT

The true value of constitutional government lies in the struggle of the political parties to gain power by improving the administration and giving better opportunities to the people, and consequently while one party rules the country, there must be a strong opposition party to make the ruling party realize the necessity of proper conduct. But the "Hochi" declares that if the opposition is weak and inactive, constitutional government has no value, and is nothing but an absolute rule.

In the political situation of Japan to-day, the Kenseikai is the only party which has declared itself against the ruling power, but the paper regrets that the Kenseikai is now very inactive, and has not done anything. Under the present conditions, the coming session of the Diet may not see any noticable opposition to the Cabinet. Some rejoices, as the lack of opposition would be advantageous to the ruling party and Cabinet.

The weakening of the Kenseikai will allow the oppressive administration of the Terauchi Cabinet, which is a very unfortunate situation for the whole of Japan. The "Hochi" says that it has no sympathy with any of the political parties, and does not care which becomes most powerful, and for the sake of the general public, it hopes that the Kenseikai will become more of a power, so that it will give the Terauchi Cabinet matter to consider seriously. The paper regrets that all political parties are fighting each other over minor sentimental differences, and hopes that at least the opposition will consider its work more seriously, and become more active.

THE RAW MATERIAL PROBLEM

The restriction by the Indian Council Bill have caused an insufficiency of the funds in Japan to purchase Indian cotton, and the American embargo on the export of gold has made the situation yet more difficult. The spinning interests in Japan have been consulting with bankers regarding the increase of the cotton import from the United States, says the "Chugai Shogyo." The extent of the gold embargo and its effect on Japanese trade, is not yet known, but the paper urges that the Japanese business men should make all preparations to meet all consequences.

It is a natural policy for the spinners of Japan to desire the increase of the cotton import from the United States, now that the Indian cottons have become unobtainable. But Japan has been importing 1,700,000 bales of Indian cotton yearly, and it is impossible to obtain the entire supply from the United States. The total import of the American cotton was about 550,000 bales, and it can be increased to about 800,000 bales, but the Japanese spinners may not be able to operate their works with such a limited supply.

Moreover there being a wide difference in quality and price between the Indian and American cottons, the stoppage of the supply from India would cause great difficulty here. When the revision of the Chinese tariff actually takes place, the spinners who export a large amount of their products to China, will confront another difficulty.

As the war continues, the economic conditions of all nations will change, and it is unavoidable even for Japan to escape from this general effect of the war, and the "Chugai" urges the Japanese public to make full preparations for any possible economic difficulty. A policy to effect the self-supply of all industrial materials is very important for the future of Japan, and such articles which can not be produced in Japan, itself must be obtained at least from the oriental countries. There is nothing more important for Japan than the question of independence of all necessary materials.

NEUTRALITY AND ARMS SUPPLY

Discussing the recent decision of the Japanese Government to supply arms and munitions to the Chinese Government, the "Jiji" says that there are two points on which the paper desires the Terauchi Cabinet to give satisfactory explanations.

First the paper wishes to ask whether the loan which is to be made to the Peking Government for the payment of these supplies, does not conflict with the right obtained by the Four-Power Group. The Group has right to give all loans of political nature to China, and the advance for the payment of arms and munitions is undoubtedly a political one. Even though the Group may not protest against it the Japanese banks which are included in the Group will find themselves in a delicate situation.

Second the paper wishes to know whether the supply of arms and munitions to the Peking Government, while the south and north of China are in conflict, may be contrary to the declared policy of the Japanese Government not to interfere with the internal politics of China. It is reported that in order not to have those arms and munitions used to oppress the southern party, the Japanese Government will superintend the loan's use. The paper is in doubt as to the manner of such supervision.

Further it is said that if the southern party desires a similar supply of weapons would Japan willingly supply it. It is not practical under present conditions, and if the Terauchi Cabinet intends to sell such things to the southern faction, the paper wants to know whether the Cabinet also intends to make a loan to the south, to enable it to pay for them. If the Cabinet has no intention of loaning money to the south, its intention of supplying it with arms will be nothing but a pretext.

The paper desires to have a full explanation from the Terauchi Ministry relative to the above mentioned two points, but especially it desires to know how the Cabinet will prevent the use of the war supplies against the southern party. The Government should not be blinded by the small profit obtainable by such sales, and discard its declaration of non-interference in the internal politics of China.

DOESN'T FEAR LOSS OF TRADE

The foreign trade of Japan has been remarkably prosperous, and up to September, the balance of export over import amounted to 440,000,000 yen, and the "Chugai Shogyo" believes that by the end of the year, the balance in favor of the export will reach 600,000,000 yen. But the paper says that as this tremendous prosperity was brought about by the war, according to future developments, Japan may receive a reactionary effect.

The participation of the United States, has enlarged the extent of the war, and the Washington Government has prevented the export of iron and steel, and also gold and silver, and further it is reported that she may prohibit the import of silk and silk fabrics. Our trade with the United States may not enjoy its former prosperity.

The "Chugai" does not agree, however, with those pessimistic persons who insist that the war policy of the United States would greatly hinder Japanese trade and commerce. The Japanese Government is taking every means to obtain a better understanding with the Washington Government, and following the despatch of Viscount Ishii, Baron Megata will shortly leave for Washington to conclude an economic understanding between the two countries. The paper believes that these efforts by the Government will bring favorable results, and the idea that the American embargo on exports and the reported prohibition of imports would depress Japanese foreign trade, will not be true. It is also a mistaken opinion to believe that the imports of Japan will consequently be larger than the exports. All belligerent nations have prohibited exports, to conserve their supply of materials and food stuffs, and not until these restrictions and prohibitions are lifted, will the import of Japan be affected.

However, it can not be expected that the export to the United States would be as favorable as in the past, but fortunately Japan has opened many new fields since the outbreak of the war. The markets in the South Seas, Russia, and Africa should be maintained and developed, in order to keep up the foreign trade. These new markets will be able to make up for the loss of trade with the United States.

The "Chugai" urges Japanese businessmen to give their careful attention to the development of their markets in these places, to save the country from the danger of loss through American prohibitions.

TYPHOON PROTECTION

The recent typhoon has caused much damage in the extensive district extending from the western part of the country to the Hokkaido, but the "Nichinichi" says that the damage done by the storm itself was not so serious as that done by the tidal wave caused by the typhoon. Houses were blown down, trees were uprooted, and bridges were wrecked by the storm, but its destructive force was mild when compared with the tidal wave.

It has been a frequent occurrence that a storm has caused a tidal wave in Tokyo Bay, and the one that broke over Osaki in 1911 is still fresh in the memory of the Tokyo public. Many other districts facing the Tokyo bay were visited by tidal waves in the past. The Imperial Observatory is able to predict the coming of a storm, but it is unable to foretell tidal waves. The public of Tsukishima, knew the coming of the storm in the early morning of October first, and they expected it, but the sea hit them unawares, and carried off their homes.

As it is impossible to predict tidal waves, and so to protect houses and property from damage, once they are upon them, it is necessary to make provisions to protect them from such disaster beforehand, and although such a measure will require a great expenditure, however large it may be, it will be small compared with the damage now wrought. The "Nichinichi" urges that the Government should build proper break waters and banks to protect the people and their property from destruction by tidal waves.

In the case of the recent typhoon and tidal wave, railway, telephone and telegraph services were crippled, to the great suffering of the public. The suspension of railway traffic stopped the food supply, and especially in the districts where the damage was most severe, the prices of all food stuff soared extremely high. While it may be difficult to prevent all injury proper provisions taken beforehand, would certainly lessen the suffering of the people to a great extent.

The Japanese public is used to suffer from storms and tidal waves, and when the damage done is so severe as in the present case, attention is directed to preventive measures, but in ordinary cases, the public is quite indifferent, and regards them as the natural course of events. The paper says that it is really pitiful that the Japanese have been so ignorant and easy-going as to suffer from storms and tidal waves without taking any preventive steps.

The "Nichinichi" says that the recent typhoon has opened the eyes of the public, and it is an opportune moment to make proper provisions against any similar calamity. While the relief of the sufferers is necessary, the future should not be forgotten and permanent steps must be taken.

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THE FIRST SHIPS OF REINFORCED CONCRETE

Reports that the first concerete hull has been built on the Pacific Coast and will be towed to Honolulu to test its seaworthiness and that a sea-going craft built of concrete has just been launched in Norway (launched upside down, by the way) lends interest to the discussion of the comparative claims for the comparative claims for the steel ship and the wooden ship, which raised the question whether any more novel form of marine construction offers improvements. A Boston expert in engineering construction has written for the Boston Record the claims for the ship of rainforced concrete, his argument being that it is quickly constructed, of large carrying capacity, and proof against destruction from torpedo attack. He writes:

It is urgent that every effort be made by inventors and specialists in modern construction to bring out a strong sea-going ship that can be built and be proof against the torpedo. A number of men of inventive minds are working on the problem, and with aid of specialists, each in their own line, the todpedo-proof ship will soon be afloat. One proposition was made and illustrated in the Scientific American by Hudson Maxim. He said:

"It is necessary at this time to stimulate enquiry and invention with respect to ways and means for protecting freight-ships against torpedoes, and while I believe that my plan of torpedo-proofing ships will be very efficient, and that it is the best thing that has yet been suggested, still what I have done may possibly serve as a suggestion to lead some other inventor to do far better than I have done; and the fact that I have given in this article about the nature and action of explosive blast will help others in the investigation and understanding this subject."

Submarine May Lose Power

It is by the careful study and research given by the specialists, the marine engineer, the concrete engineer, the naval architect and the gun expert, each doing his own part, that the problem will be successfully solved and will bring forth the ship of such sturdy strength that on the new ship the submarine will have lost its power.

Many are conversant with the feats of engineering accomplished with reinforced concrete; factories and manufacturing plants having great strength and practically free from vibration, bridges capable of carrying any load are demonstrated facts, but its possibilities in modern shipbuilding are not so well known. But nearly every country in the world is making some use of reinforced concrete as applied to shipbuilding. It remains for the methods to be thoroughly worked out and perfected by specialists to give us practically an indestructible ship.

This article is to deal with the torpedo-proof ship; the writer makes public his plans for the same reason as that given by Hudson Maxim, inventor of the gun silencer; the perfected work is for our common good and to defeat the enemy. Let other specialists bring forth their experience to perfect the weak points that they may discover, and the work of putting the submarine out of commission (as far as the new ships is concerned) is accomplished. Let us put forth every effort to build up quickly an unsinkable, fireproof merchant marine.

Appearance Not Much Changed

My plans make little if any change in the outward appearance of our modern steel ship, except that the structural part of the ship is of a specially prepared emulsified concrete reinforced with a fabricated network of steel rods that binds the ship togather in every part, giving great strength and making the structure one continuous monolith. All decks, bu.. heads, partitions, etc., are interwoven together in one continuous mass of steel and concrete. The ship has two hulls and a double bottom; the double hull runs to above the water line all around the ship. There is a space of 3 ft. 0 in. between the outer and inner hull which is divided every 12 ft., making a continuous number of water-tight compartments 3 ft.-0 in. x 12 ft.-0 in. girding every part of the ship to above the water line. In the centre of this 3 ft.-0 in. space is a system of fabricated steel rods looking somewhat like a heavy wire fence; the purpose of which will be explained later. This space between the double hulls and double bottom is not wasted, but being watertight, is used as storage tanks for carrying oil cargoes and for storing fuel for the ship's engines, the vessel being driven by oil engines, requiring a much smaller crew than a steam driven vessel and giving more space for freight.

The design and methods of fabricating the the steel reinforcing rods is such as to make a ship strong enough to resist the heaviest sort of a gale without straining herself, yet no attempt is made in this plan to build the outer hull heavy enough to resist the explosion of a torpedo; so let us suppose such a ship is struck by a torpedo fired by an enemy submarine; the force of the explosion is so great that a hole two or three feet in diameter may be shattered in the outer hull, and now appears the use for the fabricated rods (of strong wire fence) inside the space between the two hulls.

These rods work on the same principle as Mr. Maxim's gun silencer, they dissipate, or in other words break up, the force of the explosion, at the same time they protect the walls of the inner hull from being damaged by flying pieces of the concrete; thus a section 3x12 feet is damaged and its cargo of oil is thrown against the force of the explosion, but this of itself helps to cool the hot gases caused by the explosion; each 3x12 foot section is vented at the upper deck with a hatch that opens outward to let the explosive gases escape. The torpedo has now done its work, and the ship has lost a few hundred gallons, maybe of fuel oil, but the damage can readily be repaired in a few hours on arrival at her destination, or even while at sea if necessary, as concrete will set in water without decreasing its strength.

Outstanding Advantages Noted

It will also be seen that if a vessel of this kind should be damaged by collision or by striking a rock or an iceberg, only her outer hull could be damaged, while ber freight and passengers are carried to their destination in safety. A few of the items to recommend such a vessel are:—

First.—A stronger and more durable seagoing vessel at less cost.

Second.—Can be built in one-half the time required for a wood or steel vessel.

Third.—An absolutely fire-proof structure.

Fourth.—A vessel practically free from vibration, greatly adding to life of machinery and comfort of passengers.

Fifth.—A saving in up-keep; the hull, all outside and exposed surfaces can be of white cement, effecting a large saving in painting, etc.

Sixth.—The attainment of graceful lines and good design at no added cost, owing to .e flexibility of the material while in its plastic state.

Seventh.—A powerful, strong hull with an outer surface as even and smooth as glass and proof against barnacles and corrosion.

Eighth.—The arrangement of a series of watertight compartments that will make the vessel practically unsinkable.

1,000 CHINESE STUDENTS LOSE THEIR HEADS

Some one thousand of Chinese students in Tokyo held a celebration Wednesday afternoon in honor of the sixth anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic, which unfortunately, however, degenerated into a rowdy affair.

The meeting opened at one o'clock at the Eisei Kai-kan (Health Association Hall) in Otemachi, Kojimachi, attended by about one thousand young bloods from China. Many speeches were made, the North and South's dispute in China being much in evidence in the discourses. Some unloaded their indignation at the Terauchi Ministry for its alleged partiality for those in power at Peking.

Presently a speaker took up some of Viscount Ishii's remarks recently made in America and characterised them as insulting and humiliating to China. The orator wanted to know how it was that their Minister in Tokyo made no protest to the Japanese Government. By this time the atmosphere of the meeting had become highly charged. A student then, proposed that they break up the meeting, and all present march to the Chinese Legation to have an interview with the Minister. The suggestion took well and the whole one thousand were on their feet in an instant. A procession was then formed in the rain, with a band at its head.

Call Out Unwilling Minister

At about 4, the army of young patriots arrived at the Legation and demanded a personal conversation with the Minister. There was no way out, so finally the Minister appeared in person on the porch. His Excellency tried to placate his unwelcome visitors, but all in vain. After arguing for an hour or more the Minister had to give up his effort as a bad job and to leave the swarming students to negotiate with the pouring rain. The plate glass in the entrance door of the Legation suffered in consequence. The students were still in possession of the Legation grounds, when at about 6 o'clock the writer of this account followed the example of the Chinese Minister, and retired.

SILK PRICES STILL DOWNWARD

The speech of Mr. Nakashoji, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, on Wednesday evening before the Silk Weavers' Guild meeting at Yokohama, incidentally furnished further pessimistic thoughts for the merchants concerned. While refuting extreme pessimism, His Excellency declared optimism was not well warranted in regard to the reported American embargo on raw silk and silk goods. Time quotations went down considerably yesterday, and spot quotations are also now 500 yen lower than the recent record figures. Both sellers and buyers were thus in bewilderment, and there were no particular transactions yesterday, the buyers awaiting further downward fluctuations.

While raw material is still dear, manufactured goods thus continue to decline, a severe blow to silk manufacturers. Some manufacturers in Shinshu have already suspended night work, and have also formed a league, agreeing not to sell Shinshu Joichi below 1,200 yen. Their representatives visited Yokohama Wednesday, and were conferring with the merchants concerned there. The Yokohama merchants too endorse this step, in principle, though they have been wondering how to carry it into effect.

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TO INTRODUCE FINE ARTS AND LITERATURE

With a view to introducing Japanese literature and fine arts abroad, a society named the "Yamato Kai" has been organised by a large number of leading scholars, millionaires, and peers. The members are Marquis Rairin Tokugawa, Viscount Motono, the Foreign Minister, Baron Kyuya Iwasaki, Baron Koyata Iwasaki, Baron Shinken Makino, Baron Kenjiro Yamakawa, the President of the Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Sanae Takata, Dr. Jokichi Takamine, Dr. Taki, Dr. Tsubouchi, Dr. Mannen Uyeda, Mr. Fusanosuke Kuhara, Mr. Chozo Koike, Mr. Seishin Hirayama, and Mr. Judo Miyoshi.

The Society will publish a series of books in foreign languages on Japanese literature, fine arts, and history. Not alone this, but likewise practical work for the improvement of Japanese music and histrionic literature, and for elevating national aspirations will be dealt with by this society. It is announced that to start with, Dr. Katsuro Hara, Professor of the Kyoto Imperial University, will write an outline of Japan's history. The present address of this society is Kokka Sha, Yazaemon-cho, Kyobashi-ku.

WATCH YOUR STEP

The new regulations pertaining to the supply of electricity in Tokyo, drawn up some time ago, came into force on the 3rd inst. The chief point in the new regulations that should be borne in mind, is the strict rule the city authorities are determined to enforce as to stopping the supply of electricity to any persons who have failed to pay the lighting charges regularly, or to pay the fees for laying in the wiring, or any repairing expenses involved, for three weeks at least, and if need be, absolutely to refuse to supply light in the future. Next, the users of electric lights should ask the authorities of the electric board, at 24 hours' notice to despatch men to repair any damage to the lamps or to replace old lamps. The supply of electricity will be maintained every day from half an hour before sunset in the evening till about the same time before sunrise in the morning. In rainy or clouly weather, however the hours will be lengthened.

IMPROVED ELECTION LAW

In the coming session of the Diet this winter, the Government authorities, it is understood, will introduce a bill providing for improvements and alterations in the present parliamentary election law. For the last few years, the Government authorities, as well as the members of the Diet, have felt the necessity of taking the step now proposed, in order that the law may meet present condition, voters having considerably increased since the days when the law was first promulgated.

The authorities of the Department of Justice are also said to be contemplating measures to stop contraventions of the election law, by prohibiting, or warning against, wrong electioneering methods which are liable to legal prosecution, in view of the number of cases of violating the law that occurred at the time of the last parliamentary general elections.

600 TON DESTROYER LAUNCHED

The destroyer Kawakaze was launched Wednesday afternoon at the Yokosuka Dock. She is the first of the six destroyers of the 600 tons class in the speedy construction programme.

At 2.30 yesterday afternoon H.I.H. Prince Higashi Fushimi, Commander of the Yokosuka Admiralty, christened the destroyer Kawakaze and she was successfully launched. T.I.H. Princes Higashi Kuni and Asaka were also present at the ceremony.

As the destroyer glided into the water, all the warships anchored in Yokosuka harbor sounded their whistles to welcome this addition to the Japanese fleet of destroyers. At three o'clock a banquet was held to celebrate the successful launching, and officers from all the warships at Yokosuka attended.

ARREST OF ALLEGED TRAITOR

A sensation has been caused in Kobe by the arrest of an alleged traitor who, in league with a petty officer on the active list of the Maidzuru Marine Division, attempted to sell a secret and the newest invention of a piece of machinery and plans for a torpedo-boat belonging to the Japanese Navy. The alleged traitor is a man named Kamo Kogoro, 35 years of age, of Shikaseki-cho, Otsu, near Kyoto. He was arrested by the Minatogawa Police on charges of fraud and theft, and imprisoned on the 6th, the case being discovered while he was under arrest. It appears that after the arrest of the man Mr. Furukawa, a detective, by whom the man was arrested, examined his personal effects. Amongst these was a card bearing some name like Halill or Hallier. The detective at once started enquiries and is said to have discovered incriminating facts. Procurators from the Kobe Chiho Saibansho at once proceeded to the residence of Mr. Hallier (?), a German, of No. 11, Yamamoto-dori, 5-chome, and after strict examination took him to the Procurators' Office where he underwent further examination lasting some hours. In the meantime the Procurators proceeded to the house of one Inouye in Arata-cho, 3-chome, and closely examined him. He was also taken to the Procurators' Office, and examined. Both men were liberated afterwards. The Kobe Shimbun says that several secret telegrams of considerable length were despatched by the authorities to Otsu and Maidzuru, probably for the arrest of the suspected traitor's accomplices. The man is reported to have been a marine 15 years ago in Maidzuru, where he contracted a friendship with the petty officer who was then serving in a submarine. Last Spring the two men accidentally met in Kyoto, and among other things agreed to help each other to make money. After his return to the Maidzuru Marine Division the Petty Officer stole the secrets and delivered them to Kamo in Kyoto in the early part of April. The latter came to Kobe with them in May and approached Mr. Hallier, who at once refused to see him. In no way discouraged, he continued to endeavour to find a foreign purchaser. While doing so his money ran short and he committed fraud and theft. It is reported that the accused was notorious for his bad behaviour during his service in the Division. He was called up for active service at the time of the Tsingtao campaign, but ran away and has since been missing.—"Kobe Herald."

NARIKIN'S ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

It is reported from Osaka that Minami Tamejiro, aged 51, a narikin at Kita-Kyuhoji, Higashiku, Osaka, attempted suicide by leaping into the sea at Hamadera, Sakai, on the night of October 1, but was picked up by a passing fisherman. His rash act, which has been kept secret till now, is attributed to mental derangement.

Million and Half at Single Stroke

It is stated that Minami Tamejiro is a prominent wholesale dealer in cotton flannel in Osaka, his fortune greatly increased by virtue of the inflation of cotton yarn in August, and he reaped a profit of about one million and a half yen at a single stroke. Recently, however, the price of cotton yarn has been falling, and its great slump following the typhoon, is reported to have preyed too much on his mind. The prosperity of narikin is often short-lived, and many are likely to go to the wall.

AN AMERICAN-JAPANESE HERE

Mr. Frank Parker, a business man from Minnesota, and his wife, arrived at Yokohama on the 6th by the O.S.K. liner Panama Maru, which moored off the port on Friday, the 6th night. Mrs. Parker is a great enthusiast over things Japanese, and has a Japanese style besso in her home town, where her husband is in the printing business. The besso is called "Omatsu-jaya." Yesterday morning she was seen in native dress on board the vessel, and spoke good Japanese. She can write letters in kana, and has a host of Japanese friends at home. Kenkichi Nori, adopted by her as a son, is now studying at Colombia University.

She would like to stay in Japan four or five years, but will have to return home in July or August next. Her ambition is to introduce Japanese literature to English speaking people, and thereby make the real Japan familiar to foreigners. For this object, she is prepared to spend considerable money. Mrs. Parker is a descendant of General Lee of Civil War fame. She was formerly an excellent pianist, but an injury to a finger has prevented her from playing of late.

HIKOSAN MARU SUNK OFF SPAIN

The Navy Department here announces the torpedoing and sinking of the Japanese freighter Hikosan Maru by a German submarine off the coast of Spain, near Cadiz. The crew, 38 in number, were rescued and taken to Cadiz. The attack took place on Oct. 2.

The Hikosan Maru is owned by Mr. Hashimoto, of Kobe. She was of 3,554 tons, and was built in England in 1892.

The steamer Hikosan Maru which was sunk off Cadiz, Spain, was chartered by the French Government for two years in December 1915, and since that time, the ship has never returned to Japan. At the time of the charter, the crew of the ship numbered forty five, but it is not known whether any change in the crew has been made during the past two years. If the same number of men were on board the ship at the time of the destruction, seven must have perished, as the report announces that thirty eight were saved.

The Captain of the boat was Mr. Giichi Okuyama, but there is a rumour that he recently left the ship, and that Mr. Ichitaro Doi is the present Captain.

Child Suffered With Dry Eczema

On Head. Formed Bare Patch. Broke Out in Pimples. Cuticura Perfectly Healed in a Fortnight.

"My little girl suffered with dry eczema on the top of her head causing her to scratch until it bled. This went on for about six months and then it formed a bare patch about the size of a sixpence, and afterward broke out at the back of her head in big pimples.

"Seeing Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised we decided to try them. The effect was marvelous and my little girl was perfectly healed in about a fortnight." (Signed) Mrs. S. Scraton, 4, De Silva St., Huyton Quarry, Nr. Liverpool, Eng., Aug. 11, 1916.

Cuticura Soap to cleanse and purify, and Ointment to soothe and heal are not only wonderful healers but wonderful preventives of skin and scalp troubles.

Samples Free by Post. Address: **F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.** Sold everywhere.

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OCTOBER BILL AT IMPERIAL

The centennial anniversary of Lord Fumai Matsudaira is specially featured in the October bill at the Imperial Theatre. A four act play describing the life of Lord Fumai is specially staged this month, and on account of his love of the tea ceremony, a tea room has been constructed in the smoking room of the theater, and tea will be served there. All utensils for tea ceremony used have been specially selected in honor of Lord Fumai, and many of the articles were once presonally used by the Lord.

The present bill at the Imperial consists of "Ichiharano," "Matsudaira Fumai-ko" "Yoshitsune Koshigoyejo," and "Keisei Onigasaki." In these plays the old school actors of the Imperial are assisted by Baiko, Matsusuke and a few other [illegible] of the old school.

"Ichiharano" is a famous dance-play, telling the story of [illegible] Hirai Yasumasa by Hakuhodo Matsusuke. Baiko takes the part of Yasumasa and Koshiro, Yasusuke, and Sojuro plays the part of Mitsuhime. The three [illegible] are all noted for their dancing and the piece is a success. Baiko usually takes the part of woman, and in the present bill he does so in the other three pieces, but in "Ichiharano, he takes the part of a man. While his speciality is the female role, he nonetheless played well the role of Yasumasa.

Koshiro's Double Role

Koshiro takes dual parts in "Matsudaira Fumai-ko," first appearing as Shimizu Hanzayemon, and later as Fumai-ko. In both parts he is well suited, and the scenes in which Hanzayemon is disguising himself as a restaurant keeper, are wonderfully played by him. The story tells that while Fumai-ko is spending his time almost entirely with tea ceremonies and antiques, he was suspected by the Yedo authorities relative to his military preparation. Hanzayemon is despatched by the Yedo officials to collect evidences against Fumai-ko, and he opens a restaurant, assuming the disguise of a common tradesman. Hanzayemon is suspected by Ishikura Hannojo (played by Sojuro). Thus Hanzayemon and Hannojo are spying on each other, but soon they find that they are rivals also in love, both being attached to Osen.

One evening Hannojo attends the harvest dance of the farmers with the intention of killing Hanzayemon, who is dancing together with the men and women of the village, but the attempt failed. Samurai were not allowed to participate in such dances, and when he was found out, he is brought before Fumai-ko. The great Lord of Matsudaira however, sees that Hannojo went to the dance on some important errand and will not punish him.

Later, the accusation against Fumai-ko is sent to the Yedo authorities by Hanzayemon, and finally an official calls a retainer of Fumai-ko to Yedo to question him. Hannojo volunteers for the mission, and when he finds that the accuser of his Lord was Hanzayemon, his rival in love, he draws his short sword and kills Hanzayemon instantly, and then commits suicide himself.

Dramatically the piece has no great value, but as a play to commemorate the centennial of the death of Lord Fumai, it is very appropriate.

"Yoshitsune Koshigoyejo" Highly Dramatic

"Yoshitsune Koshigoyejo" is an intense, dramatic play. Gotobyoye who has a great fondness for sake, loses the favor of Yoshitsune by his stupidities caused through drunkenness. His wife and daughter advise him when he returns drunk, to avoid sake, but he would not listen to their pleading. Angered and disappointed, his wife and daughter leave him. Izumi Saburo, his friend, tries to test the true mind of Gotobyoye, and suddenly fires a gun. At the sound of the gun, the drunken Gotobyoye sits up and says that as there was no echo, the gun was not loaded. Then Gotobyoye tells Saburo his true intention and says that he tried to cover his plans by assuming drunkenness. The wife and daughter of Gotobyoye return, but refuse to be reconciled to him. His daughter kills herself with the sword her father gave on their parting. Gotobyoye and Saburo, then calmly start to carry out their plans.

Koshiro plays Gotobyoye most realistically, and Sojuro takes the part of Izumi Saburo. The daughter of Gotobyoye is played by Baiko.

"Onigashiro" Best Acted Piece

"Keisei Onigashiro" is the story of the suffering of an unfortunate woman who was mistreated by her cruel master. Shirotaye (played by Baiko) is grossly mistreated by Kosai (Koshiro) and she is not allowed even to meet her lover, and despite the repeated advice by his son, Kosai refuses to give better treatment to Shirotaye, and finally she runs away and commits suicide. The cruel master Kosai is in the end arrested for mistreatment of Shirotaye and other women.

It is a common "Keisei" story of Japan, but Baiko, and Koshiro have made it a great success. Of the whole bill for October, "Onigashiro" is the best performed.

FALL BASEBALL GAMES IN TOKYO

The colleges of the city are prepared for a rather active baseball season. A series of games has been scheduled as a result of the conference between the Keio, Waseda, Meiji and Hosei Universities. A fight for a championship would be possible, if only Keio and Waseda could cross bats, by both sides coming to an agreement. It is regrettable for baseball in Japan that such a state should exist. There have been many attempts to bring the two teams to an understanding, but all have been of no avail.

Since these two nines are unable to play each other, the conference discussed business propositions. The colleges have come to see that the receipts would be advantageous to the respective associations, if they are played under an agreement. They have arranged a schedule so that games may not conflict on the same day on different grounds. The present schedule is as follows and begins to-day, but may be subject to change:

Sat. Oct. 13th Keio vs. Meiji on Keio Field from 2 p.m.
Sun. Oct. 14th Waseda vs. Hosei on Hosei Field from 11 a.m.
Sun. Oct. 14th Keio vs. Meiji on Hosei Field from 2 p.m.
Wed. Oct. 17th Waseda vs. Hosei on Hosei Field from 2 p.m.
Sat. Oct. 20th Meiji vs. Waseda on Waseda Field from 2 p.m.
Sun. Oct. 21st Meiji vs. Waseda on Waseda Field from 11 a.m.
Sun. Oct. 21st Keio vs. Meiji on Waseda Field from 2 p.m.
Sat. Oct. 27th Keio vs. Meiji on Keio Field from 2 p.m.
Sun. Oct. 28th Waseda vs. Hosei on Hosei Field from 11 a.m.
Sun. Oct. 28th Keio vs. Meiji on Hosei Field from 2 p.m.
Sat. Nov. 3rd Keio vs. Hosei on Keio Field from 2 p.m.
Sun. Nov. 4th Waseda vs. Meiji on Hosei Field from 11 a.m.
Sun. Nov. 4th Keio vs. Hosei on Hosei Field from 2 p.m.

Note:—The Hosei University Field is a new splendid diamond, located in the central part of the city in the compound opposite the Department of Home Affairs near the Central Station, where were formerly the spacious barracks of a cavalry regiment.

Admission will be charged to all the games, except that played on November 3rd between Keio and Hosei. When there is only a single game scheduled, the fees will be 50 sen, 30 sen and 10 sen; when there is a double-header, the fees will be one yen, 60 sen, 50 sen and 20 sen.

The teams are said to be in fine form, so that exciting struggles will be seen. The fans are enthusiastic over the series, especially as there has not been a single game since last June.

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